BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

No. 26.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1847.

Simla, the 26th June 1865.

Notifications.—The undermentioned additional Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Grade in Oudh, are invested with the powers of subordinate Magistrates, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861:—

Hurree Kishen, with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class.

Hazaree Lall and Gujjee Sing, with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

No. 1882.

The 27th June 1865.

Lieutenant J. W. Taylor, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, in charge 2nd Division, Central Provinces, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Captain H. C. B. Tanner, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 4th Division, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate for Lieutenant Taylor during the above period, as a temporary arrangement.

No. 1884.

The Hon'ble C. Steer returned from the leave granted to him on the 21th November last, and resumed his seat as a Judge of the High Court at Fort William in Bengal, on the forenoon of the 15th instant.

No. 1885.

The Hon'ble F. B. Kemp returned from the leave granted to him on the 14th of December, and resumed his seat as a Judge of the High Court at Fort William in Bengal, on the morning of the 16th instant.

No. 1886.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon R. M. L. Ross to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Baitool in the Central Provinces.

No. 1893.

The 28th June 1865.

The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 3 of Act XV. of 1864, to extend the provisions of that Act and of Act VIII. of 1851, to the Province of Oudh.

No. 1927.

Mr. W. R. Benson, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of three years, from the date of embarkation.

No. 1928.

The 29th June 1865.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. P. J. Paul to officiate in medical charge of Kyouk Phyoo in British Burmah, during the absence on leave of Sub-Assistant Surgeon A. Thomas.

No. 1957.

Captain S. S. Sutherland, District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces, has obtained one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1958.

The undermentioned Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Servants having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Covenanted.

Mr. J. H. Bax	...	6 months.
Mr. R. H. Wallace-Dunlop, C. B.		6 „
Mr. H. W. Alexander	...	6 „
Mr. J. M. Lister	...	6 „
Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C. B.	...	4 „

Mr. D. Cunliffe	...	... 6 months.
Mr. G. B. Willock	..	.. 6 „
Mr. J. Sladen ..	.	... 3 „
Sir T. J. Metcalfe, Bt., C. B.		... 6 „
Mr. H. S. J. Ross		... 6 „

Uncovenanted.

Lieutenant G. C. Sconce ..		... 6 months.

An extension of leave for six months on private affairs, without pay, has also been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State to Mr. W. Young, of the Bengal Civil Service.

E. C. Bayley,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

No. 531.

Political.

Simla, the 23rd June 1865.

Notifications.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confer on Gholam Hussun Khan, Alizye, Khan Bahadoor, of Tak in the Derajat, the title of Nawab for life, in consideration of the important services which he has rendered to the British Government during a series of years.

No. 536.

The 26th June 1865.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. William Lewis as Siamese Consul at Penang.

No. 551.

The 29th June 1865.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the title of "Rai" on Rao Kishen Rao Sahib of Saugor in the Central Provinces.

No. 1373.

General.

The 28th June 1865.

Notification.—Captain C. R. Blair, of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant to the Governor General's Agent for the States of Rajpootana, until further orders. Captain Blair joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 9th instant.

Lieutenant Bruce made over charge of the Office for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity to Lieutenant Muir, on the forenoon of the 7th instant.

W. Muir,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1361.

General.

The 26th June 1865.

Notifications.—Captain E. F. H. Armstrong, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Class, Mysore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1365.

The 27th June 1865.

The services of Lieutenant H. V. Riddell, of the late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for civil employment.

No. 1368.

Mr. T. Kavanagh, Assistant Superintendent of Survey and Settlement in Oudh, sailed for England on the P. and O. Company's Steamer *Mooltan*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 11th instant.

No. 1370.

The 28th June 1865.

Mr. P. Carnegy, Settlement Officer of Fyzabad in Oudh, officiated as Commissioner of that Division, from the afternoon of the 6th to the forenoon of the 19th April 1865.

No. 1379.

The 29th June 1865.

Major J. A. Wright, Cantonment Magistrate of Morar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 5th August next.

Lieutenant W. B. Barwell, Her Majesty's 16th Bengal Cavalry, will officiate as Cantonment Magistrate in addition to his own duties; and Major A. R. Hutchinson, Political Agent at Gwalior, will conduct the work of the Treasury during Major Wright's absence.

A. Colvin,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1028.

Simla, the 26th June 1865.

Notification.—Under the provisions of Section 21 of Act XVIII. of 1865, and in exercise of the power and authority therein reserved, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that Bills of Exchange which may be drawn in Mysore on and after the 1st of August next, and on account of which the full rate of Stamp Duty may have been paid in that Province, shall be exempted from the further payment of Stamp Duty on being negotiated in British Territory; and His Excellency is also pleased to approve of a similar exemption in Mysore, in regard to like Bills drawn in British Territory on and after the above-mentioned date, and negotiated in Mysore.

No. 1039.

The 27th June 1865.

Notification.—In continuation of the Notification No. 836, dated the 15th June 1865, issued from this Department, the following Statement shewing the financial position of the several Guaranteed Railway Companies, quoad the Government, is published for general information :—

State of the Capital Accounts of the Indian Railway Companies on the 31st January 1865.

	Amounts authorized to be raised.			Amounts paid by the Railway Companies.					Amount withdrawn by the Railway Companies.			Balance standing to the credit of the Railway Companies.	Amount advanced to the Railway Companies, in excess of the amount to their credit.
	Capital.	Debenture Loans	Total.	Capital subscribed in England.	Capital subscribed in India.	Total Capital	Debenture Loans.	Total.	In England	In India	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian:													
Main Line Capital	17,969,681	4,780,319	22,750,000	15,588,859	276,040	15,864,899	4,780,319	20,645,218	6,823,495	14,940,679	21,664,174	70,328	
Jubbulpore Capital	2,000,000	...	2,000,000	1,952,165	7,665	1,959,830	...	1,959,830	150,452	720,094	870,546		
Madras:													
Main Line Capital	3,709,000	1,548,800	5,257,800	3,471,128	...	3,471,128	1,445,500	4,916 628	2 789,676	3,547,716	6,337,392	432,813	
Bellary Capital	3,000,000	...	3,000,000	2,597,318		2,597,318	... ..	2,597,318		743,741	743,741		
Great Indian Peninsula	11,000,000	3,000,000	14,000,000	9,598,985	415,232	10,014,217	2,295,100	12,309,317	4,233,191	7,643,107	11,876,298	433,019	
Sind:													
Sind Railway Capital	1,619,600	380,400	2,000,000	1,576,215	21,695	1,597,910	380,400	1,978,310	799,481	1,130,800	1,930,281	48,029	
Indus Flotilla Capital	295,100	82,900	378,000	250,005	...	250,005	82,900	332,905	242,934	106,834	349,768	.. ..	16,863
Punjab:													
Mooltan Capital	1,500,000	500,000	2,000,000	1,465,813	8,344	1,474,157	500,000	1,974,157	970,933	1,131,621	2,102,554	. . .	128,397
Delhi Capital	2,500,000	. .	2,500,000	1,042,187	5,303	1,047,490	. . .	1,047,490	9,324	77,069	86,393	961,097	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	4,150,000	1,350,000	5,500,000	3,961,902	21,662	3,983,564	1,255,135	5,238,699	2,059,175	3,162,805	5,221,980	16,719	
Eastern Bengal	1,000,000	600,000	1,600,000	990,745	9,504	1,000,249	585,850	1,586,099	766,697	811,519	1,578,216	7,883	
Calcutta and South-Eastern ..	310,000	190,000	500,000	290,377	19,623	310,000	90,000	400,000	190.939	270,796	461,735	. ...	61,735
Great Southern of India • ..	866,300	299,300	1,165,600	634,679	1,231	634,900	249,600	884,500	370,629	393,968	764,597	119,903	
Total . ..	49,919,681	12,731,719	62,651,400	43,419,378	786,289	44,205,667	11,664,804	55,870,471	19,406,926	34,580,749	53,987,675	2,089,791	206,995

Net Balance standing to the credit of the Railway Companies ... £1,882,796.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. Lushington,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1118.

The 30th June 1865.

Leave.—Mr. W. J. Raynor, 1st Assistant Accountant General, Madras, is allowed, from the 8th June 1865, fifteen months' leave of absence on medical certificate, to proceed to Mussorie in the North-Western Provinces.

Appointments.—The following acting appointments made by the Government of Madras, consequent on Mr. Raynor's leave, are confirmed as a temporary arrangement:—

Mr. J. Mackey to act as 1st Assistant Accountant General.

Mr. H. A. Moraes to act as 2nd Assistant Accountant General.

Baboo D. Kissun Sing to act as Chief Assistant.

No. 1129.

Mr. D. F. Lonsdale, Collector of Customs, Thayetmyo, having obtained privilege leave from the 8th February to the 31st March 1865, made over charge of his Office to Mr. Extra Assistant E. Abrew on the afternoon of the 8th February, and resumed charge on the forenoon of the 31st March.

No. 1131.

Under the provisions of Section 12 of Act VI. of 1863, and in the exercise of the power and authority therein reserved, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the Ports of the Native States of Cochin and Travancore to be British Indian Ports for the purposes of Section 18, Section 141, and Sections 149 to 160 of the same Act, in so far as the said Sections or any of them are capable of being applied with respect to such Ports. This declaration is to have effect from the 1st June 1865.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th June 1865.

No. 635 *of* 1865.—The furlough to Europe on private affairs for one year, under the new Regulations, granted to Surgeon George Edward Givins, of the Medical Department, in G. G. O. No. 679 of the 18th August 1864, is commuted to furlough to Europe for two years on the same account, under the new Regulations, with effect from the date of his embarkation.

No. 636 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate:—

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Francis Anderson, M. D., of the Medical Department.	For twelve months, under the new Regulations.

No. 637 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer of the Royal Engineers, who has been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported his arrival on the date specified below:—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Lieutenant J. G. Hall	12th June 1865.

No. 638 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer has permission to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant William Hopkinson, General List (Infantry), Officiating Doing-duty Officer, 29th (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry.	For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.

No. 639 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant Charles Forbes Battye, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry.	For twenty months.

No. 640 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Henry Lumsden Hawkins, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry.	For two years.

The 27th June 1865.

No. 641 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

1st Regiment, Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant C. C. Brownlow, General List, Infantry, Quarter Master, 20th (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry, to be Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant Ross, appointed Wing Officer.

The 28th June 1865.

No. 642 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to re-appoint Colonel W. E. Mulcaster, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Colonel A. Tucker, C. B., promoted to the rank of Major-General.

No. 643 *of* 1865.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed:—

No. 316, *dated 6th June* 1865.—Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, to Captain Hugh Ley Millett, of the Bengal Staff Corps.	For twenty months.

No. 644 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Lieutenant Charles St. John Burren Barnett, of the late 19th Regiment, Native Infantry.	14th June 1865.

No. 645 *of* 1865.—G. O. No. 379 of the 10th April 1865, placing the services of Lieutenant G. N. Ross, 12th Madras Native Infantry, temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department, is cancelled.

No. 646 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty-six years' service, eight years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Andrew Macqueen ... 18th June 1865.

No. 647 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Major from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain John Perkins ... 16th June 1865.

No. 648 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Captain from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Frederic Nicolas Miles. 18th June 1865.

No. 649 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant Thomas James Quin, of the General List, Infantry, Doing-duty Officer, 29th (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry.	For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.

The 29th June 1865.

No. 650 *of* 1865.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
14th (the Ferozepore) Regiment, Native Infantry	Jemadar Heerah Singh...	Subadar .	30th April 1865	Dhyan Singh, invalided.
Ditto ...	Jemadar Choor Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kurrum Bux, invalided.
Ditto ...	Havildar Essur Singh ...	Jemadar ...	Ditto ...	Heerah Singh, promoted.
Ditto ...	Havildar Kaun Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Choor Singh, promoted.

No. 651 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

5th Infantry Regiment.

Lieutenant W. F. S. Perry, General List, Infantry, Doing-duty Officer, 4th Punjab Cavalry, to be Doing-duty Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Tytler, appointed Adjutant.

No. 652 *of* 1865.—*Errata.*—In G. G. O. No. 616 of the 21st instant, notifying the promotion of certain Officers to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Staff Corps for "twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent staff employ," read *twenty-six years'* service, *eight* years of which were on permanent staff employ. Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

The 30th June 1865.

No. 653 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Captain G. C. Depree, Royal Artillery, in charge No. 4 Topographical Party, Chota Nagpore Division Survey.	19th February 1861.

H. W. NORMAN, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 233.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 23rd June 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. H. Bell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Eastern Road Division, Central Provinces, received charge of that Division from Major F. Tyrrell (transferred to Oudh), on the afternoon of the 31st May 1865.

No. 234.

The 26th June 1865.

Mr. J. W. Henry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred from the Central Provinces to Rajpootana, in Public Works Department Notification No. 140 of the 12th April 1865, joined the Mhow Division of Public Works on the 30th May 1865.

No. 235.

Mr. G. Prussia, Accountant, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, British Burmah, is appointed to officiate as an Accountant, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st April 1865.

No. 236.

The 27th June 1865.

In continuation of Notification No. 196, dated 29th May 1865, Captain Watts, R. E., lately reappointed to this Department and posted to the North-Western Provinces, is transferred to Bengal.

No. 237.

The following promotions of Upper Subordinates of the Bombay Public Works Establishment attached to the Rajpootana Circle, made in Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 52 and 190 of 1865, are cancelled:—

From Overseer 1st Grade, to Supervisor 2nd Grade.

Sergeant J. Cooney.
Sergeant E. B. Hughes.
Luxmon Baggajee.

From Overseer 2nd, to Overseer 1st Grade.

Dhoondoo Anant.
Dadoba Succa Ram.
Narrain Bappoojee.

No. 238.

The 28th June 1865.

Erratum.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 166, dated 10th May 1865, permitting Captain G. Begbie, of the Madras Staff Corps, temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Upper Godavery Circle, to resign his appointment in the Department, for the words "28th March 1865," read "23rd May 1865."

No. 239.

Baboo Kedar Nath Doss, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Seetapore Division, Oudh, has been allowed ten days' privilege leave with effect from the 23rd May 1865.

No. 240.

Erratum.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 315, dated 16th November 1864, permitting temporary Assistant Overseer Corporal J. Cormac to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, Central Provinces, add the words "from the 25th August 1864."

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. A.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Department of Issue of Paper Currency.

NOTICE.

Collectors, or Officers acting as such, requiring to adjust Calcutta Circle Government Currency Notes which may be on their hands, are informed that the Bank of Bengal is the Agency of the Office of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 23rd June* 1865. } H. HYDE, *Head Commissioner.*

LOST.

In the end of April 1865, in transit between Umritsur and Calcutta, half of the Lahore Currency Note No. 20476, for Rs. 20, dated 15th May 1862.

JHUNG, *The 15th June* 1865. } KHETTER CHUNDER NUNDY, *Sub-Assistant Surgeon.*

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During the absence from Calcutta of the Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

No. 20.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Plate-laying in the Punjab Railway.

Progress Report of Plate-laying for the month ending April 1865.

	Miles.	Chains.		Plate-laying required	Previously: Linked in	Previously: Completed	This Month: Linked in.	This Month: Completed	Total: Linked in.	Total: Completed.	Remarks.
			DISTRICT No. 1.	M. C							
From	...	72	Main Line at Lahore Station	30 73	30 73 0	30 73 0	.....	.....	30 73 0	30 73 0	
To	31	65	Umritsur Station								
			DISTRICT No 2.								
From	...	72	Main Line at Lahore Station	53 8	53 8 0	53 8 0	.....	.....	53 8 0	53 8 0	
To	54	...	„ towards Mooltan								
			DISTRICT No. 3.								
From	54	...	Main Line	56 0	56 0 0	7 4 0	.....	7 0 0	56 0 0	14 4 0	
To	110	...	„ towards Mooltan								
			DISTRICT No. 4.								
From	110	...	Main Line	56 0	56 0 0	46 0 0	.....	10 0 0	56 0 0	56 0 0	
To	166	...	„ towards Mooltan								
			DISTRICT No. 5.								
From	166	...	Main Line	54 30	54 50 0	50 30 0	.....	4 20 0	54 50 0	54 50 0	
To	220	30	Sher Shah Terminus, 11½ miles beyond Mooltan Station...								
			Total for Main Line ...	250 31	250 51 0	187 35 0	.....	21 20 0	250 51 0	208 55 0	
			Station Yards and Sidings ...	30 67	17 2 97	13 60 97	0 14 0	2 33 0	17 16 97	16 18 97	
			Total ...	281 18	267 53 97	201 15 97	0 14 0	23 55 0	267 67 97	224 68 97	

LAHORE,
18*th May* 1865.

(Signed) J. HARVISON,
Chief Engineer.

Government of Fort St. George.

Cinchona Operations in the Neilgherries.'

Report on the Number, Distribution, and Condition of Cinchona plants on the Neilgherries on the 30th April 1865.

Species.	Botanical Names.	Commercial Names.	No. of Plants.	Value per lb. of Dry Bark in the London Market.	Remarks.
				s. d. s. d.	
1	C. Succirubra ...	Red Bark	1,50,686	2 6 to 8 9	The weather being favorable, planting operations have been commenced. The number of plants planted out during the month being 2,020, making the total of plants permanently planted out 1,67,371.
2	C. Calisaya ...	Yellow Bark	2,773	2 10 to 7 0	
3	C. Officinalis Var Condamenia (C. Uritusinga)	Original Loxa Bark.	4,323	2 10 to 7 0	
4	Ditto Var Bonplandiana (C. Chahuarguera)	Select Crown Bark	3,67,718	2 10 to 6 0	
5	C. Crespilla ...	Fine Crown Bark ...	2,729	2 10 to 6 0	
6	C. Lancifolia ...	Pitayo Bark ...	52	1 8 to 2 10	
7	C. Nitida ...	Genuine Grey Bark	2,786	1 8 to 2 9	
8	C. Species without name ...	Fine Grey Bark ...	8,500	1 8 to 2 10	
9	C. Micrantha ...	Grey Bark ...	14,724	1 8 to 2 9	The increase by propagation is 27,358, being 7,698 plants above the average of the last six months, making the total number of plants at the end of the month 5,58,105.
10	C. Peruviana ...	Finest Grey Bark ..	3,389	1 8 to 2 10	
11	C. Pahudiana ...	Unknown ...	425	Unknown.	
		Total number of plants...	5,58,105		

TABLE II.

Memorandum of the growth of eleven plants of C. Succirubra, planted on the 2nd Denison Plantation at Neddivuttam, on the 30th August 1862.

No. of Plants.	Height in inches when planted on the 30th August 1862.	Height in inches on the 31st March 1865.	Height in inches on the 30th April 1865.	Growth in inches during April 1865.	By whom planted.
1	23	115	115½	½	His Excellency Sir W. Denison.
2	16½	102¾	103¼	¼	
3	19	106	106½	½	
4	15	100	101	1	
5	27	118	119	1	
6	20	91¼	92	¾	
7	20	109	109¾	¾	J. W. Brooks, Esq.
8	18	110½	112	1½	Dr. Sanderson.
9	20	114	114½	½	J. D. Sim, Esq.
10	20	114½	115	½	Lieutenant McLeod.
11	18	99½	100	½	P. Grant, Esq.
12	..	55	56	1	Plant cut down for bark.

Table II. exhibits the growth of eleven plants of Cinchona Succirubra planted out by His Excellency the Governor and other gentlemen at Neddivuttum on the 30th August 1862. The average growth of these plants during the month is ¾ths of an inch, or $\frac{4}{11}$ths of an inch above the growth of last month.

One of the two plants cut down on the 20th of March 1863, for the bark submitted to

TABLE III.

Showing the height of twelve plants of C. Officinalis planted on the Dodabetta Plantation, at Ootacamund, on the 30th September 1863.

No. of plants.	Height in inches when planted on the 30th September 1863.	Height in inches on the 31st March 1865.	Height in inches on the 30th April 1865.	Growth in inches during April 1865.
1	19	74	76	2
2	14½	68	71	3
3	28	78½	81½	3
4	22	80½	82½	2
5	21½	76½	78	1½
6	28	86	89	3
7	22½	76	79	3
8	21½	74	76	2
9	21½	81	82½	1½
10	19½	74	76	2
11	24	78	80	2
12	24	79	81	2

Mr. Howard for analysis, has made strong shoots of 56 inches in height, giving the growth of 1 inch during the month.

The twelve plants of C. Officinalis (a shrubby species) on the Dodabetta Plantation gives an average growth of 2¼ inches, or 1 1/12 inch above the growth of last month.

The number of plants issued to the public during this month is 25,175, making the total number of plants distributed 78,612.

OOTACAMUND,
13*th May* 1865.

(Signed) W. G. McIVOR,
Supdt., Govt. Cinchona Plantations.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No. 27.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 2019.

Simla, the 3rd July 1865.

Notifications.—Captain F. A. Dickens, District Superintendent of Police, Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2021.

Mr. W. Ellison, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 2nd Division, Central Provinces, is allowed seventeen days' privilege leave of absence, from the 23rd of January.

No. 2023.

Leave of absence for one month, on urgent private affairs, is granted to Mr. Ram Chunder Dinanathjee, Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, Central Provinces, with effect from the 20th March 1865.

Mr. Shrikrishna Shastri is appointed to officiate as Inspector of Schools during the absence of Ram Chunder Dinanathjee.

No. 2025.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the Central Provinces the Office of the Judicial Commissioner shall, until further orders, be the Office in which declarations made under Section 11 of Act X. of 1865, shall be deposited.

No. 2027.

The following Rules relating to Emigration from the port of Bombay, have been made by the Governor General in Council under the provisons of Section 63 of Act XIII. of 1864, and are published for general information :—

Rules on the various points enumerated in Section 63 of Act XIII. of 1864, *relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers.*

1. Proportion of women taken to be not less than 25 per cent. of the number of adult emigrants embarked. Children to be taken at any age, if accompanying their parents or relatives, and approved of by the Medical Inspector.

2. The description, quantity, and quality of provisions, the daily allowance of food, water, &c., to be issued to each emigrant during the voyage, and the nature and amount of clothing to be supplied to each emigrant, will be found in Appendices AA, BB, respectively.—*Vide* Schedule No. 1.

3. During their residence at the depôt, the emigrants to be under the medical care of the Emigration Medical Inspector, appointed under Section 17 of Act XIII.; during the voyage, to be under the medical care of the Surgeon of the vessel, appointed under para. 2, Section 48 of the same Act, to be approved of by the Medical Inspector.

4. The nature, quality, and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be carried on board emigrant vessels, in accordance with the scale and list attached hereto, marked CC.—*Vide* Statement No. 3.

5. Every emigrant vessel to be fitted with four bell-mouthed metal ventilators—two forward and two aft—not less than eighteen inches in diameter; the mouths of them to be moveable and clear above the rail; and two air-shafts, not less than three feet square—one aft, the other forward.

6. Three dirt tubs, one and a half foot high and two and a half feet in diameter, to be secured on the emigrant deck—one aft, one amid ships, and one forward. These will be emptied at the end of each watch, or oftener, if necessary. Two topasses, or scavengers, shall be engaged by the Master of the vessel expressly for attendance on the emigrants.

7. Boats to be provided as follows:—Vessels 300 to under 500 tons, four boats; vessels 500 and under 900 tons, five boats. All boats to be in good serviceable condition, completely equipped

with sails, oars, &c. One boat to be a long-boat, and one a life-boat—the latter to be hung from the quarter davits, ready for lowering at a moment's notice. The yard and stay tackles to be kept ready in the long-boat, so that no delay may occur in hoisting the boat out when necessary to do so. With the exception of the tackles above-mentioned and the boat's gear, nothing to be kept in the boat.

8. A temporary platform will be built over the long-boat for the sole use of the emigrants.

9. The vessel will also be furnished with a suitable fire-engine, or force pump, which shall be kept in good order, in case of fire, and worked from time to time to ensure its being so.

10. The Surgeon or Medical Officer in charge will keep a diary or journal, in accordance with the form and instructions provided him by the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, under the direction and approval of the Principal Medical Inspector General, containing full explanations, as called for by Clause 6 of Section 68.

11. Every emigrant ship shall have a duly qualified Master, and three Mates, to be approved of by the Protector of Emigrants; and an efficient crew.

12. The Master will be particular with regard to the ventilation and cleanliness of the vessel, and attend to any suggestions that may be made by the Medical Officer in charge, with this view.

13. Cleaning parties, in the proportion of five to every 100 adult emigrants embarked, to be selected by the Medical Officer, if possible, from men amongst the emigrants accustomed to Sea service. Such men to be remunerated on the termination of the voyage with five Rupees, if the duty has been performed to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer. Two cooks to every 100 cooking adults embarked, also to be selected, if possible, from men amongst the emigrants accustomed to Sea service. Such cooks to receive a remuneration of ten Rupees each at the end of the voyage, provided the duty has been performed to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer.

14. Before the emigrants are permitted to embark, the vessel shall be inspected by the Protector, who will see—

15. That the space to be occupied by the emigrants is perfectly clear, with the exception of the fittings.

16. That the sides and upper part have been white-washed.

17. Light spars to be lashed to the midship stanchions, fore and aft, three feet from the deck.

18. Double ladders, facing contrary ways, fitted to each hatchway.

19. A sick bay to be set apart on the lower deck (or under the poop of the vessel), to be divided for the different sexes. The space thus set apart, not to be included in the space allotted for berthing the emigrant.

20. In the event of any epidemic or contagious disease breaking out, the parties affected to be immediately separated from the rest of the emigrants, and placed in the long-boat, or other sheltered place on deck, approved of by the Medical Officer.

21. A booby, or slide-hatch, to be fitted for each hatchway, and to be so fitted that they will not be likely to fetch away in the event of meeting with bad weather.

22. A windsail to be fitted for each hatchway.

23. The space allotted to emigrants is to be entirely given up to them. The crew not to be allowed access thereto, except on duty.

24. Two good lamps or lanterns will be kept burning on the emigrant deck,—one forward and one aft,—well secured and locked up, from sunset to sunrise.

25. Naked lights to be strictly prohibited in any part of the vessel. Lucifer matches not to be allowed on board.

26. Smoking below strictly prohibited.

27. The Master will cause the lower or emigrant deck to be visited from time to time by an Officer of the vessel, who will see that there is no infringement of the Rules, and for the prevention of irregularities.

28. Two scuttle-butts for water for the sole use of the emigrants, to be placed securely on the upper-deck.

29. The upper-deck to be kept free from all lumber, in fact of everything but the ship's fittings, the scuttle-butts, and cooking places.

30. Four life-buoys to be kept in readiness,—one on each bow, and one on each quarter.

31. Proper cooking places for the use of the emigrants solely, to be firmly secured on the upper-deck.

32. Necessaries to be fitted on board on each side of the upper-deck (not in the head), in the proportion of one to every seventy-five adults to be embarked; to have a shoot to carry off the soil clear of the ship's side, and to be supplied with a can and bucket for drawing water. One of these to be appropriated exclusively to the women and children.

33. The Master of the vessel shall appoint one of his Officers to attend at the daily issue of provisions and water to the emigrants.

34. Any suggestions with regard to alterations of diet, or the issue of "extras," made by the Medical Officer in charge, to be duly attended to by the Master, who will enter the same in the official log,—the Medical Officer attaching his signature thereto, in token of its having been done at his recommendation.

35. The water for the use of emigrants shall be carried in iron tanks, or casks of well-seasoned hardwood,—the casks to be chunamed inside, and no cask capable of containing more than 300 gallons of water.

36. Should the Medical Officer in charge of the emigrants be unable to converse with them in their vernacular language, an interpreter shall be provided by the Agent of the ship, or Master, to be approved of by the Protector of Emigrants.

37. The final examination proving satisfactory, the Protector will authorize the embarkation of the emigrants, provided the Medical Inspector is satisfied that there is nothing in the state of

their health, or in that of the general population of Bombay; to render it unadvisable.

38. All Regulations having been complied with, the Protector will deliver the License to the Agent or Master of the vessel, and then the vessel may proceed on her voyage.

KNOW all men by these presents that I

at present residing in Bombay, Mariner and Master, and Commander of the ship or vessel called the

of the burthen of tons or thereabouts, am myself and for the Owners or Owner of the said

held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State in Council of India, in the penal sum of Company's Rupees ten thousand, of lawful money of British India, to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council of India, his certain Attorneys, Agents, Successors or Assignees, for which payment to be faithfully and truly made, I for and on my own behalf, and on behalf of the Owners or Owner of the said

bind myself, my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, firmly by these presents, sealed with my seal, and dated this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty

Whereas an Act, number thirteen of one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, entitled "An Act "to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the "Emigration of Native labourers," has been lately passed by the Honorable the President of the Council in India in Council; and whereas in and by the said Act it is required that the Master of every Ship conveying or destined to convey Emigrants from India shall execute a Bond binding himself and his Owners in a penal sum of Company's Rupees ten thousand to conform to the several conditions in the said Act provided; and whereas the said

hath obtained the necessary license required by the said Act for carrying Emigrants to the Mauritius; and whereas the said

hath agreed to execute the Bond required by the said Act for the due performance of the conditions, provisions, clauses, and restrictions therein contained. Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above-bounden

do and shall well and truly in all things abide by, observe, and keep all and singular the conditions, provisions, clauses, and restrictions which on the part and behalf of the said

are or ought to be observed, abided by and kept, and which are comprised and mentioned in the said Act, so passed as aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Act, then this obligation to be void and of no effect, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Master of the Ship.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered at Bombay in the presence of ....

License for Emigrant Ships under Section 46 of Act XIII. of 1864.

WHEREAS the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of Bombay has certified to the Government of Bombay that, under the Rules contained in Section 42 of 1864, entitled "An Act to consoli- "date and amend the Laws relating to the Emigra- "tion of Native labourers," the Ship

burden of tons

Master belonging to

is capable of accommodating adult persons; and whereas the aforesaid Protector of Emigrants has further certified that the said Master has conformed to the several provisions of the Indian Act XIII. of 1864, the Right Honorable the Governor of Bombay in Council hereby permits

Master of the

to receive on board his Ship, and accommodate with a passage to the Mauritius, not more than

Natives of India, as Emigrant Labourers for the Island of Mauritius, subject to the provisions of the aforementioned Act of the Government of India, No. XIII. of 1864.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor of Bombay in Council,

Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Registered in the Secretary's Office, General Department, as No. of Bombay, the

Registrar.

Emigration Agent's Certificate as required under Section 50 of Act XIII. of 1864.

THIS is to certify in the case of certain Emigrants proceeding from Bombay to the Mauritius by the British Ship

Tons

Master.

1*st*.—That I have by personal communication, done what is required on my part under Sections 42 and 43 of Act XIII. of 1864, entitled "An "Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating "to the Emigration of Native Labourers."

2*nd*.—That, in addition to the directions contained in the said Act, all the Rules which have been framed under the authority of the Government of India, touching medical attendance and medical stores to be provided, the daily allowance of food and water to be issued to each Emigrant during the voyage, the proportion of females that should accompany the Emigrants, the daily allowance of food and water to be issued to each Emigrant during the voyage, and other matters, have been complied with.

Given under my hand at Bombay this
day of 186 .

Protector of Emigrants.

Protector's Certificate as required under Section 50 *of Act XIII. of* 1864.

This is to certify, in the case of certain Emigrants proceeding from Bombay to the Mauritus by the British Ship

Tons

Master.

1*st*.—That I have, by personal communication, done what is required on my part under Section 43 of Act XIII. of 1864, entitled "An Act to "consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the "Emigration of Native Labourers."

2*nd*.—That all the directions contained in the 46th, 47th, and 48th Sections of the said Act for ensuring the health and safety of the Emigrants, have been duly complied with.

3*rd*.—That, in addition to the directions contained in the said Act, all the Rules which have been framed under the authority of the Government of India (according to the 63rd Section of the same Act), touching medical attendance and medical stores, and other matters, have been complied with.

Given under my hand at Bombay this
day of 186 .

Emigrant Agent.

Emigration Agent's Pass as per 42*nd and* 43*rd Sections.*

Emigrant embarked at Bombay on the
day of 186 .

Name

Father's Name

Emigrant's No. in India

Age Years

Sex

Stature Feet Inches.

If married, to whom?

Village

Marks

I hereby certify that the man above described, whom I have engaged as a labourer on the part of the Government of Mauritius, has appeared before me, and declared his willingness and desire to proceed to work for hire in the Colony of Mauritius.

Mauritius Emigrant Agent.

Countersigned

Protector of Emigrants.

From of copy of Registration to be written on substantial paper, as per Sections 30 *and* 33 *of Act XIII. of* 1864; *also Certificates of Medical Inspector, as per* 38*th Section, and Certificate of Emigrant Agent, countersigned by Protector, as per* 41*st Section.*

Name of Emigrant.	Sex.	Age.	Stature.		Name of Emigrant's Father.	Name of place where Emigrant resided.	Emigrant Depôt to which Emigrant is proceeding.	Marks, natural or otherwise.	Rate of Wages per Month.					Period of Service.	Remarks.
			F.	I.					First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.	Fifth year.		

Certified that I have examined and passed the above-described as a fit subject for emigration, having (been vaccinated or had small pox) and being now free from all bodily disease.

(Signed)

Medical Inspector.

(Signed)

Collector, or Magistrate, or Protector of Emigrants, as the case may be.

I hereby certify that above described, whom I have engaged as a labourer on the part of the Government of Mauritius, has declared his willingness and desire to proceed to work for hire in the Colony of Mauritius.

(Countersigned)

Protector of Emigrants.

(Signed)

Emigrant Agent.

Form of Register Book to be kept by Magistrate in the Mofussil, or Protector at Presidency Town, under Sections 30 *and* 33 *of Act XIII. of* 1864.

Name of Emigrant.	Sex.	Age.	Stature.		Marks, natural or otherwise.	Name of Emigrant's Father.	Name of place where Emigrant resided.	Emigrant Depôt to which Emigrant is proceeding.	Rate of Wages per month.					Period of service.	Remarks.
			F.	I.					First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.	Fifth year.		

AA.—SCHEDULE No. 1.

Proportion of provisions, firewood, water, &c., necessary for a ship conveying Emigrants from Bombay to Mauritius.

PROVISIONS

For every man the ship is licensed to carry.

Articles.	Quantity per day.	Remarks.
	lb. oz.	
Rice	1 8	
Dholl	0 3	
Ghee	0 0½	
Salt	0 1	
Turmeric	0 0¼	
Onion	0 1	*N. B.*—The length of voyage to the Mauritius, between the months of April to September inclusive, five weeks; and between the months of October to March inclusive, six weeks.
Coriander	0 0¼	
Garlic	0 0¼	
Chillies	0 0½	
Oil (Mustard)	0 1	
Tobacco (smoking)	0 1	
Salt Fish	0 2	
Tamarind	0 0¼	
Firewood	2 8	
Water	One Gallon.	
Marine Soap (weekly)	0 4	

For Hindoos, or non-cooking class, instead of Rice and Dholl.

	lb. oz.	
Powah	2 0	per day.
Gram, Bhoot	0 4	„
Sugar	0 4	„
Ghee	0 ½	„
Salt	0 1	„
Turmeric	0 ¼	„
Onion	0 1	„
Coriander	0 ¼	„
Garlic	0 ¼	„
Chillies	0 ½	„
Oil (Mustard)	0 1	„
Tobacco (smoking)	0 1	„
Tamarind	0 ¼	„
Marine Soap	0 4	„
Water	One Gallon.	

For occasional use.

Port Wine	(per 100 men)	½ dozen.
Brandy	(per 100 men)	1 dozen.
Lime-juice	(per 100 men)	1 dozen.
Pumpkins	(per 100 men)	80.
Biscuit	(per man)	8 oz.
Bale Fruit	(per 100 men)	50.
Potatoes	(per 100 men)	3 maunds.
Sheep	(per 100 men)	4.
Fowls	(for every 12 infants)	24.
Preserved Milk	(per 100 men)	6 gallons.
Vinegar		8 gallons.
Milk, Sago, Arrowroot	Either cow's or goat's, so as to avoid the possibility of death from want of mother's milk, per diem 3 to 6 ounces.	

When the Medical Officer of the ship shall think it advisable that non-cooking Emigrants be supplied with cooking provisions, or any change made in the diet of the Emigrants, the same to be complied with by the Master and entered in the official log—the Medical Officer attaching his signature thereto.

Emigrants of ten years and upwards shall receive daily issues of provisions according to the above scale, subject to such changes of dietary as may be ordered by the Medical Officer of the ship.

The provisions for the morning meal shall be issued sufficiently early to allow it to be ready by 9 A. M.; those for the afternoon meal to allow it to be ready by 4 P. M.

All provisions are to be issued by an Officer specially appointed to that duty by the Master of the ship. The issues shall be recorded day by day in a form supplied for this purpose by the Emigration Agent, to be signed daily by the issuer and the Medical Officer of the ship.

Whenever cooking shall be prevented by bad weather, or by any other cause, or shall be deemed unadvisable by the Medical Officer, eight ounces of Powa or Biscuits (at the discretion of the Medical Officer) and one ounce of Sugar shall be issued to each adult, for each meal, in lieu of the cooked provisions.

Children above two and under ten years of age are to receive one-half of the above-mentioned rations.

Every child under two years of age who has no mother, or whose mother is unable to nurse it, shall receive every day one pint of milk, and from three to six ounces of Sago or Arrowroot, at the discretion of the Medical Officer.

Each nursing mother shall receive, besides her ordinary diet, a daily allowance of a pint of Milk, and three to six ounces of Sago or Arrowroot, at the discretion of the Medical Officer.

Fresh Bread, at the rate of eight ounces per adult, shall be issued for breakfast during the first two days of the voyage, to such Emigrants as may choose to take it rather than Rice.

Memorandum of Articles required in excess of the above.

6 Iron Cooking Pots, medium size, for making curry, &c.
6 Iron Boilers with Covers, large size, for boiling rice, &c.
3 Hatchets for cutting wood.
4 Curry-stones with Rollers, and 4 Iron Ladles.
6 Swabs.
30 Brooms.
5 Buckets for every 100 tons.
3 Portable Life-buoys.
1 or 2 small Iron Boilers for making changes.

Note.—In addition to the quantities of provisions mentioned in the lists, five days' full allowance for each Emigrant embarked of non-cooking provisions, is to be put on board of the ship for use, should bad weather prevent cooking.

BB.—SCHEDULE No. 2.

Clothing supplied to Native Emigrants from Bombay to the Mauritius.

For each adult Male Emigrant.

1 Cumblie (Native Blanket).
2 Dhotees (Waist Cloths).
1 Cotton Merzae, or Jacket.
1 Chintz Cap.
1 Tin Plate and 1 tin Mug.
1 Gurnsey Frock.

For each boy.

1 Cumblie (Native Blanket).
2 Dhotees (Waist Cloths).
1 Cotton Merzae, or Jacket.
1 Chintz Cap.
1 Tin Plate and 1 tin Mug.
1 Gurnsey Frock.

For each adult Female Emigrant.

1 Cumblie (Native Blanket).
2 Sarries (Cloths).
1 Tin Plate and 1 tin Mug.
1 Gurnsey Frock.

For each girl.

1 Cumblie (Native Blanket).
2 Sarries (Cloths).
1 Tin Plate and 1 tin Mug.
1 Gurnsey Frock.

For each infant.

2 Yards of coarse cloth for covering.

Note.—About fifteen extra yards of Flannel is also supplied for the whole of the Emigrants on Board.

CC.—SCHEDULE No. 3.

THE MEDICINES.

Proportion of Medicines necessary for a Ship carrying Emigrants to Mauritius.

N. B.—Double these quantities required for Vessels to the West Indies.

Names of Medicines.	For 100 Men.	For 200 Men.	For 300 Men.	For 400 Men.
Calomel	Three-qr. ounce	One ounce	One and half ounce	Two ounces.
Blue Pill	Half ounce	One ounce	One and half ounce	Two ounces.
Rhubarb Powder	One ounce	Two ounces	Three ounces	Four ounces.
Compound Jalap Powder	Two ounces	Four ounces	Six ounces	Ten ounces.
Ipecacuanha Powder	One ounce	One ounce and half	Two ounces and half	Three ounces.
Opium	Two ounces	Four ounces	Six ounces	Eight ounces.
Dover's Powder	One ounce	One ounce and half	Two ounces	Three ounces.
Magnesia	One ounce	Two ounces	Three ounces	Four ounces.
Epsom Salts	Two pounds	Four pounds	Six pounds	Twelve pounds.
Chloride of Lime	Ten pounds	Twenty pounds	Thirty pounds	Forty pounds.
Tartar Emetic	Two drachms	Four drachms	Four drachms	One ounce.
Quinine	Two ounces	Two ounces	Four ounces	Five ounces.
Antimonial Powder	Two drachms	Four drachms	Six drachms	One ounce.
Extract of Colocynth Comp.	Four drachms	One ounce	Two ounces and half	Two ounces.
Carbonate of Ammonia	Six drachms	One ounce	One ounce and half	Two ounces.
Assafœtida	Four drachms	One ounce	One ounce	Two ounces.
Camphor	Six drachms	One ounce	One ounce	Two ounces.
Camphorated Liniment	Eight ounces	Twelve ounces	Sixteen ounces	Twenty ounces.
Catechu	One ounce	Two ounces	Three ounces	Four ounces.
Prepared Chalk	One ounce	Two ounces	Three ounces	Four ounces.
Tincture of Opium	Four ounces	Six ounces	Eight ounces	Twelve ounces.
Turpentine	Eight ounces	Twelve ounces	Two pints	Twenty ounces.
Senna Leaves	Four ounces	Eight ounces	Twelve ounces	One pound.
Blistering Plaister	Four ounces	Six ounces	Eight ounces	Twelve ounces.
Sulphur sublimed	Two ounces	Four ounces	Six ounces	Ten ounces.
Sulphur Ointment	Six ounces	Eight ounces	Twelve ounces	One pound.
Linseed Flour	Two pounds	Four pounds	Six pounds	Eight pounds.
Country Soap	Twelve ounces	One pound and half	Four pounds	Three pounds.
Castor Oil	Three bottles	Six bottles	Eight bottles	Twelve bottles.
Oil of Peppermint	One ounce	One ounce	One ounce	Two ounces.
Adhesive Plaister (spread)	One yard	Two yards	Two yards	Two yards.
Simple Ointment	Eight ounces	Twelve ounces	One pound	One pound and half.
Ringworm Ointment	Eight ounces	Twelve ounces	One pound	One pound and quarter.
Jeromine's Opiate	One small oz. phial	Two oz. phial	Two oz. phial	Two oz. phial.
Aromatic Spirit of Hartshorn	Two ounces	Three ounces	Three ounces	Three ounces.
Cubeb's Powder	One pound	One pound	One pound	Two pounds.
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	Eight ounces	One pound	One pound	One pound.
Copaiba	Eight ounces	One pound	One pound and half	One pound and half.
Sulphate of Zinc	Half ounce	Half ounce	Half ounce	Half ounce.
Lunar Caustic	Two drachms	Three drachms	Four drachms	Four drachms.
Turner's Cerate	Two ounces	Three ounces	Four ounces	Four ounces.
Ext. Gentiana	Half ounce	Half ounce	One ounce	One ounce.
Hy. cum Cretæ	Half ounce	Half ounce	One ounce	One ounce.
Puly. Cretæ co cum opi	Half ounce	Half ounce	One ounce	One ounce.
Tint. Ferri. Sesqchloridi	One ounce	One ounce	Two ounces	Two ounces.
„ Gentiana	One ounce	One ounce	Two ounces	Three ounces.
„ Calumba	One ounce	One ounce	Two ounces	Three ounces.
„ Cheratta	Two ounces	Three ounces	Four ounces	Five ounces.
Potassæ Iodine	Half ounce	Half ounce	Half ounce	One ounce.
Syrup Scillæ	Two ounces	Three ounces	Four ounces	Five ounces.
Vin. Ant.	One ounce	One and half ounce	Two ounces	Two and half ounces.
„ Ipecac	One ounce	One and half ounce	Two ounces	Two and half ounces.
Acid Sulparo	Half ounce	Three-quarter ounce	One ounce	One and half ounce.
Chloridine	Half ounce	Three-quarter ounce	Four ounces	One and half ounce.
Pulv. Cinchona	Two ounces	Three ounces	Two ounces	Four ounces.
Potassæ Nitras	One ounce	One and half ounce	One ounce	Two and half ounces.
Essence Ginger	Half ounce	Three-quarter ounce	One ounce	One and half ounce.
Mustard	One bottle	One bottle	Two bottles	Three bottles.
INSTRUMENTS.				
Glass Measure (1 oz.)	One	One	One	One.
Glass Measure (drop)	One	One	One	One.
Pestle and Mortar (Wedgewood)	One	One	One	One.
Scales and Weights (Grains)	One set	One set	One set	One set.
Splints (common)	One set	One set	One set	One set.
Lint (prepared)	Two ounces	Three ounces	Four ounces	Six ounces.
Cloth for Bandages	One piece	Two pieces	Two pieces	Two pieces.
Lancets (bleeding)	One	One	Two	Two.
Silver Catheter (middle size)	One	One	One	One.
Spatula	One	One	One	One.
Scissors, Dressing	One	One	One	One.
Infusion Pots	One	Two	Two	Two.
Bed Pans (Metal)	Two	Two	Three	Three.
Country Paper	One quire	One quire	Two quires	Two quires.
Penknife	One	One	One	One.
Sago	Five pounds	Ten pounds	Thirty pounds	Twenty pounds.
Arrowroot	Five pounds	Ten pounds	Fifteen pounds	Twenty pounds.
Small Tin Box	One	One	One	One.
Leeches.				

I hereby certify that medicines according to the above-mentioned scale, have been shipped on board the for the use of Emigrants proceeding to the Mauritius.

Commander.

No. 2122.

The 5th July 1865.

Notifications.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to determine that all Barristers-at-Law, English Pleaders (Vakeels) and Attornies-at-Law shall, if they so wish, be admitted to the examinations held by the Board of Examiners at Calcutta, under the revised Rules for the examination of Military Officers, published in G. G. O. dated 9th September 1864.

In any case in which acquaintance with a Native language is a necessary qualification for office or employment under Government, a Certificate from the Board of Examiners, of Proficiency in such language, according to the second standard, as laid down in the Rules above-mentioned, will be held as a proof of the qualification required, and as exempting any Barrister, Pleader, or Attorney from all further compulsory examination in the said language.

The holder of a Certificate of Proficiency in any language or languages from the Board of Examiners, according to the second standard, will also be allowed to present himself for examination in the same language or languages by the higher standards, and to obtain Certificates of High Proficiency or degrees of honor.

All applications for examination to be made to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, through the Court in which the Barrister, Pleader or Attorney is practising, or in the case of Barristers-at-Law, Pleaders and Attorneys holding Government appointments, through the Secretary to Government under which they are serving, on or before the 25th of the month, to admit of their appearing at the monthly general examination which is usually held on the first Monday in the month, not being the 1st or 2nd of the month.

No examination, under the authority contained in this Order, shall confer a claim to Moonshi Allowance or to any pecuniary reward.

No. 2127.

The 6th July 1865.

Doctor J. C. Whishaw, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Fyzabad, availed himself on the evening of the 6th of May, of the two months' leave on medical certificate granted to him in Notification No. 875, dated the 27th idem.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 254.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 29th June 1865.

Notification.—Lieutenant W. G. Ward, of the 36th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, is appointed to be an Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, and Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity within those Talooks of the Nizam's Dominions lying North of, or intersected by, the 18th degree of latitude.

Lieutenant Ward will exercise the powers of a District Superintendent of Police, under Act V. of 1861, in all the districts of Berar.

No. 261.

MILITARY.

The 4th July 1865.

Notification.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements in the Central India Horse, consequent on the appointment of Lieutenant M. J. Mignon to the Punjab Commission:—

Lieutenant A. Bannerman, 3rd Squadron Officer, 2nd Corps, to be Adjutant.

Captain J. D. Hall, Officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, 2nd Corps (during the absence of Captain James), to be 3rd Squadron Officer, but to continue to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant C. B. Horsbrugh, Doing-duty Officer, 2nd Corps, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer.

No. 557.

POLITICAL.

The 3rd July 1865.

Notifications.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. A. Henry as Consul General at Calcutta for His Majesty the King of Belgium.

No. 559.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. Miable as *ad interim* Consular Agent for France at Kurrachee, *vice* Mr. [illegible] T. Phillips, resigned.

No. 1404.

GENERAL.

The 4th July 1865.

Notifications.—His Excellency in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the British Burmah Commission:—

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Brown, to be Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade.
Major E. J. Spilsbury, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade.
Mr. H. W. Beddy, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.
Captain A. G. Duff, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.
Lieutenant W. C. Plant, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.
Mr. W. DeCourcy Ireland, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

} With effect from the 20th March 1865.

Major J. F. J. Stevenson, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade. Captain H. A. Browne, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade. Lieutenant C. W. Street, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade. Captain C. E. Watson, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade. Lieutenant A. G. Strover, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.	With effect from the 6th May 1865.

No. 1416.

The 6th July 1865.

Mr. C. H. Campbell, Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, is appointed to officiate as Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Coloned W. A. A. Thomson.

W. MUIR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 254.

MILITARY.

The 3rd July 1865.

Notifications.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction an exchange of appointments between Lieutenant J. Jacob, Adjutant of the Deolee Irregular Force, and Lieutenant J. H. L. Greenfield, Adjutant of the Erinpoora Irregular Force.

No. 256.

The following extract from Brigade Orders issued by the Officer Commanding Central India Horse, under date the 15th and 16th June, is confirmed by the Governor General in Council:—

Lieutenant A. Bannerman, 3rd Squadron Officer, 2nd Corps, to act as Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant Mignon.

Lieutenant Horsbrugh, Doing-duty Officer, 2nd Corps, to officiate as Adjuant in addition to his other duties, during the time Lieutenant Bannerman's services are required with the 1st Corps.

Lieutenant Peart, 3rd Squadron Officer, 1st Corps, is granted leave from 30th May to 9th June 1865, to enable him to avail himself of the furlough granted him by the Bombay Government.

No. 258.

The 4th July 1865.

The following promotions in the Bhopal Battalion, consequent on the transfer of Subadar Moonna Lall Pandey to the Pension Establishment, are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, with effect from the 16th June 1865:—

Jemadar Brij Loll, to be Subadar.

Havildar Kurrum Shere Khan, to be Jemadar.

No. 1386.

GENERAL.

The 1st July 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. W. Glynn, Deputy Commissioner of Oonao in Oudh, has obtained one month's privilege leave from the afternoon of the 12th June.

Mr. H. G. Ross, Assistant Commissioner, appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner during Mr. Glynn's absence, received charge of the district on the above date.

No. 1388.

The services of Messrs. T. C. Huddlestone and R. W. Trafford, of the Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for employment in that Province.

No. 1392.

The 3rd July 1865.

The following arrangements in British Burmah are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council:—

Moung Sat, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, on Rs. 50 a month, with effect from the 9th January 1865, *vice* Moung Pan Oo, dismissed.

Moung Shwe Noo, to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Moung Shwe Ngong, suspended.

No. 1394.

Lieutenant C. S. Blair, 18th Madras Native Infantry, Probationary Assistant in Mysore, has passed the examination in Canarese prescribed for the Officers attached to the Mysore Commission.

No. 1396.

Lieutenant J. J. Blair, Assistant Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, has passed the examination prescribed in G. O. G. G. No. 3101, dated 5th October 1864, for Military Officers who are candidates for Political employment.

No. 1399.

Lieutenant W. S. Brooke, Assistant Commissioner, Nimar, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave of absence for forty days from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1401.

Surgeon H. R. Oswald, M. D., appointed in G. O. No. 1122, dated 22nd May, Surgeon of the Mysore Commission, assumed charge of his duties on the 10th of June.

No. 1418.

The 6th July 1865.

Captain E. G. Clark, Assistant Settlement Officer, Fyzabad, Oudh, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months from 10th August next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1420.

Mr. J. Beddy, Assistant Commissioner, Hoshungabad, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

A. COLVIN,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1205.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, Simla, under date the 5th July 1865.

Read again the Financial Resolution No. 2189, dated 20th April 1865, directing the introduction, into the Civil Department, of a system of Audit and Account on the model of the English system.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that the amalgamation of the Offices of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General and the Civil Pay Master, was approved in para. 31 of the Resolution dated 20th April 1865.

2. As a first step, the Office Establishments of those functionaries will be amalgamated as they stand, reductions being effected immediately of such clerks and servants as, in the opinion of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, may have become palpably superfluous,—the general revision of the Office being deferred till there shall have been sufficient experience of the requirements of the new system. Such further modifications, however, as may be absolutely necessary, may be made provisionally by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, with a careful regard to the saving which ought ultimately to accrue from the amalgamation of the two Office Establishments, and subject to immediate report to the Government of India.

3. The arrangements which may be made for a proper post-audit and for reports to the Local Governments, on claims to pension and on applications for leave, &c., can also in many cases be adapted so as to admit of the pre-examination of claims payable at stations where there are Accountants General, on the plan recommended by the English Commissioners of Inquiry into Indian Accounts.

4. At Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, an Examiner of Claims has however been specially allowed; but until further experience of the new system, a similar appointment will not be allowed for any other Province or Administration. When the several Examiners are not employed on the work appertaining more immediately to their appointments, their services will be available for such other additional duties as may be assigned to them by the Accountant General.

5. In paras. 386—87 of the Report on Civil Accounts, the Commissioners urged the necessity for providing an efficient Deputy to each Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, if the present defective control over Treasuries, and over the internal working of the local Account Offices, is to be remedied. The expediency of utilizing for this object the Officers now serving as Civil Pay Masters, was suggested by the Commissioners. The Governor General in Council approves of the recommendation, and is pleased to decide accordingly that, for the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and for Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, there shall be allowed, without any increase of emoluments, an Accountant General and a Deputy Accountant General, in place of the present Deputy Auditor and Accountant General and Civil Pay Master. In the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, the duties which in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay are allotted to Examiners of Claims, will be performed by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, in addition to any other which may be assigned to him by the Accountant General.

6. An Accountant General without a Deputy will be retained, within the present scale of charge, for British Burmah; and the existing provision of a Deputy Accountant General for Hyderabad and the Assigned Districts, and for the Central Provinces, will continue.

7. Considerable embarrassment has been experienced in the posting of the Officers of Account to Presidencies and Provinces from the circumstance that, whereas they are on a general list for employment in any part of India, the position of an Accountant General or Deputy Accountant General in the classified list of the Department, is dependent in many cases on the locality in which he serves. This inconsistency will now be removed by making salaries personal and not local.

8. By the Financial Resolutions No. 84, dated 13th May 1862, and No. 69, dated 29th August 1862, the Officers in the Financial Department below the Financial Secretary, and in the Civil Departments of Audit and Account were formed into classes in a department under the Government of India, with the same scale of pay in each class for Covenanted Officers appointed to the Department after 13th May 1862, and for Uncovenanted Officers. No alteration in this arrangement will be made.

9. For the Covenanted Officers who were in the Department on 13th May 1862, certain higher salaries were retained in the first three classes, in order to preserve to them the prospects, on the faith of which they entered the Department.

10. In this way, and from the effects of certain minor modifications of a later date, the sanctioned scale of charge for Officers in the Departments of Account and Audit, as originally constituted by the Resolution of 13th May 1862, is as follows, *viz.*:—

Class I.—5 Officers.

Ordinary salary in the Class, Rupees 1,500 monthly,—rising by Rupees 100 a month, after each year of service in the Class, to a maximum of Rupees 2,000 monthly.

Exceptional.—Of the five ordinary salaries in the Class, four are in abeyance by the payment of the following in lieu, *viz.*:—

2 on Rs. 3,000 monthly.
2 on Rs. 2,500 do.

These are held by Covenanted Officers already in the Class, and they will be retained for other Covenanted Officers who were in the Department

on 13th May 1862, and who may succeed to any one of these four exceptional salaries.

Class II.—7 Officers.

Ordinary salary, Rupees 1,000 a month,—rising to Rupees 1,500 monthly, by an increase of Rupees 75 a month, after each year of service in the Class.

Exceptional.—Of the seven ordinary salaries, five are in abeyance by the payment of the following in lieu, *viz.*:—

1 on Rs. 2,500 monthly.
2 on Rs. 2,000 do.
2 on Rs. 1,500 do.

These are held by Covenanted Officers already in the Class, and they will be retained for their benefit and for that of the only Covenanted Officer in the III. Class who entered the Department before 13th May 1862, and who severally may succeed to any of these five exceptional salaries.

Class III.—5 Officers.

Ordinary salary, Rupees 800 a month,—rising by an annual increase of Rupees 50 a month, after each year of service in the Class, to a maximum of Rupees 1,000 a month.

Exceptional.—Of the five ordinary salaries, one has been in abeyance hitherto by the payment in lieu, of a salary of Rupees 1,425, rising from 1st May 1865 to Rupees 1,500 monthly. This will now be in a abeyance by the temporary promotion of the Covenanted Officer who held it, to a higher Class.

Class IV.—11 Officers.

Ordinary salary, Rupees 600 a month,—rising to Rupees 800 by an increase of Rupees 50 monthly, after each year's service in the Class.

Class V.—24 Officers.

Salary, Rupees 400 a month,—rising to Rupees 600 by an increase of Rupees 50 a month, after each year's service in the Class.

11. His Excellency in Council is pleased further to rule that the posting of an Officer to any Province will not confer a title to any higher salary than that of the class from which the Officer is taken, unless the appointment is accompanied by promotion to a higher class, or by a nomination to act in a higher class.

12. With regard to the undermentioned appointments wherever they exist, the designations of the local Officers of Account and Audit will be hereafter as follows:—

1.—Accountant General of the Local Government or Administration.
2.—Deputy Accountant General.
3.—First Assistant to Accountant General.
4.—Second Assistant to Accountant General.
5.—Examiner of Claims.

13. All other Officers, whether belonging to the late Civil Pay Masters' Offices, or the Offices of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, will be entered as Assistants in the Offices of the Accountants General, to which they are attached. They will be borne in the proper order of precedence or seniority on the classified list, if belonging to that list, or on the rolls of the Establishment of which they form a part.

14. In accordance with the terms of this Resolution, and having regard to existing vacancies and to the special Rules of the Department which allow Covenanted Officers on furlough to retain a lien on their appointments in the Department while their salaries are available for Officers in actual employment in the Department, the Governor General in Council has determined on the following disposition of the several Accountants General, Deputy Accountants General, and other classified Officers employed in the Account Department in the several Presidencies and Administrations:—

Designation.	Name.	Salary or Class.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			
Accountant General ...	Mr. Sandeman	2,500	
Deputy Accountant General ...	Mr. R. Taylor	1,500	Appointed to officiate in a like capacity at Madras.
Examiner of Claims ...	Mr. R. C. Tulloch	Class IV.	
MADRAS.			
Accountant General ...	Mr. F. Lushington ...	3,000	
Officiating Deputy Accountant General* ...	Mr. R. Taylor	2,000†	
First Assistant Accountant General	Mr. Raynor...	Class III.	Absent on sick leave.
Officiating First Assistant Accountant General ...	Mr. Mackey	Class V.	With acting allowances of III. Class.
Second Assistant Accountant General	Mr. Lede	... ...	Officiating Deputy Accountant General, N. W. P.
Officiating Second Assistant Accountant General .	Mr. Macleod ... ...•	Class V.	With acting allowances of IV. Class.
Officiating Examiner of Claims	Mr. Donald...	Class V.	

* Mr. Lodwick on furlough holds a lien on this appointment on a salary of Rs. 2,500.

† This salary will be drawn by Mr. Taylor, during the absence of Messrs. Chapman and Probyn.

Designation.	Name.	Salary or Class.	Remarks.
BOMBAY.			
Accountant General ...	Mr. J. Lushington.	3,000	
Officiating Deputy* Accountant General	Mr. Christie	Class III.	With the officiating allowances of the II. Class.
First Assistant Accountant General	Mr. Christie.		
Officiating First Assistant Accountant General ...	Mr. Hynes	Class IV.	With the officiating allowance of III. Class.
Officiating Examiner of Claims	Mr. Pundurung Gonoba ...	Class V.	
N. W. PROVINCES.			
Accountant General ...	Mr. E. F. Harrison ...	2,500	Absent on special duty.
Officiating Accountant General	Mr. Waterfield	2,000	With usual deputation allowance on Mr. E. F. Harrison's salary.
Deputy Accountant General ...	Mr. Waterfield.		
Officiating Deputy Accountant General	Mr. J. Eede	Class IV.	With the officiating allowances of III. Class.
First Assistant Accountant General	Mr. Crawford	Class IV.	
PUNJAB.			
Accountant General ...	Mr. Probyn	... ...	Absent on sick leave.
Officiating Accountant General	Mr. W. Clarke	Class III.	With the officiating allowances of II. Class.
Deputy Accountant General ...	Mr. W. Clarke.		
Officiating Deputy Accountant General	Mr. Anthony	Class V.	With the officiating allowances of IV. Class.
BURMAH.			
Accountant General ...	Mr. H. Mangles†	2,000.	
NAGPORE.			
Deputy Accountant General ...	Mr. Biss	Class III.	
HYDERABAD.			
Deputy Accountant General ..	Mr. Gordon	Class IV.	
Officiating Deputy Accountant General	Mr. E. S. Byrne	Class V.	With the officiating allowances of IV. Class.

* Mr. Chapman, absent on furlough, has a lien on this appointment on a salary of Rs. 2,000.

† Will draw Rs. 2,500 during Mr. Lodwick's absence on furlough.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Foreign, Home, Military, and Public Works Departments, the several Local Governments and Administrations, and the Officers of Account and Audit.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract).

E. H. Lushington,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1218.

The 6th July 1865.

Notification.—The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in May 1865, is published for general information :—

	Calcutta.			Madras.			Bombay.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.	
In May 1865	7,68,911	31,30,330	40,00,553	...	2,20,520	1,32,000	1,878	.....	21,24,385

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. Lushington,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd July 1865.

No. 654 *of* 1865.—Third class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ram Chunder Sen, attached to the Mitford Hospital Dispensary, having been pronounced qualified for advancement, is, under the rules passed by Government in the Home Department, dated 6th January 1849, promoted to the Second Class, with effect from the 12th June 1865.

No. 655 *of* 1865.—Third Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mohanund Mookerjea, attached to the Civil Station of Seebsaugor, having been pronounced qualified for advancement, is, under the rules passed by Government in the Home Department, dated 6th January 1849, promoted to the Second Class, with effect from the 7th June 1865.

No. 656 *of* 1865.—Surgeon David Young, M.D., F. R. C. S. E., of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 39th (the Allyghur) Regiment, Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Australia on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for one year, under the old Regulations.

No. 657 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Robert Belford Cummins, of the late 46th Madras Regiment, Native infantry.	For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.

No. 658 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate :—

Captain Hely Frederick Bolton, of the Bombay Staff Corps.	For twenty months.

No. 659 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names :—

Assistant Surgeon R. Lidderdale, Bengal Medical Establishment, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 592 of the 13th June 1865.	*Koina*, 10th May 1865.
Captain Alexander C. Bruce, of the 91st (Argyllshire) Highlanders, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Presidency Division, on leave to the Neilgherry Hills for five months, G. G. O. No. 570 of the 7th June 1865.	*Candia*, 30th May 1865.
Lieutenant A. B. E. Thomas, late 4th European Regiment, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 490 of the 17th June 1865.	
Lieutenant E. S. Fox, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer 37th Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave to Europe on private affairs for two years, G. G. O. No. 586 of the 13th June 1865.	*Mooltan*, 11th June 1865.
Captain A. Waterfield, of the late 4th European Light Cavalry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 587 of the 13th June 1865.	

No. 660 of 1865.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers of the East Indian Regiment are allowed the superior pensions specified opposite to their respective names, with effect from the dates on which they were pensioned, instead of the stipends assigned to them in the G. G. O. No. 1008 of the 9th December 1864 :—

Rank and Name.	Rate of Pension per mensem.			Where payable.
	Rs.	*A.*	*P.*	
Sergeant Major John Robinson	37	4	4	In India.
Sergeant Charles Clifton	30	0	0	
Ditto Henry Mosely	28	9	1½	
Ditto Joseph Moreen	23	9	7½	
Ditto John DeSilva	17	6	3	
Ditto Charles Harris	26	1	4½	
Ditto Thomas B. Hassett	23	9	7½	
Ditto Andrew Bergin	16	2	4½	
Ditto James Ayo	12	6	9	
Ditto James McFarlane	22	5	9	At Madras.
Ditto Joseph Yates	19	14	0	
Ditto John Gallagher	17	6	3	
Ditto James Dixon	16	2	4½	
Ditto Richard Leeson	18	10	1½	
Ditto James Hogan	16	2	4½	
Ditto Thomas Symons	13	10	7½	
Ditto Andrew Roberts	12	6	9	
Ditto Henry MacColeman	12	6	9	

The 4th July 1865.

No. 661 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to announce that it has been decided by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for War, that all authorized periods of leave of absence may be included as part of the six years' service in the rank of Field Officer required to entitle a General Officer to the unattached pay of the latter rank.

No. 662 of 1865.—The following Standing Order of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 28 of 1865 (Construction and Repair of Roads and Drains in Cantonments, and General Conservancy), is published for general information :—

No. 28.

Construction and Repair of Roads and Drains in Cantonments, and General Conservancy.

(Supersedes Section 3, Chapter V., P. W. Code).

Metalling main roads,

1. The principal lines of communication in every Cantonment will be formed and metalled by the Executive Engineer at the public expense.

Sanction necessary.

2. No road may, on the first occasion, be metalled at the expense of the State without the sanction of the Local Government or Administration, to be obtained on the report of the Station Board of Health.

Instructions for report of Board.

3. The report of the Board must be accompanied by a sketch map of the Cantonment, on which the roads which require metalling must be distinguished from all other roads. Where the project is of any extent, the direction and distance of the nearest large town, of the Railway, Trunk Road, and of any other grand line of communication which may be near the Cantonment, must be noted on the map; and all the circumstances which induce the Board to recommend the metalling of certain roads in preference to others, must be clearly stated in the report.

Construction of roads from Local Funds.

4. Under the orders of the Local Government or Administration, there is no objection to the employment of Local Funds on the construction of new roads, metalled or unmetalled, or on the laying down of metal on unmetalled roads made by Government.

Executive Engineer responsible for drainage of Cantonments.

5. The Executive Engineer is responsible for the proper drainage of Cantonments, and will execute, at the expense of Government, on estimates duly submitted and authorized under the usual Rules, all works necessary for the general scheme of drainage, inclusive of all culverts on roads (metalled or unmetalled), originally constructed at Government expense.

Drainage connected with private roads,

6. When roads are about to be constructed in Cantonments from Local Funds, or by private individuals (as in the case of roads or paths leading to private estates), the necessary drainage works, such as side drains, falls, culverts, &c., shall be constructed by the parties making the road, on designs approved of by the Executive Engineer, who will also determine whence the earth for the embankments is to be obtained, or how that from cuttings is to be disposed of.

their repairs.

7. The same principle shall apply to the repairs of roads, clearance of drains, and to the execution of other petty works, which may affect the roads and culverts, or any other works in charge of the Executive Engineer.

Excavations.

8. No excavations of any kind by private persons should be permitted in Cantonments, excepting with the sanction of the Commanding Officer, or in conformity to any general rules on such subjects which have received the approval of the Commanding Officer or other competent authority.

Charge of roads and drains.

9. All roads and drains in a Cantonment, whether originally constructed by the Government, or from Local Funds, or other sources, will be under the general charge of the Executive Engineer of the station, under whose instructions all necessary repairs to them will be carried out, irrespective of the source whence the funds for such repairs are derived.

Government grant for maintenance of roads and drains.

10. A fixed annual grant will be given by the Government of India in aid of the maintenance and repairs of roads and drains in every Military Cantonment, which may, at the discretion of the Local Government or Administration, be expended by an establishment (either fixed or variable, according to the season of the year), or on regular estimates submitted from time to time by the Executive Engineer. In the former case, a statement showing the work performed, must be submitted with the Executive Engineer's monthly accounts.

Sums required in excess of Government grant, to be met from Local Funds.

11. Sums required for the maintenance of roads and drains in Cantonments, in excess of the Government grants, may be supplied from Local Funds, at the discretion of the Local Government or Administration, and expended under the instructions of the Executive Engineer, according to such rules as the Board entrusted with the Local Funds may lay down under proper authority. With the conservancy proper of Cantonments, such as clearing away refuse, removing rank vegetation, filling up holes, and works of a like kind, which are not engineering operations, and require no professional skill for their execution, the Executive Engineer has no concern except as a member of the Board of Health, and no work of the above nature will be carried out by the Public Works Department. The Local Government or Administration will settle any points of a doubtful character.

Expenditure on conservancy proper.

12. For the ordinary conservancy of Military Stations, that is, the cleansing, the removal of rubbish and of nuisances, a fixed sum is allotted by the Government of India in the Military Department, in aid of the Cantonment Funds, from which any additional sum that may be requisite for conservancy purposes must be supplied. The expenditure of these funds is entrusted to the Board of Health, under special Rules framed by the Government of India in the Military Department.

Mode of determining Government grant.

13. The Government allowance in aid of road maintenance, has been fixed for most stations of the Bengal Army. In those cases in which no grant has been determined on, and for all new Cantonments, the amount to be allowed will be estimated by the Board of Health, whose report will be submitted with the recommendation of the Local Government or Administration, for the final orders of the Government of India.

Data on which report is to be based.

14. The report must show clearly the data upon which the recommendation of the Board is based, and must be accompanied by a map showing the roads and drains in Cantonments, the repairs of which are proposed to be provided for. In fixing the amount of the grant, the Government of India will consider, on the reports of the local authorities, which should give all needful information, what sum can be fairly made available from the Local Cantonment Funds, in aid of this object. Under no circumstances will the grant exceed such a sum as will suffice for the maintenance and repairs of roads formed or metalled at Government expense (see Rule 1), and of all the Cantonment drains.

Above Rules applicable to Madras and Bombay.

15. The foregoing Rules are applicable to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay,—the name of the Local Government being substituted for that of the Government of India throughout.

List of Government sanctions.

16. The appended list shows the amounts already sanctioned by Government for the repairs of roads and drains in various Cantonments.

Monthly Allowances sanctioned for Repairs of Cantonment Roads and Drains.

Division of the Army.	Stations.	Amounts sanctioned.	Authority.	Remarks.
		Rupees.		
Presidency ...	Barrackpoor	300	Government of India, Public Works Department Circular Nos. 1296—99, dated 22nd August 1860.	
	Dum-Dum	150		
	Dacca	100		
	Berhampoor	100		
	Chinsurah	66		
	Darjeeling	50		
	Raneegunge	60		
	Akyab	60		
Eastern Frontier	Gowhatty	50	Ditto.	

Monthly Allowances sanctioned for Repairs of Cantonment Roads and Drains,—continued.

Division of the Army.	Stations.	Amounts. sanctioned.	Authority.	Remarks.
		Rupees.		
Benares ...	Benares	200	Ditto.	
	Jounpoor	80		
	Hazarcebaugh	150		
	Dinapoor	300		
	Chunar	75		
	Ghazeepoor	80		
Saugor ...	Saugor	150	Ditto.	
	Nagode	50		
	Nowgong	50		
	Jubbulpoor	100		
Oudh ...	Lucknow	350	Govt. of India, P. W. D. letter No. 61M., dated 16th January 1865.	
	Seetapoor	150		
	Fyzabad	200		
	Gondah	150	Govt. of India, P. W. D. Circular Nos. 4296—99, dated 22nd August 1860.	
	Sultanpoor	50		
	Allahabad	300		
	Cawnpoor	350		
Gwalior ...	Morar, Gwalior... ...	150	Ditto.	
	Jhansie	150		
Rohilcund ...	Bareilly	150	Ditto.	
	Moradabad	100		
	Almorah	100		
	Shahjehanpoor	150		
	Nynee Tal	50		
Meerut ...	Meerut	500	Ditto.	
	Futtehghur	120		
	Agra	260		
	Muttra	100		
	Deyrah Doon	55		
	Mynpoorie	100		
	Landour	50		
	Delhi	200		
	Roorkee...	100		
Sirhind ...	Umballa	200	Ditto.	
	Jullundur	150		
	Phillour	26		
	Kussowlie	160		
	Subathoo	60		
	Dugshai	70		
Lahore ...	Meean Meer	200	Government of India, Public Works Department Circular Nos. 2892—98, dated 5th May 1859.	
	Ferozepoor	200		
	Sealkote	200		
	Mooltan	150		
	Umritsur	100		
Peshawur ...	Peshawur	200	Ditto.	
	Rawul Pindee	150		
	Nowshera	100	Govt. of India, P. W. D., No. 4010, dated 14th November 1861.	
	Dera Ismael Khan ...	50		
	Abbottabad	50		
	Kohat	50	Ditto.	
	Bunnoo	50		
	Rajanpoor	50		
	Dera Ghazee Khan ...	50		
	Jhelum	100	Govt. of India, P. W. D. Circular Nos. 2892—98, dated 5th May 1859.	

The 5th July 1865.

No. 663 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Stud Department.

Veterinary Surgeon J. Bicknell to officiate during the absence, on sick leave to Europe, of Veterinary Surgeon Garrad, or until further orders.

No. 664 *of* 1865.—The Allahabad General Hospital, which was formed under the G. G. O. No. 323 of 1860, being no longer required for the purpose for which it was established, will be broken up on receipt of this order at that station.

For the duties of the Garrison and Station of Allahabad, the medical staff will consist of—

1 Garrison Surgeon,
1 ditto Assistant Surgeon,
} On pay and allowances of rank, or former rate of pay and allowances, and staff salary, pending the revision of the medical staff salaries.

1 Apothecary,

1 Assistant Apothecary,

2 Native Doctors;

with the necessary Native Hospital Establishment as authorized under existing Regulations.

The Garrison Assistant Surgeon will reside in the Fort, and under the direction of the Garrison Surgeon, will have immediate medical charge of the staff, Commissariat and Ordnance Establishments residing in the Fort, and the prisoners in the military prison.

The Garrison Surgeon will have medical charge of the Staff and Establishments in Cantonments and the Native Hospital, and will attend on all sick Officers visiting or passing through the station.

No. 665 *of* 1865.—The following extracts from the *London Gazettes* of the 9th and 16th May 1865, are published for general information:—

War Office,
The 9th May 1865.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant:—

Deputy Commissary Edward Rooke, Public Works Department, Bengal, dated 9th May 1865.

Assistant Deputy Commissary Alexander O'Borne, Public Works Department, Bengal, dated 9th May 1865.

Assistant Deputy Commissary Henry Wheldon, Commissariat Department, Madras, dated 9th May 1865.

Assistant Deputy Commissary John James Ward Ord, Commissariat Department, Madras, dated 9th May 1865.

War Office,
The 16th May 1865.

19*th Hussars.*—Captain Kendal Josiah William Coghill, from the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Captain, *vice* Brevet Major Hugh Henry Gough, who exchanges, dated 16th May 1865.

No. 666 *of* 1865.—In continuation of G. G. Orders Nos. 278 and 279, dated the 28th March 1863, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that any Non-Commissioned Officer of the Native Army, who shall be reduced to the ranks, without being sentenced also to forfeiture of advantages accruing from former service, shall be entitled to the same rates of Good Conduct Pay as Sowars or Sepoys of good character of similar length of service are entitled to, provided that for one year from the date of his return to duty as a Sowar or Sepoy he shall forfeit one Rupee a month of such Good Conduct Pay, restoration to such forfeited Good Conduct Pay being also subject to the condition that no offence involving forfeiture shall be committed.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

No. 667 *of* 1865.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
9th Regiment, Bengal Cavalry	Jemadar Hookum Sing ...	Appointed Woordie Major	2nd July 1864 ...	Nuzrut Jung Khan, dismissed.
11th Regiment, Bengal Cavalry	Ressaidar and Woordie Major Sawun Mull	Ressaldar ...	23rd February 1864 ..	Shahzada Abdool Cassim, transferred to the 4th Cavalry.
Ditto	Naib Ressaldar Surdool Sing	Ressaidar ...	30th September 1863	Meer Imteaz Allee, invalided.
Ditto	Kote Duffadar Mahomed Afzul Khan	Appointed Ressaidar	16th November 1864	Sawun Mull, promoted.
Ditto	Duffadar Suffa Chund ...	Jemadar ...	30th September 1863	Surdool Sing, promoted.
17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment N. I.	Jemadar Harchurn Sing ...	Subadar ...	1st May 1865 ...	Goomam Khan, invalided.
Ditto	Havildar Shaik Badul ...	Jemadar ...	Ditto ...	Harchurn Sing, promoted.
20th (Punjab) Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Alum Khan ...	Subadar ..	14th April 1864 ...	Bhugwan Sing, resigned.
Ditto	Havildar Peer Bux ...	Jemadar ...	Ditto ...	Alum Khan, promoted.
Ditto	Havildar Shere Sing ...	Ditto ...	30th June 1864 ...	Futteh Khan, resigned.
Ditto	Havildar Meer Mahomed Khan	Ditto ...	1st May 1865 ...	Mahomed Khan, invalided.
25th (Punjab) Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Lukmeve Sing ...	Subadar ...	Ditto ...	Ayah Sing, invalided.
Ditto	Havildar Bhookum Sing ...	Jemadar ...	Ditto ...	Lukmeve Sing, promoted.
29th (Punjab) Regt. N. I.	Havildar Heerah Sing ...	Ditto ...	13th March 1865 ...	Kurrum Sing, invalided.
41st (The Gwalior) Regiment N. I.	Jemadar Gunga Ram ...	Subadar ...	1st May 1865 ...	Lehna Sing, invalided.
Ditto	Jemadar Fukeer Mahomed ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dowana Sing, invalided.
Ditto	Havildar Buldeo Sing ...	Jemadar ..	Ditto ...	Gunga Ram, promoted.
Ditto	Havildar Jotee Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fukeer Mahomed, promoted.

The 6th July 1865.

No. 668 *of* 1865.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 176 of the 25th May 1865, is published for general information :—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 176. *London, the 25th May* 1865.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—Para. 1. I have received and considered in Council your Military letter No. 88, dated 21st February 1865, forwarding correspondence relative to a proposal submitted by the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, that Officers of the Royal Artillery in India should be encouraged to qualify themselves for appointments in the Ordnance Department and Manufacturing Establishments, by undergoing the course of study and training laid down in General Order to the Royal Artillery, No. 492, dated Horse Guards, 2nd November 1863.

2. Lieutenant Garrett, 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance, has, it appears, submitted an application to proceed Home for two years for the above purpose, declaring his readiness to forfeit Indian and staff allowances, provided he be permitted to resume his appointment on his return, and to reckon the period as service in India towards pension.

3. Your Government have not felt authorized to comply with this request, but you consider that the benefit to the service which would result, if Officers now in the Ordnance Department would go through the course of study in question, would be so great that you recommend that the request be granted; and further, that permission be given to one Officer in each grade of the Commissaries of Ordnance to be absent for the same purpose, if so many should apply for the indulgence, and if the Inspector General of Ordnance can in each case recommend the applicant as one who would be likely to derive from the course the full benefit which it is intended to afford.

4. I concur with your Government in considering it desirable that Officers of Artillery, either having or desiring to have, employment in the Ordnance Department, should be encouraged to undergo the course of study to which you refer.

5. There are, however, a large number of Artillery Officers belonging to the Indian Brigades of Artillery always in this country; and I have been informed by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief that Officers of Brigades of Royal Artillery serving in India are eligible to compete for appointment to the advanced class of Officers referred to in the above-mentioned General (Artillery) Order. Abundant opportunity is thus offered to the Officers of those brigades to go through that course of study, and to qualify themselves for employment in the Ordnance Department in India.

6. All Officers passing through the course, and receiving satisfactory testimonials at its termination, will be permitted to count as service for pension one-half of the time so employed; but I do not consider it necessary or expedient to sanction a departure from the established Rules of the service in the case of Officers actually holding staff appointments of this nature, by permitting them to retain the appointment during absence from India beyond the period allowed under existing Regulations.

7. His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has suggested to me, in reference to this subject, that the actual appointments to the Ordnance and Manufacturing Departments, both in Europe and in India, should be open to the Officers of the regiment generally whose brigades respectively are in those countries, and who may have qualified for such appointments by passing satisfactorily through this class, without reference to whether they belong to the old or the new brigades of Artillery.

8. I have informed His Royal Highness that I fully concur in this opinion; but that, with respect to the appointments in India, it will be necessary the candidates pass the language or other test specially laid down for staff employment in that country.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. WOOD.

No. 669 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer has reported his return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Apothecary Robert Duncan Logg, of the Subordinate Medical Department.	23rd June 1865.

No. 670 *of* 1865.—Apothecary Charles Marshall, of the Subordinate Medical Department, having been declared by a Medical Committee to be unfit for further active service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

No. 671 *of* 1865.—References having been made as to whether vacancies in the rank of Captain in regiments having no subaltern Officers on their Establishments, may be held available for subalterns of other regiments in preference to subalterns of the general lists, in the event of the former Officers desiring to succeed to them; and also as to whether a Lieutenant belonging to a regiment can claim to be transferred to another Corps with a view to accelerated promotion, the questions have been submitted to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, who has been pleased to decide that the Officers of the general lists have a prior claim to vacancies amongst the Captains of the regiments in which there may be no subalterns.

No. 672 *of* 1865.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed :—

"*No.* 87, *dated* 13*th June* 1865.—Confirming the Regimental Order issued by the Officer Commanding 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, directing Lieutenant G. B. Farrington, Officiating paid Doing-duty Officer, to officiate as Adjutant of the Corps from the 3rd June 1865, *vice* Captain W. H. Macnaghten, permitted to resign his appointment in the Hyderabad Contingent."

No. 673 *of* 1865.—In supercession of the Government General Orders noted on the margin, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following promotions and admissions to the 1st and 2nd Class of the "Order of British India":—

G. O. G. G. No. 276, dated 16th March 1865.
G. O. G. G. No. 370, dated 6th April 1865.
G. O. G. G. No. 463, dated 9th May 1865.

Subadar Appavoo, Bahadoor, of the Madras Sappers and Miners, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Class of the "Order of British India," with the title of "Sirdar Bahadoor." — From the 5th February 1865, in succession to pensioned Subadar-Major Rajanah, "Sirdar Bahadoor," deceased.

Subadar-Major Shaik Hyder, of the 32nd Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, is admitted to the 2nd Class of the "Order of British India," with the title of "Bahadoor." — From the 5th February 1865, in succession to pensioned Subadar-Major Rajanah, "Sirdar Bahadoor," deceased.

Subadar Syed Hoossain, Bahadoor, of the 36th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Class of the "Order of British India," with the title of "Sirdar Bahadoor." — From the 17th February 1865, in succession to pensioned Subadar-Major Ramah, "Sirdar Bahadoor," deceased.

Subadar Mahomed Sullimon, of the 3rd Regiment, Madras Light Infantry, is admitted to the 2nd Class of the "Order of British India," with the title of "Bahadoor." — From the 17th February 1865, in succession to pensioned Subadar-Major Ramah, "Sirdar Bahadoor," deceased.

Subadar Shaik Sillar, of the 19th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, is admitted to the 2nd Class of the "Order of British India," with the title of "Bahadoor." — From the 20th February 1865, in succession to Subadar-Major Rungiah, "Bahadoor," deceased.

H. W. NORMAN, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 241.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 1st July 1865.

Notifications.—The services of Captain W. H. Mackesy, 79th Highlanders, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad, being required with his regiment, he is replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date he may be relieved of his present duties.

No. 242.

The 3rd July 1865.

In continuation of Public Works Notification No. 192 of the 26th May 1865, the appointment of T. Appanoo Pillay, as an Accountant, 4th Grade, will have effect from the 1st April 1865.

No. 243.

Lieutenant James Browne, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Assistant Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces to the Public Works Department of the Punjab.

No. 244.

Mr. J. Beale, lately arrived from England and appointed to this Department by the Secretary of State, as a Tile-maker, is posted to the North-Western Provinces as a supernumerary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 7th April 1865.

No. 245.

The 6th July 1865.

Lieutenant H. Y. Murray, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Oudh, assumed temporary charge of the 3rd Road Division, from Mr. F. C. Marshall, Executive Engineer, on the 15th June 1865.

No. 246.

Lieutenant S. C. Clarke, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Mysore, is granted two months' privilege leave from the 1st August 1865.

No. 11F.

REVENUE.—FORESTS.

The 1st July 1865.

Notifications.—Lieutenant E. W. C. H. Miller, 2nd Assistant Conservator of Forests of the Nugur Division in Mysore, has been granted fifteen days' privilege leave of absence from the 19th April 1865.

No. 12F.

The 4th July 1865.

The following transfers in the Forest Department, British Burmah, are notified:—

Mr. A. S. Macdonald, Assistant Conservator of Forests, from the Prome Sub-Division to the charge of the Tharrawaddy Division, *vice* Lieutenant Stenhouse, with effect from the 2nd June 1865.

Mr. M. Elsner, Assistant Conservator of Forests, in charge of the Forest Survey Office, Rangoon, to the Prome Sub-Division, *vice* Mr. A. S. Macdonald, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 1st June 1865.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. A.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

Lower Half of Government Promissory Note No. 5517 of 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for Co.'s Rs. 500.

The 26th June 1865. JUGGODUMBA DASSEE

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced throughout India for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total amount outstanding up to 31st May 1865, according to the Registers received in this Office.

	4 PER CENT.		4 per cent.	4 per cent.	4 per cent.	4 per cent.	4 per cent.	5 per cent., Public Works,	5 per cent.	5½ per cent.	3½ per cent.	4½ per cent.	TOTAL
	Transfer of 1865.	Transfer of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1854-55.	of 1856-57.	of 1859-60.	of 1853-54.	of 1856-57.	RUPEES.
Amount on which Interest is now payable in London	1,32,600	53,000	2,300	25,99,500	23,86,600	1,03,97,900	74,07,900	34,12,300	4,99,86,800	2,65,43,400	17,600	16,000	10,29,55,900

FORT WILLIAM,
LOAN OFFICE;
The 28th June 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,
Accts. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

6

DESTROYED

By the Mutineers in 1857, two Government Promissory Notes, No. 21175 of 1854-55 at 4 per cent. for Rs. 3,000, and No. 21176 of 1854-55 at 4 per cent. for Rs. 3,000, standing in the name of Salamut Ally of Sundula by whom they were never endorsed in favor of any individual, and payment of which has been stopped by the Accountant General to the Government of India, Loan Department.

NEAZ ALLY, *Mooktear of*
SALAMUT ALLY, *of Sundula, Oudh.*

Department of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta Mint.

The following Currency Notes are this day available for coin at this Office.

These Notes are payable on presentation at the Offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency where they have been issued.

To avoid delay, parties should not apply under sealed letters to the Head Commissioner, but personally with coin:—

Lahore Circle Notes for Rupees	...	747,340
Nagpore ditto ditto	...	22,24,690

(Signed) H. HYDE,
The 1st July 1865. *Head Commissioner.*

Department of Issue of Paper Currency.

NOTICE.

Collectors, or Officers acting as such, requiring to adjust Calcutta Circle Government Currency Notes which may be on their hands, are informed that the Bank of Bengal is the Agency of the Office of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA MINT, } H. HYDE,
The 23rd June 1865. } *Head Commissioner.*

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

IMPORTANT INDIGO FACTORIES FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction on or about the 20th instant (unless previously disposed of by private contract)—

By order of the Mortgagees,

The well-known Indigo Factories called the Allumchund Concern, at Allahabad, with valuable Talook property attached thereto and Koontee crop now in the ground;

also,

The Koorsun Factory, Allahabad, with Koontee crop, both lately the property of N. Flouest, Esq., deceased. Further particulars and conditions of sale will be published, and in the mean while applications to be made to Messrs. W. Moran and Co., Old Mint Mart, Calcutta, and Messrs. Barrow, Sen, and Watson, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

LOST.

In the end of April 1865, in transit between Umritsur and Calcutta, half of the Lahore Currency Note No. 20476, for Rs. 20, dated 15th May 1862.

JHUNG, } KHETTER CHUNDER NUNDY,
The 15th June 1865. } *Sub-Assistant Surgeon.*

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LALLAH MOOLCHUND CHOWDRY, of Furrucknugger, Banker.
LALLAH CHIMUN LOLL, of Jyepore and Agra, Banker.
LALLAH MOHUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Noker, Saharumpore.
LALLAH BARROOMULL, of Saharumpore, Zemindar.
PUNDIT SEETARAM, of Gwalior, Zemindar.

Managing Director and Secretary in Calcutta:
LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY.

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H. B. RIDDELL,

SIMLA, *The 6th June* 1865. } *Director General of the Post Office of India.*

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th July 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXIV. OF 1865.

An Act to give effect to certain Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give effect to Warrants of Attorney to confess judgment in suits in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal which were executed on the first day of July 1862, being the date of the establishment of the said Court, or on the date of the passing of this Act, or on any intermediate day, and to Cognovits executed or given on any of the days abovementioned by any defendant in any suit pending in the same Court : And whereas it is also expedient to render valid judgments which have been signed on such Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits respectively, and executions and subsequent proceedings which have been sued out and taken thereon; It is enacted as follows :—

Judgment may be signed on Warrants and Cognovits executed or given between 1st July 1862 and the date of passing of this Act or on either of these days.

1. Judgment may be signed in the said High Court upon every Warrant of Attorney and *Cognovit actionem* executed or given in or relating to proceedings in the same Court on the said first day of July 1862, or on the date of the passing of this Act, or on any intermediate day, in the same manner as judgments were signed in the late Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal upon Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits executed or given in or relating to proceedings in such Court; and all such Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits shall be subject, as nearly as circumstances permit, to all rules of Court and provisions of Acts of Parliament which were in force at the time when the said High Court was established, and to which Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits given in or relating to proceedings in the said Supreme Court were then subject.

Judgments on such Warrants or Cognovits to be deemed decrees of the High Court.

2. A judgment entered up or signed on any Warrant of Attorney or Cognovit to which this Act extends shall be deemed a decree of the said High Court, and may be executed and enforced accordingly.

Judgments on such Warrants or Cognovits to be as valid as if signed in the late Supreme Court.

3. Any judgment which has been signed on any such Warrant or Cognovit in the said High Court shall be deemed to be and always to have been as valid and effectual as if the same had been signed in the said Supreme Court upon a Warrant of Attorney or Cognovit given in that Court; and every writ of execution which has been sued out thereon, and every execution of any such writ, and all proceedings taken thereon, shall for all purposes be deemed and taken to be and always to have been as valid and effectual as if the same had been sued out of the said Supreme Court upon a judgment signed in the same Court upon a Warrant of Attorney or Cognovit given in or relating to proceedings in that Court; and no suit or other proceeding shall be commenced, prosecuted or carried on against any person for any thing done under or in pursuance of such judgment or execution which could not have been maintained if such judgment had been entered up in the said Supreme Court upon a Warrant of Attorney or Cognovit executed or given in or relating to proceedings in that Court, and the execution had been issued on such judgment.

Power to High Court to set aside or annul Warrants and Cognovits.

4. The said High Court shall have the same powers to set aside or annul any such Warrant or Cognovit and any judgment signed thereon and any execution issued upon such judgment, as the said Supreme Court exercised with respect to Warrants of Attorney or Cognovits executed or given in or relating to proceedings in that Court and to judgments entered up thereon and to executions upon such judgments.

5. Every Warrant of Attorney and Cognovit executed or given after the passing of this Act, in or relating to proceedings in the said High Court, or in any other High Court of Judicature in British India, and every judgment signed thereon, and all executions issued upon such judgments, shall be deemed null and void.

Warrants and Cognovits executed and given after the passing of this Act to be void.

6. This Act may be extended, *mutatis mutandis*, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, by an order of the Governor in Council to be published in the Local *Government Gazette*.

This Act may be extended to the High Court at Bombay.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th July 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXV. OF 1865.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the duties of Customs on goods imported and exported by Sea.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law relating to Customs duties; it is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. Act XVII. of 1865 is repealed.

2. In lieu of the Customs duties authorized to be charged in Act VII. of 1859 *(to alter the duties of Customs on goods imported or exported by Sea)*, Act XXIII. of 1859 *(to alter the rates of duty on goods imported or exported by land from certain Foreign Territories into or from the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, respectively)*, Act X. of 1860 *(to amend Act VII. 1859 to alter the duties of Customs on goods imported or exported by Sea)*, Act XI. of 1862 *(to amend Act X. of 1860, to amend Act VII. of 1859)*, Act XXIII. of 1862 *(to amend Act XI. of 1862)*, and Act XXIII. of 1864 *(to amend the Law relating to the Customs duties on goods imported by Sea)*, there shall be levied and collected the duties specified in the two Schedules A. and B. annexed to this Act. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to alter the existing duties upon Salt and Opium, or to authorize the levy of duties in any free Port, or to affect the provisions of Act VI. of 1848 *(for equalizing the duties on goods imported and exported on Foreign and British bottoms, and for abolishing duties on goods carried from Port to Port in the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company)*, or to affect the provisions of the Consolidated Customs' Act.

Customs Duties to be levied as prescribed in the Schedules annexed to this Act.

3. So far as regards the Customs duty on the export of Saltpetre authorized to be levied by Schedule B. hereunto annexed, this Act shall take effect as if it had been passed and had received the assent of the Governor General on the ninth day of March 1865; and so far as regards the alterations made by this Act in Schedules A. and B. of the Customs duties which were authorized to be levied by Act XVII. of 1865, this Act shall take effect as if it had been passed and had received the assent of the Governor General on the first day of April 1865, and all duties which may have been levied from and after that date, other than those authorized to be levied according to Schedule B. annexed to this Act, shall be refunded. But save as aforesaid this Act shall take effect from the fourteenth day of July 1865.

4. This Act shall be cited as "The Indian "Customs Duties' Act of 1865."

Short title.

SCHEDULE A.

Rates of Duty to be charged on the following goods imported by Sea into any Port in British India, not being a Free Port :—

1.	Bullion and Coin	Free.
2.	Precious Stones and Pearls	,,
3.	Grain and Pulse	,,
4.	Horses and other living Animals	,,
5.	Ice	,,
6.	Coal, Coke, Bricks, Chalk, and Stones	,,
7.	Cotton Wool	,,
8.	Wool	,,
9.	Flax	,,
10.	Hemp	,,
11.	Jute	,,
12.	Hides and Skins, raw	,,
13.	Books	,,
14.	Paper	,,
15.	Maps, Prints, Music, and Works of Art	,,
16.	Seeds when imported by any Public Society for gratuitous distribution	,,
17.	Agricultural Implements	,,

18.	Firewood	Free.
19.	Machinery used exclusively for purposes of Agriculture, Navigation, Mining, or Manufacture, or for Railway purposes, and materials forming necessary component parts of such machinery	„
	And the Officer in charge of the Custom House, subject to the orders of the Local Government, acting under the general instructions of the Government of India, shall decide what articles come within the definition of such machinery, or materials forming component parts thereof, and such decision shall be final in law.	
20.	Military and other Regulation Uniforms and Accoutrements when imported for private use by persons in the Public Service	„
21.	Guano and manures of all kinds	„
22.	Bottles	„
23.	Wines and Liqueurs	One Rupee the imperial gallon.
24.	Porter, Ale, Beer, Cider, and other similar fermented liquors	... ... One Anna the imperial gallon.
25.	Spirits	Three Rupees the imperial gallon, and the duty to be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London Proof.
	Provided that ten per cent. *ad valorem* shall be charged on all spirits used exclusively in Arts and Manufactures, or in Chemistry, subject to such Rules as the Local Governments shall from time to time prescribe, for ascertaining that such spirits are unfit for use as a beverage, and incapable of being converted to that purpose. And the Officer in charge of the Custom House, subject to the general instructions of the Local Government, shall decide what spirits fall within the proviso, and his decision thereon shall be final in law.	
26.	Iron (which shall not be taken to include iron-mongery, cutlery, or hardware)	One per cent. *ad valorem*.
27.	Hops	One per cent. *ad valorem*.
28.	Tobacco, whether manufactured or not manufactured	Ten per cent. *ad valorem*.
29.	Piece Goods	Five per cent. *ad valorem*.
30.	Twist	Three and a half per cent. *ad valorem*.
31.	All other articles not included in the above enumeration	Seven and a half per cent. *ad valorem*.

SCHEDULE B.

Rates of Duty to be charged upon goods exported by Sea to any Foreign Port, as defined in the Consolidated Customs' Act, from any Port in British India :—

1.	Bullion and Coin	Free.
2.	Precious Stones and Pearls	„
3.	Horses and other living Animals	„
4.	Rum...	„
5.	Spirits	„
6.	Tobacco, and all preparations thereof	„
7.	Cotton Wool	„
8.	Flax	„
9.	Hemp	„
10.	Books	„
11.	Maps, Prints, and Works of Art	„
12.	Teak Timber	„
13.	Coal	„
14.	Iron	„
15.	Jute	„
16.	Coffee...	„
17.	Tea	„

18.	Sugar	Free.	
19.	Wool	„	
20.	Hides and Skins, raw	„	
21.	Raw Silk and Silk Chussum	„	
22.	Grain and Pulse of all sorts ...	Two Annas the Indian maund	Of forty seers, of eighty tolas to the seer.
23.	Saltpetre	One Rupee the Indian maund	
24.	Indigo	Three Rupees the Indian maund	
25.	Lac Dye and Shell Lac ...	Four per cent. *ad valorem.*	
26.	All country articles not enumerated or named above ...	Three per cent. *ad valorem.*	

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 2185.

Simla, the 8th July 1865.

Notifications.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Venkot Mooteem Rao, Surdeshmook, Talooq Seroncha, Upper Godavery District in the Central Provinces, to be an Honorary Magistrate with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, to be exercised within the limits of his Zemindary.

No. 2187.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Gunput Rao, Zemindar of Hutta in the Bhundara District of the Central Provinces, to be an Honorary Magistrate with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, to be exercised within the limits of the Dhunsooa Pergunnah and the Hutta Zemindary.

No. 2210.

The Reverend P. T. Wilson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States of America, has been licensed by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, under Section 47 of Act V. of 1865, to grant certificates of Marriages between Native Christians.

No. 2211.

Mr. Moberly, Superintendent of Telegraphs in charge of the Indore Circle, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence from the date on which he may have availed himself of the same.

No. 2213.

The following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, No. 23, dated 31st May 1865, and its enclosure, are published for general information :—

MARINE. INDIA OFFICE;

No. 23. *London, the 31st May* 1865.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—Herewith is forwarded a copy of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 18th May 1865, by which the benefit of the Foreign Deserters' Act, 1852, is extended to ships belonging to subjects of the sublime Porte.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. WOOD.

At the Court at Windsor, the 18th day of May 1865.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the Foreign Deserters' Act, 1852, it is provided that whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities are or will be given for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British Merchant Ships in the territories of any foreign power, Her Majesty may by Order in Council stating that such facilities are or will be given, declare that seamen, not being slaves, who desert from Merchant Ships belonging to a subject of such power when within Her Majesty's dominions, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships, and may limit the operation of such Order, and may render the operation thereof, subject to such conditions and qualifications (if any) as may be deemed expedient:

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities will be given for recovering and apprehending seamen not being Turkish subjects, who desert from British Merchant Ships in the territories of the sublime Porte:

Now therefore Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said Foreign Deserters' Act, 1852, and by and with the advise of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that from and after the publication hereof in the *London Gazette*, seamen not being slaves and not being British subjects, who desert from Merchant Ships belonging to subjects of the sublime Porte within Her Majesty's dominions, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships; provided always, that if any such deserter has committed any crime in Her Majesty's dominions, he may be detained until he has been tried by a competent Court, and until his sentence (if any) has been fully carried into effect.

And the Right Hon'ble the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Secretary of State for India in Council, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 2214.

The 26th June 1865.

Appointments.—Mr. W. H. Pattison to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police in British Burmah, from the 1st of May 1865.

Lieutenant R. Houghton to be a Superintendent of Police of the 5th Grade.

Mr. B. Davidson to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Lieutenant Malcolm Furlong, late 47th Regiment, M. N. I., to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of Police in British Burmah, with effect from the date on which he entered on the duties of Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police.

No. 2220.

The 8th July 1865.

Notifications.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Douglas, Director General of Telegraphs in India, has obtained leave of absence preparatory to applying, in the Military Department, for permission to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. Robinson, R. E., to officiate as Director General of Telegraphs in India, until further orders.

No. 37.

The 12th July 1865.

Mr. W. R. Benson, Bengal Civil Service, has reported his departure from India per Steam Ship *Golconda*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 25th ultimo.

No. 38.

Mr. Charles Gay, Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Town Police of Maulmain, joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 1st June 1865.

No. 40.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned Tehseeldars of Oudh with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Section 22, Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of their respective Tehseelees:—

Azeezooddeen, Tehseeldar of Newabgunge.

Fuzl Hoosein, while officiating as Tehseeldar of Misrik.

No. 42.

Mahomed Alli, while officiating as Tehseeldar of Sohagpore in the Hoshungabad District of the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

No. 44.

The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act. XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same, upon payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 230.—Major T. Skinner, Commissioner of Roads and Civil Engineer, Ceylon, for a Glass Venetian.

No. 231.—Mr. Peter Orr, of the Firm of P. Orr and Sons, Mount Road, Madras, for protection of lamps burning under punkahs from the disturbing effects of the breeze from the punkah or any other draught or breeze, so that the flame of the lamp burns perfectly steady under any punkah or breeze of wind.

No. 238.—Messrs. John Stalkartt and E. Cafferal, the former a Rope-maker and the latter a Distiller, both residing at Goosery near Calcutta, for manufacturing or converting Salt made from Sea-water, by natural evaporation, or any other crude Salt into that called Pungah or boiled Salt.

No. 246.—Mr. Richard Jones, No. 29, Butolph Lane, Eastcheap, in the City of London, England, Provision Merchant, for improved method of preserving animal and vegetable substances.

No. 250.—Mr. W. Greig, late a merchant at Mussoorie, for a Flour Mill with two pair of stones—one pair above the other.

No. 255.—Captain F. E. B. Beaumont, R. E., of Dover in the County of Kent in England, for improvements in machinery for driving drifts or galleries through stone or rock.

No. 71.

Mr. F. Wright, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Yewut Mahal, has been granted fifteen days' privilege leave of absence, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 77.

Captain E. Hill, District Superintendent of Police, Roy Bareilly, has obtained six months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 10th ultimo, to proceed to the Hills North of Deyrah.

Appointment.—Mr. C. Cargill, Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police during Captain Hill's absence, or until further orders. Mr. Cargill received charge of the Roy Bareilly District on the morning of the 10th June.

No. 79.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, in the Province of Oudh, the Office of the Judicial Commissioner at Lucknow shall, until further orders, be the Office in which declarations made under Section 11 of Act X. of 1865, shall be deposited.

No. 81.

Captain J. Loch, Assistant Commissioner, Nagpore, Central Provinces (on privilege leave), is appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces, *vice* Captain P. Dods, absent in Europe on medical certificate.

Lieutenant J. Forsyth, Officiating Conservator of Forests, relieved Mr. F. Wyllie of the charge of the Office of Director of Public Instruction, on the forenoon of the 14th June 1865, and will continue to officiate, in addition to his own duties, till relieved by Captain Loch.

No. 98.

The 13th July 1865.

Baboo Bulwunt Rao, Honorary Magistrate of Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 1436.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 10th July 1865.

Notifications.—Moung Doot, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, attached to the Tenasserim Division of British Burmah, has obtained privilege leave of absence from the 4th to 28th May 1865.

No. 1438.

With reference to G. O. No. 1342, dated 22nd ultimo, Lieutenant A. N. Bruce assumed charge of the Harowtee Political Agency from Captain G. F. Hayward, on the forenoon of the 10th June 1865.

No. 1454.

The 12th July 1865.

Lieutenant A. Bloomfield, Assistant Commissioner of Nagpore, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, *vice* Mr. F. R. Wyllie, proceeded on leave.

No. 1457.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following revised list of Extra Assistant Commissioners for the Province of British Burmah :—

Class.	Name.	Grade.	Rate of Pay.
First Class ...	1. Mr. C. Phillips	First Grade ...	On Rs. 400 per mensem.
Ditto ...	2. Mr. J. Hind	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	3. Mr. E. Abreu	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	4. Mr. T. W. Hunt	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	5. Mr. J. Savage	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	6. Mr. F. Motley (on leave to Europe)..	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	1. Moung Oon	Second Grade ..	On Rs. 350 per mensem.
Ditto ...	2. Mr. R. McLeod	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	3. Moung Na Gan...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	4. Mr. E. Richardson	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Second Class ...	1. Pha Too Tway (acting 1st Class) . .	First Grade ...	On Rs. 250 per mensem.
Ditto ...	2. Moung Shwe Bo	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ..	3. Moung Kyan Doon	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	4. Moung Shwe Yeen	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	5. Moung Shwe Kyee	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ..	1. Moung Kulla	Second Grade ..	On Rs. 200 per mensem.
Ditto ..	2. Moung Shwe Dike Kay	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ..	3. Moung Htine	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	4. Moung Shwe Bo	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	5. Moung Shwe Nyeng	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Third Class ...	1. Moung Galay	First Grade ...	On Rs. 150 per mensem.
Ditto ...	2. Moung Shwe thee Galay	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	3. Moung Shwe Hline	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto . .	4. Moung Shwe Myke	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	5. Moung Kan Bau	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	6. Moung Gyee	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	7. Moung Hmay	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	8. Moung Shwe Hnyeen	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	9. Moung Tsan Nan	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	10. Moung Tsouk	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto .	11. Moung Wyke	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.

Class.	Name.	Grade.	Rate of Pay.
Third Class ...	12. Moung Hpo Kho	First Grade ...	On Rs. 150 per mensem.
Ditto ..	13. Moung Tseing	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	14. Moung Kyan Zan Illa	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	15. Moung Myeet	Ditto . .	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	16. Moung Htoon (acting 2nd Class) ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	17. Shwe Taw	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	18. Tha Doway	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	1. Moung Pan Phyoo	Second Grade ..	On Rs. 130 per mensem.
Ditto ...	2. Moung Tsan Tha	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	3. Moung Tha Doon Oung	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	4. Moung Tso	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	5. Moung Tay	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	6. Moung Tsan Yah	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	7. Moung Louk Kyee	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	8. Moung Tet Pyo	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	9. Moung Phan	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	10. Moung Shwe Mya	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	11. Moung Pho	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	12. Moung Tsan	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	13. Moung Shwe Aye	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	1. Illa Htoon Oung	Third Grade ...	On Rs. 125 per mensem.
Ditto ..	2. Moung Nwin	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	3. Pha Phroo	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	4. Shwe Boo	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	5. Moung Shwe Ngong	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	1. Moung Shwe Moung	Fourth Grade ..	On Rs. 120 per mensem.
Ditto ...	2. Moung Phai Hlaw	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	3. Moung Shwe Att	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ..	4. Moung Gon Ban	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	1. Moung Taw	Fifth Grade ...	On Rs. 100 per mensem.
Fourth Class ...	1. Moung Shwe Att	First Grade ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	2. Moung Shwe Phay	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	3. Moung Tha Too	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto . .	4. Moung Oh	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	5. Moung Shwe Ngyo	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	6. Moung Gwin	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	7. Moung Huyeen	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ..	8. Moung Shwe Wa	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto . .	9. Moung Shwe Myat	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	10. Moung Hpoo	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	11. Moung Win	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	12. Moung Wet Galay	Ditto . .	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	13. Moung Tsee	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	14. Moung Khaik	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	15. Moung Shwe Hlaw	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	16. Moung Doot	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	17. Moung Shwe Bwen	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	18. Moung Hmat	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	19. Moung Gan	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	20. Moung Kya Ngyo	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	21. Htoon Oo	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	22. Na Thaw Shai	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	23. Phoung Tha Oo	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ..	Moung Kra Oung (acting) ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Fifth Class ...	1. Moung Shwe Go	First Grade ...	On Rs. 90 per mensem.
Ditto ..	2. Moung Ee	Ditto . .	Ditto ditto.
Ditto . .	1. Moung Shwe Go	Second Grade ..	On Rs. 80 per mensem.
Ditto ...	1. Moung Toon Oung	Third Grade ...	On Rs. 70 per mensem.
Ditto ...	1. Moung Tsein Ngyo	Fourth Grade ..	On Rs. 60 per mensem.
Ditto .	1. Moung Pho	Fifth Grade ...	On Rs. 50 per mensem.
Ditto ..	2. Moung Dway	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.

A. COLVIN,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1285.

Simla, the 11th July 1865.

Notifications.—Under the provisions of Section 2 of Act XVIII. of 1865, and in the exercise of the power and authority therein reserved, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that, in lieu of the rates of Stamp Duty prescribed in Section 12 of Schedule A. of Act X. of 1862, the following rates of Stamp Duty shall be charged henceforth on Customs Bonds, *viz.* :—

	Rs.	A.
If the penalty of the Bond do not exceed Rs. 25	0	2
If above Rs. 25, and not exceeding Rs. 50	0	4
If above Rs. 50, and not exceeding Rs. 100	0	8
If above Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 200	1	0
If above Rs. 200, and not exceeding Rs. 300	2	0
If above Rs. 300, and not exceeding Rs. 500	4	0
And for all sums above Rs. 500	5	0

No. 1342.

The 13th July 1865.

Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency :—

Date of Returns.	Circles of Issue.	Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin reserve.	Gold Coin reserve.	Silver Bullion reserve.	Government Securities held in Calcutta.	Notes of other Circles.
1865.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
July 1st ...	Calcutta Circle	2,90,93,230	55,23,136	20,03,420	30,00,000	1,54,69,864	30,96,810
Ditto ...	Allahabad Branch Circle	22,64,010	11,60,032	765	.....	11,03,213	
Ditto ...	Lahore ditto ditto	28,87,040	21,87,062	.....	.....	6,99,978	
Ditto ...	Nagpore ditto ditto	39,99,130	34,51,268	.....	.....	5,47,862	
June 24th..	Madras Circle	59,00,000	27,97,155	.....	.....	30,02,845	1,00,000
Ditto ...	Calicut Branch Circle	4,49,620	3,49,620	.....	.....	1,00,000	
Ditto ...	Trichinopoly ditto ditto	3,21,520	2,21,520	.....	.....	1,00,000	
Ditto ...	Vizagapatam ditto ditto	3,34,710	2,34,710	.....	.....	1,00,000	
July 1st ...	Bombay Circle	4,07,00,000	1,89,21,801	18,00,000	10,00,000	1,86,78,199	3,00,000
Ditto ...	Kurrachee Branch Circle. ...	11,58,200	11,58,200				
		8,71,07,460	3,60,04,504	38,04,185	40,00,000	3,98,01,961	34,96,810
	DEDUCT— Notes of other Circles cashed at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay	34,96,810					
	Total	8,36,10,650	3,60,04,504	38,04,185	40,00,000	3,98,01,961	

CALCUTTA;
DEPT. OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY,
The 3rd July 1865.

(Signed) H. HYDE,
Head Commissioner,
Dept. of Issue of Paper Currency.

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th July 1865.

No. 674 *of* 1865.—Lieutenant-Colonel Rowland Rees Mainwaring, late 6th European Regiment, is permitted to proceed to Sea on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for six months, under the old Regulations.

No. 675 *of* 1865.—Lieutenant George Edward John Maidman, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Sea on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for four months.

No. 676 *of* 1865.—Second Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dumree Lall Tewarry, attached to the Charitable Dispensary at Cawnpore, is dismissed the service.

No. 677 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Conductor Charles Grossmith, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department.	For two years.

No. 678 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant James May, of the late 72nd Regiment, Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.	For twelve months, under the new Regulations.

No. 679 *of* 1865.—Third Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kallachand Holdar, House Physician, Medical College Hospital, is permitted to resign the service.

No. 680 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Lahore Light Horse are admitted to pension, as specified opposite to their respective names:—

Rank and Names.	Rate of Pension per mensem.	Where payable.
	Rs. A. P.	
Sergeant Alexander DeCastro	30 0 0	In India.
Ditto Alexander Humes	30 0 0	
Ditto William Baillie	30 0 0	
Ditto John Peters	19 14 0	
Troop Sergeant Major Edward McKinley	21 1 10½	
Ditto ditto Charles Thompson	30 0 0	
Corporal Benjamin Charles	14 14 6	
Ditto J. DeRozario	14 14 6	
Ditto Robert Smith	11 2 10½	
Ditto James Maston	14 14 6	
Ditto James Swain	14 14 6	
Ditto James Burnett	14 14 6	
Private Thomas Hamilton	14 14 6	
Ditto Simon Downing	14 14 6	
Ditto Martin Jones	14 14 6	
Ditto Thomas Starling	14 14 6	
Ditto Abraham Burnett	14 14 6	
Ditto George Nugent	14 14 6	
Ditto Samuel Mussee	14 14 6	
Ditto Thomas Mussee	14 14 6	
Ditto Charles Best	14 14 6	
Ditto James Dixon	14 14 6	
Ditto Archibald Furgusson	14 14 6	
Ditto Joseph Hunt	14 14 6	
Ditto William Burns	14 14 6	
Ditto David Burnett	14 14 6	
Ditto Isaac Culdeira	11 2 10½	
Ditto John Gonsalves	11 2 10½	
Ditto Benjamin Bell	11 2 10½	
Ditto Andrew Buchanon	11 2 10½	
Ditto Joshua Walsh	11 2 10½	
Ditto Denis George Rogers	11 2 10½	
Ditto Benjamin Murray	11 2 10½	
Ditto John Hill	11 2 10½	
Ditto James Wyburn	11 2 10½	
Ditto Robert Culdeira	7 7 3	
Ditto William Broughton	7 7 3	

Rank and Names.	Rate of Pension per mensem.	Where payable.
	Rs. A. P.	
Shoeing Smith Joseph DeCastro	11 2 10½	In India.
Trumpeter David Thompson	14 14 6	
Private John Peter	14 14 6	
Ditto Edward Ceasar	14 14 6	
Ditto James Shuldham	14 14 6	
Ditto Robert DeCastro	14 14 6	
Ditto John Brass	14 14 6	
Ditto Christopher Watmore	14 14 6	
Ditto Abraham Watmore	11 2 10½	
Ditto Arthur Goodall	11 2 10½	
Ditto Benjamin Turner	11 2 10½	
Ditto Mark Simon	11 2 10½	
Shoeing Smith Thomas Richardson	11 2 10½	
Private Henry Delmedeek	11 2 10½	
Ditto Andrew DeRoza	7 7 3	
Ditto Francis Kernaskey	7 7 3	
Ditto John DeRozario	7 7 3	
Ditto William Roberts	14 14 6	
Ditto Thomas Murphy	14 14 6	

No. 681 *of* 1865.—Surgeon Major Henry Benjamin Hinton, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, attached to the 11th Regiment, Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to the Australian Colonies on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for twenty months, under the old Regulations.

No. 682 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Colpoys Haughton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner of Cooch Behar. — For twenty months.

The 11th July 1865.

No. 683 *of* 1865.—Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, the word *Adjutant's* is to be expunged from that portion of the G. O. No. 734 of the 9th September 1864, which lays down that the new examination by the second Standard in the Hindoostance language is to take "the place of the examinations now called "the P. H., Staff, *Adjutant's*, Interpreter's, and "all similar examinations in the three Presi- "dencies; but all Officers who have passed these "latter examinations, or who may pass them be- "fore the 1st September next, will be eligible for "the Staff Corps, or for ordinary staff employ- "ment, without further examination."

2. The Secretary of State rules that, with reference to the G. O. No. 501 of the 5th May 1862, the Adjutant's examination is insufficient as a qualification for the Staff Corps.

No. 684 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned men to the 3rd Class of the "Order of Merit" for their conspicuous gallantry on the occasion of the assault on the main stockade at Dewangiri, on the 2nd April 1865 :—

29th Regiment (Punjab), Native Infantry.

Jemadar Gujja Sing, No. 8 Company.
Havildar Shere Sing, No. 2 do.
Sepoy Hera Sing, No. 8 do.
Sepoy Bejai Sing, No. 6 do.
Bugler Chunda Sing, No. 1 do.

No. 685 *of* 1865.—With reference to the Notification issued from the Public Works Department, No. 241, dated 1st July 1865, the services of Captain W. H. Mackesy, 79th Highlanders, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad, being required with his regiment, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved from his present duties.

The 12th July 1865.

No. 686 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council directs that Veterinary Instruments which are at present in store in Arsenals and Magazines, be transferred to Medical Depôts. Indents for such articles will for the future be forwarded to the Medical, instead of to the Ordnance, Department.

No. 687 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Robert Elphinstone Boyle, of the late 46th Regiment, Native Infantry, Officiating Adjutant, 12th Bengal Cavalry. — For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

No. 688 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Lieutenant Laird McDowell, of the General List, Infantry, on leave for eighteen months, G. G. O. No. 593 of the 13th June 1865.	*Mooltan*, 11th June 1865.
Lieutenant Henry Isham Wheler, of the late 38th Regiment, Native Infantry, attached to the 43rd Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for eighteen months, G. G. O. No. 605 of the 20th June 1865.	*Rinaldo*, 21st June 1865.
Lieutenant Henry John Peet, of the General List, Infantry, attached to the 43rd Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for fifteen months, G. G. O. No. 605 of the 20th June 1865.	
Captain Charles Vincent Gordon, of the Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 564 of the 6th June 1864.	*Golconda*, 25th June 1865.
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Francis Anderson, M. D., of the Medical Department, on leave for twelve months, G. G. O. No. 636 of the 26th June 1865.	

No. 689 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant George Logan, of the late 4th European Regiment, Quarter Master, 29th (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry.	For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

The 13th July 1865.

No. 690 *of* 1865.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 734 of the 9th September 1864, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to announce that examinations for the *First Standard* in Hindustani will in future be conducted by Station Committees assembled under the orders of Officers Commanding, on the first Monday in every alternate month, at the Head Quarters of all Divisions and Districts, or at all Brigade Stations. Such examinations will not take place before the Board of Examiners at Fort William.

II. The Committees will consist of a President and two Members, the former being if possible an Officer who has passed the Interpreter's examination, or by the Second Standard, under the new Rules; and the latter Officers who have passed the Interpreter's examination, or by the Second Standard, or in Hindustani.

III. For the examination of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, Committees will be composed of two Officers who have passed examinations as above, and a medical Officer of standing in the service.

IV. To ensure uniformity in conducting these examinations, and for the guidance of these Committees, the accompanying extracts from G. O. G. G. of the 9th September 1864, are republished, together with the following Rules, and strict attention to them is enjoined on all Officers who may be employed on this duty, as the object of Government in appointing this examination will be altogether defeated, unless they have some sound guarantee that the proficiency of those who pass them is in accordance with the prescribed Standard:—

OBJECTS OF THE FIRST STANDARD.

1. The object of the First Standard is to ensure that Officers passing it shall have acquired such a knowledge of the Hindustani language as shall enable them efficiently to discharge their Military or professional duties when serving with Native troops.

2. To this end candidates will be tested as to their ability to read and translate passages from easy Hindustani books written in the Persian and *Deva Nagari* characters; and to speak on and interpret common or professional subjects, so as to understand, and to be understood by, any ordinary uneducated native of India.

TESTS.

First.—Reading fairly, and construing with accuracy, not less than half of an octavo page of the undermentioned works:—

1.—"Hindustani Selections"* in the Persian character.

2.—"Hindustani Selections"* in the Deva Nagari character.

Second.—Conversing with the Examiners, or with natives of India, on subjects likely to occur in the performance of regimental or professional duty, in the transaction of ordinary business, or in the course of every-day life.

V. If this test be applied through the medium of a native of India, he should speak the plain Hindustani of the Presidency or Province in which the examination is held, free from peculiarities of idiom and dialect, and not a *Patois*, and though, as regards the performance of professional duties, it must, to a certain extent, be technical in its nature; if, in other respects, the candidate prove his ability to comprehend readily all that is said to him, and to make himself fairly intelligible, more should not be required.

VI. The President of the Committee will be held responsible that the examination is conducted with propriety, and it will be his special duty to take proper precautions that none of the candidates, before examination, become acquainted with either the passages set in the books, or, during examination, hold communication with any one, except the Committee, either candidates or others.

VII. With a view to facilitate the attainment of this object, the place selected for holding the meetings of these Committees, should be the most spacious room in the station which may be available for the purpose, and the Committee should meet there about one hour before the time

* Until these Selections have been prepared, candidates will be examined in the first half of the Bagh-o-Bahar, and the first half of the Bytal Pacheesee.

appointed in orders for the examination, to prepare the exercises.

VIII.—The colloquial examination of each candidate will be carefully recorded in writing by the Committee, and a copy of this record will be forwarded with the Committee's Report to the Adjutant General of the Army. It is in this portion of the examination that discretion and judgment on the part of the Examiners is most required; and in conducting it, Committees should strictly follow the instruction laid down in the extract from the Orders of the 9th September 1864, above quoted. Questions intended simply to puzzle a candidate should be particularly avoided. The questions need not exceed 15, but should not be less than 10 in number.

IX.—The remarks of the Committee in the Report should be expressed definitely and concisely, thus—"excellent," "very good," "good," "tolerable," "indifferent," "very indifferent," "bad," "very bad."

X.—The Reports of the Committee will be in the following form, and will be forwarded by the President of the Committee, direct to the Adjutant General of the Army, the day after the examination.

Proceedings of the Committee of Examiners on the examination of

held this day, by the First Standard as laid down in G. G. O. dated 9th September 1864, No. 734.

		Remarks.
1.	Hindustani Selections, Urdu.	1.
2.	Hindustani Selections, Deva Nagari.	2.
3.	Colloquial.	3.

We the undersigned do hereby declare that the above is a fair and impartial Report on the examination of the candidate, which was held by us on the day of 186 , between the hours of and and in conclusion, we are of opinion that the acquirements of (do not) come up to the prescribed Standard.

_____ *President.*

_____ *Member.*

_____ *Member.*

No. 691 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Punjab Irregular Force.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant A. McCrae Bruce, General List, Infantry, with the 1st Goorkha Regiment, to be Doing-duty Officer, to fill an existing vacancy.

The 14th July 1865.

No. 692 of 1865.—In supersession of all former orders, the following scale of ammunition for annual practice and exercise for Batteries in India, is hereby ordered—being similar in amount to that allowed in England and the Colonies :—

		Number of Rounds per Battery for annual Practice.	*Number of Rounds of Blank Ammunition per Gun, annually, for Exercise.*
Field Artillery.	Horse Artillery or Field Batteries with Armstrong Guns	200 Solid Shot ... / 100 Segment Shell ...	100.
	Battery of Horse Artillery or Field Battery Smooth-Bore	180 Solid Shot ... / 20 Common Shell ... / 100 Diaphragm Shell ...	100.
Heavy Batteries.	For the 18-Pounder Gun ..	80 Solid Shot .. / 10 Common Shell ... / 30 Shrapnell Shell ...	50 for the Guns only.
	For the 8-Inch-Howitzer ...	10 Common Shell ... / 50 Shrapnell Shell ...	
	For the 8-Inch Mortar ...	60 Common Shell ..	
	For the 5½-Inch Mortar ...	60 Common Shell ..	
Garrison Batteries		300	50

2. It is to be understood that the allowance of ammunition for exercise, granted as above, is for *Regimental Instructions*, and is not to be made use of on occasions when Artillery are required to act with other troops.

3. Additional gun ammunition for exercise will be issued at the discretion of General Officers Commanding on occasions on which they may order the Artillery to act with other troops at Reviews, Field-days, &c., &c.; this ammunition to be obtained on requisitions of Commanding Officers of Artillery, from the Ordnance Department.

4. At stations where the guns of Heavy Batteries are available for practice for Garrison Batteries, they are to be made use of, and the ammunition to be indented for, will be the same as for Heavy Batteries. At other stations the indents will include the necessary Ordnance, as well as the Ammunition.

No. 693 of 1865.—With reference to the Notification issued from the Public Works Department, No. 256, dated 11th instant, the services of Lieutenant C. E. Delafosse, of the Royal Artillery, Assistant Engineer, Delhi Division, Department Public Works, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 694 of 1865.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the grant of free half and quarter rations, under the provisions of G. O. G. G. No. 397 of the 3rd May 1864, to the wives and families of soldiers separated from the latter, owing to either the soldier or his family being sent to a Convalescent Depôt.

No. 695 *of* 1865.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
3rd Regiment, Bengal Cavalry	Jemadar and Woordie Major Ausuf Ally	Ressaidar ...	1st May 1865 ...	Meer Ultaf Ally, invalided.
Ditto	Jemadar Joalla Singh ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ausuf Ally, non-effective as Woordie Major.
Ditto	Kote Duffadar Ramlall Singh	Jemadar ...	5th August 1862 ...	Mehur Ally, invalided.
Ditto	Ditto Ameer Khan	Ditto ...	1st April 1863 ..	Goolab Khan, invalided.
Ditto	Ditto Peer Khan ..	Ditto ...	29th August 1864 ..	Wuzeer Ally, promoted.
Ditto	Ditto Johan Beg ...	Ditto ...	1st May 1865 ...	Joalla Singh, promoted.
16th (The Lucknow) Regt., N. I.	Havildar Golaub ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Noor Khan, invalided.

H. W. NORMAN, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Military Department, Calcutta, the 12th July 1865.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department, during the month of June 1865 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.
80th Foot	Captain B. J. Hume	25th April 1865..	Dum-Dum.
107th Foot . ..	Lieutenant F. W. Lunan ...	25th May 1865...	Allahabad.
Staff Corps	Do. E. A. Raikes	22nd Jany. 1865.	On the Banks of the Chenab.
Public Works Department	Sub-Conductor J. L. Hughes ..	21st May 1865...	Lucknow.

Calcutta, the 12th July 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the amounts on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned and Warrant Officers, as specified in the Statements published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased, are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this Notice :—

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office, on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned and Warrant Officers of Her Majesty's British Military Service, in the month of June 1865.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.	
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.			
												In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.		
	Commissioned and Warrant Officers.						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.						
3rd June 1865	*(a)* W. Cody ..	Captain ...	34th Foot	..	15th April 1865..	Testate ...	145 3 0	... ..	145 3 0						
29th June 1865	*(b)* Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto ...	604 9 6	... ...	604 9 6						
	Total ...	... .	... ...	.. ...	. ...	... ...	749 12 6	... ...	749 12 6						

(a) Widow, Mrs. Annie Maria Cody, Messrs. Cox and Co., Army Agents, London.

(b) Widow, Mrs. Annie Maria Cody, Messrs. Cox and Co., Army Agents, London.

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office, on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service in the month of June 1865.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.		
												In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
	Commissioned and Warrant Officers.													
20th June 1865	(a) Thomas Pengree Page ...	Veterinary Surgeon ...	Bengal Establishment, attached to H. M.'s 19th Hussars	.	12th Jany. 1865	Testate ..	2,764 5 10	... ...	2,764 5 10					
15th ditto ...	(b) William Wilson Clark ...	Lieutenant ..	Late 36th N. I. ..	. .	15th Oct. 1863 ..	Not known	551 8 6	... ...	551 8 6					
26th ditto ...	(c) Cecil George Millett ...	Lieutenant ..	11th, late 70th Regt., Bengal N. I. ..	. .	4th Feb. 1865...	Ditto ...	1,296 13 9	... ...	1,296 13 9					
28th ditto ...	(d) Hotham Taylor Woodcock	Lieutenant ..	General List, Infantry, Bengal Army ..	...	17th Nov. 1863...	Intestate	586 2 0	... ...	586 2 0					
	Warrant Officer.													
7th June 1865	(e) Samuel Slater	Senior Apothecary ...	Subordinate Medical Department	...	16th March 1865	Testate ..	134 2 0	... .	134 2 0					
	Non-Commissioned Officer.													
14th June 1865	(f) Henry Grainger	Sergeant ...	Sappers and Miners	...	27th Feb. 1863 ..	Ditto ...	848 15 3	... ...	848 15 3					
	Total .	. . . .	.. .	...	.. .. . .	... ...	6,181 15 4	... ...	6,181 15 4					

(a) Widow, Mrs. Fanny Page, and three children.
(b) Next-of-kin, not known.
(c) Next-of-kin, father, Charles Millett, Esq., 10, Queen's Gate Terrace, Hyde Park, London.
(d) Next-of-kin, brother, Captain E. Woodcock, Bombay Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Seetapore, Oudh.
(e) Widow, Mrs. Ellen Slater, and four children.
(f) Three children left, viz., Rachel Letitia Grainger, Robert Henry Grainger, Charles Walter Grainger.

FORT WILLIAM,
PAY OFFICE;
The 30th June 1865.

C. F. M. MUNDY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Presidency Pay Master.

H. K. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 247.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 7th July 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. R. A. Butterfied is appointed to the Public Works Department, as an Accountant of the 3rd Grade, and posted to the Central Provinces.

No. 248.

Mr. R. C. McKennie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, Mysore, is allowed one month's leave of absence on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 206 of the 3rd June 1865.

No. 249.

Mr. R. W. Shaw, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, Mysore, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Department, with effect from the 6th June 1865.

No. 250.

The Berar Division of Public Works is divided into two executive charges, with effect from the 1st July 1865, to be called respectively, the East and West Berar Divisions. The former will comprise the Oomraotee and Woon Districts, and the latter the Akola and Mekhur Districts.

The undermentioned Executive Engineers are posted to the two Divisions above-named, *viz.*:—

Captain H. H. Foord, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, to West Berar; and,

Captain W. H. Burton, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, to East Berar.

No. 251.

Captain H. H. Foord, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, West Berar Division, is invested with the powers of a Superintendent of Works within both the Divisions of Berar, from the 1st July 1865.

No. 252.

In consequence of its having been found necessary to alter the constitution of the Committee appointed at Roorkee, by Notification No. 198, dated 30th May 1865, to take into consideration and to report on the best methods for cooling and ventilating barracks and other public buildings, the following corrected list of Members is published for general information:—

Major F. R. Maunsell, R. E., Commanding Sappers and Miners, } President.

Major J. G. Medley, R. E., Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee,
Captain F. W. Peile, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, North-Western Provinces,
Dr. R. S. O. Thring, Surgeon Major, Sappers and Miners,
Dr N. H. Stewart, Surgeon, H. M.'s 98th Regiment,
Dr. Murray Thomson, Professor of Experimental Science, Roorkee College,
Mr. R. Campbell, Superintendent, Roorkee Workshops, } Members.

No. 253.

The 8th July 1865.

The services of Mr. W. D. Bruce, C. E., Assistant to Chief Engineer and Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oudh, in the Department Public Works, are placed at the disposal of the Municipal Committee of Lucknow, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties by Captain A. M. Lang, R. E., lately transferred from the Punjab to Oudh.

No. 254.

Captain A. M. Lang, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Punjab to Oudh, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present charge.

No. 255.

The 11th July 1865.

Lieutenant C. A. Sim, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Central Provinces to the Punjab.

No. 256.

The services of Lieutenant C. E. Delafosse, R. A., Assistant Engineer, Delhi Division, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 257.

The 13th July 1865.

In continuation of Notification No. 285, dated 6th October 1864, the resignation of Mr. C. Polites, Civil Divisional Engineer, Rohilkhund Division, has effect from 12th June 1865.

No. 258.

Major R. H. Sankey, R. E., Assistant to the Chief Engineer in Mysore, returned to his duties on the 22nd June 1865, from the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 115 of the 28th March 1865.

No. 259.

Private Hughes, Her Majesty's 42nd Highlanders, is appointed to the Department Public Works as an Overseer, 1st Grade, on probation and posted to the Punjab, with effect from the date he may join his appointment.

No. 260.

The 14th July 1865.

Sergeant R. H. Jackson, Bengal Sappers and Miners, Overseer, 1st Grade, Punjab, having been permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. A.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 21st June 1865.

	4 PER CENT.		4 per cent.	4 per cent.	4 per cent.	4 per cent.	4 per cent.	5 per cent., Public Works,	5 per cent.	5½ per cent.	3½ per cent.	4½ per cent.	TOTAL
	Transfer of 1865.	Transfer of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1854-55.	of 1856-57.	of 1859-60.	of 1853-54.	of 1856-57.	RUPEES.
Amount brought forward from Statement dated 15th June 1865 ..	1,69,600	53,000	300	25,99,500	23,91,100	1,03,87,000	71,48,400	33,60,000	5,01,72,800	2,71,70,800	17,600	16,000	10,37,86,100
Add—													
Amount enfaced at Madras, as per Registers received up to date	.	...	...	6,500	5,000	31,500	44,500	54,000	1,43,600	1,30,500	...	...	4,15,600
Amount enfaced at Bombay, as per Registers received up to date	...	...	...	...	13,000	3,28,600	1,45,300	54,000	2,53,000	1,36,000	...	...	9,29,900
Amount enfaced at Calcutta up to date .	54,300	...	...	17,200	45,000	1,97,600	1,27,000	61,700	4,51,400	3,82,400	...	...	13,36,600
Total ...	2,23,900	53,000	300	26,23,200	24,54,100	1,09,44,700	77,65,200	35,29,700	5,10,20,800	2,78,19,700	17,600	16,000	10,64,68,200
Deduct—													
Amount removed from the London Books, as per Registers received up to date.													
Total	2,23,900	53,000	300	26,23,200	24,54,100	1,09,44,700	77,65,200	35,29,700	5,10,20,800	2,78,19,700	17,600	16,000	10,64,68,200

FORT WILLIAM;
LOAN OFFICE,
The 1st July 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,
Accti. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned three Government Promissory Notes, belonging to Baboo Kaddarnath Mittre, having been destroyed by white ants, application is about to be made to the Loan Office for duplicates:—

No. 12940 of 20419 of 1842-43, Rs. 500.
No. 10646 of 8265 of 1842-43, Rs. 500.
No. 14440 of 1616 of 1835-36, Rs. 500.

REQUIRED

For the Deputy Commissioner's Office, a Treasury Clerk, Rs. 100. None need apply who does not possess a thorough knowledge of the new system of Treasury business. Apply post-paid to the undersigned, accompanied by copies of Testimonials.

ROHTUCK;
DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 7th July 1865.

C. W. LENNOX,
Extra Asst. Commr.,
In charge of Treasury.

LOST

First Half of a G. C. Note No. $\frac{A}{6}$ 02303 for Rs. 10.

LOST.

Lower Half of Government Promissory Note No. 5517 of 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for Co.'s Rs. 500.

The 26th June 1865. JUGGODUMBA DASSEE.

DESTROYED

By the Mutineers in 1857, two Government Promissory Notes, No. 21175 of 1854-55 at 4 per cent. for Rs. 3,000, and No. 21176 of 1854-55 at 4 per cent. for Rs. 3,000, standing in the name of Salamut Ally of Sundula by whom they were never endorsed in favor of any individual, and payment of which has been stopped by the Accountant General to the Government of India, Loan Department.

NEAZ ALLY, *Mooktear of*
SALAMUT ALLY, *of Sundula, Oudh.*

Department of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta Mint.

The following Currency Notes are this day available for coin at this Office.

These Notes are payable on presentation at the Offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency where they have been issued.

To avoid delay, parties should not apply under sealed letters to the Head Commissioner, but personally with coin:—

Lahore Circle Notes for Rupees ... 747,340
Nagpore ditto ditto ... 22,24,690

(Signed) H. HYDE,
The 1st July 1865. *Head Commissioner.*

The Sarawuk, Jacnee, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company "Limited."

Capital two and a half crores of Rupees in shares of Rs. 100 each.

Calls Rs. 10 per share on allotment.

NO FURTHER CALLS TO BE MADE FOR 12 MONTHS.

DIRECTORS:

PUNDIT SOW CHUNDER, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH CHEERUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.
LALLAH MOOLCHUND CHOWDRY, of Furrucknugger, Banker.
LALLAH CHIMUN LOLL, of Jyepore and Agra, Banker.
LALLAH MOHUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Noker, Saharumpore.
LALLAH BARROOMULL, of Saharumpore, Zemindar.
PUNDIT SEETARAM, of Gwalior, Zemindar.

Managing Director and Secretary in Calcutta:
LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY.

PROSPECTUS.

The objects for which this Company is to be established are the transaction of general Banking, Commission and Agency business, and also of general mercantile and trading business at Calcutta (where the Head Office shall be), with Branch Agencies and Offices at Delhi, Rewarree Bhewanee, Lahore, Umritsur, Mooltan, Rawul Pindee, Peshawur, Jumboo, Cashmere, Agra, Gwalior, Allyghur, Meerut, Saharumpore, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Mirzapore, Bombay, Hydrabad, Ahmedabad, Nagpore, Indore, Jeypore, Joudpore, Ajmere, Kurrachee, and Roribhuckar.

Shares available for one-half of the above Capital, the other half having already been taken up. For further particulars and information, application to be made to

DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,
Managing Director and Secretary.

CALCUTTA;
No. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAAR.

THE *GAZETTE OF INDIA.*

During the absence from Calcutta of the Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

No. 29.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 174.

Simla, the 17th July 1865.

Notifications.—Lieutenant Malcolm Furlong joined his appointment as Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Burmah, on the afternoon of the 24th June 1865.

No. 176.

Appointment.—Captain the Hon'ble James H. Fraser, to be Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair.

No. 195.

The 18th July 1865.

Mr. T. R. M. Bence, in charge of the Government Telegraphs in Ceylon, has been granted leave of absence to England on medical certificate, for twelve months, under para. 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of the same.

No. 213.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Doctor H. A. Kidd, Civil Surgeon of Mundla, with the powers of a Magistrate to be exercised within the precincts of the Jail under his charge.

No. 244.

The 19th July 1865.

Mr. F. D. Bullock, a Junior Civil Servant, having, within the prescribed interval after arrival in India, passed examinations in two languages, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 800.

No. 245.

Messrs. ~~J. W.~~ Neill and R. F. Rampini, Junior Civil Servants, having obtained certificate of High Proficiency in Hindi and Bengali respectively, have each been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 800.

No. 248.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. R. F. Rampini, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the public service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

No. 251.

Messrs. R. F. Rampini and ~~H. W. Gordon,~~ Junior Civil Servants, having obtained certificates of High Proficiency in Oordoo and Bengali respectively, have each been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 800.

No. 253.

Erratum.—In Notification No. 873, dated 26th of May, published at page 230 of the *Gazette of India*, for "Moulmain" read "Rangoon."

E. C. Bayley,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 1494.

General.

Simla, the 17th July 1865.

Notifications.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. B. Buckle, c. s., to officiate as Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. A. Thomson, or until further orders.

Mr. C. H. Campbell, appointed to officiate in Orders of 6th instant, will make over the duties of the Agency to Mr. Buckle.

No. 1504.

The 19th July 1865.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Act VII. of 1865 [*an Act to give effect to Rules for the management and preservation of Government Forests*] to the Province of Mysore.

No. 1512.

The 20th July 1865.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Commission of British Burmah :—

Lieutenant W. W. Pemberton, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Captain W. Munro, 1st Assistant, Revenue Settlement Department, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Lieutenant W. G. Hughes, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Lieutenant G. A. Strover, to be Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Mr. C. Phillips, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, to be an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Mr. J. Hind, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, to be an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

W. MUIR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 269.

MILITARY.

The 15th July 1865.

Notifications.—Subadar Suttee Deen, of the Meywar Bheel Corps, is promoted to the rank of Subadar Major to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 1st May 1865.

No. 270.

The 19th July 1865.

Naib Ressaldar Delael Khan, of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, is promoted to the rank of Ressaldar with effect from the 16th ultimo, *vice* Nahur Sing, deceased.

No. 1472.

GENERAL.

The 15th July 1865.

Notifications.—Lieutenant F. Weldon, Local Fund Engineer, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month from the 15th ultimo, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1474.

Mr. F. R. Wyllie, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, has obtained twenty-five days' preparatory leave of absence from the 25th ultimo, to proceed to Bombay, with the view of applying for leave to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 1476.

The appointment of Neaz Ali, Tehsildar, to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, notified in G. O. No. 946, dated 4th May last, is cancelled.

Hursookh Rae, Tehsildar, is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Settlement Department, *vice* Mr. K. M. Nicholson.

No. 1478.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to grant Mr. C. J. Wingfield, C. B., Chief Commissioner of Oudh, privilege leave of absence for three months from the 26th August 1865.

No. 1480.

Lieutenant A. W. Roberts, Officiating Assistant, is appointed Assistant to the Governor General's Agent for the States of Rajpootana, subject to passing the examination for the Political Department.

No. 1484.

The 17th July 1865.

The services of Mr. T. E. Ellison, of the Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for employment in that Province.

No. 1489.

Captain W. Munro, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in British Burmah, and Lieutenant H. A. Gower, of the Royal Madras Artillery, having passed a successful examination in Burmese, are entitled to Teacher's allowance of Rs. 180 each.

No. 1491.

Lieutenant Edmund Faunce, of the Madras Staff Corps, is appointed to act temporarily as an Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, *vice* Captain Menzies, proceeded on leave to Europe.

No. 1506.

The 19th July 1865.

Mr. C. Grant, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, and in charge of the Jubbulpore Settlement, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months from the 1st September 1865, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1516.

The 20th July 1865.

The services of Lieutenant C. Case, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

A. COLVIN,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1381.

Simla, the 15th July 1865.

Notification.—The following compilation of Furlough and Absentee Rules for Chaplains on the Establishments of the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, is published for general information:—

FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE RULES FOR CHAPLAINS.

I. Chaplains may be allowed leave of the following kinds:—

Leave on Medical Certificate.

Furlough on Private Affairs.

Short Leave on Private Affairs.

Privilege Leave.

Preparatory Leave.

Leave on Medical Certificate.

II. Leave on medical certificate is given by the Government under which the applicant may be serving, on application through the Archdeacon, through whom the medical certificate is forwarded to Government.

I. A statement of the applicant's case from his medical adviser, distinctly specifying, from personal observation, the nature of the disease, its symptoms, causes, and duration, and the necessity for temporary removal, or in cases where extension of leave is applied for, the reasons for such extension.

II. A certificate in the form given in Appendix A., from the Official Surgeon of the district or town in which the applicant is employed or temporarily residing, or, if there be no Official Surgeon, by a medical practitioner.

III. Applications for leave, or extension of leave, on medical certificate must be supported by the two certificates noted in the margin, the second of which must be countersigned as follows:—

a.—When the applicant is not at a Presidency town, and is applying for leave or extension of leave in India,—by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of the Division in which he is employed, or temporarily residing.

b.—When the applicant is at a Presidency town, or is applying for leave or extension of leave out of India,—by the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department. To this end, a Chaplain who may have come on preparatory leave to the Presidency, will, prior to appearing before the Medical Board at the Presidency, submit the statement and medical certificate, on which he obtained preparatory leave, to a Presidency Surgeon, in view to his receiving a certificate from him, recommending his case to the Board.

c.—When the applicant is in England, and residing within 20 miles of London,—by the Medical Board attached to the India Office.

d.—When the applicant is in England, but residing at a distance of more than 20 miles from London,—by a second Medical Practitioner.

e.—When the applicant is elsewhere than in England or India,—by the chief medical authority of the colony or country whither he may have proceeded.

The certificate and countersignature must, like the first statement, be given after a careful personal investigation; and any omission, either of the countersignature or of the personal investigation, must be satisfactorily explained.

IV. Leave on medical certificate in or beyond India, to one not permanently unfit for further service, will be given, without question, as often as the necessity for it may be established by submission of the prescribed certificates.

V. The period for which leave on medical certificate is given, is as follows:—

a.—In India;—a continuous period not exceeding one year.

b.—Beyond India;—eighteen months, subject to extension, with allowances, up to a period not exceeding altogether three years, on a renewal of the medical certificate.

VI. The pay or allowances during such leave are as follows:—

a.—In India;—full salary of rank, subject to a deduction of one-third for the whole term of regulated absence, provided that the deduction shall not reduce the allowance below Rupees 500 a month.

b.—Beyond India;—for first six months,—£600 per annum, and (if the absentee be an Archdeacon, but not otherwise) such portion of the salary of his office, not exceeding one-half, as may not be required for the payment of a *locum tenens*, and as may be granted to the absentee without extra expense to Government. For the remaining period,—£191-12-6, or £127-15-0 per annum according as the absentee has, or has not, completed seven years' residence in India.

VII. Leave on medical certificate will be reckoned as follows;—

a.—In India;—from the date of the absentee's departure from his station, or from any earlier date of his successor's taking charge, to the date of return to station.

b.—Beyond India;—from the date of departure from India of the vessel on which the absentee embarks, to the date of his arrival at the principal port of his own Presidency—from which latter date he will be regarded as on duty.

VIII. A Chaplain proceeding on leave beyond India on medical certificate, will be allowed an advance of three months' absentee pay, and no recovery will be made on account of this advance should the absentee die before it is liquidated.

IX. A Chaplain proceeding to England on leave should be furnished by the Accountant General with a certificate in the form given in Appendix B., for submission to the India Office on his arrival in London.

Furlough on Private Affairs.

X. Furlough on private affairs is granted by the Government of India in the Home Department (on application as before through the Archdeacon and through the Local Government or

Administration in the Bengal Presidency, under whom the Chaplain may be serving), and by the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

XI. A Chaplain wishing for an extension of one of the authorized portions of furlough while in England, must send his application to the Government of India, Home Department.

XII. Application for furlough on private affairs must be supported by proof of residence for the period prescribed in para. XIV., and of presence on duty for a continuous period of three months from the date of return from the last absence on privilege leave.

XIII. Grants of furlough on private affairs are subject to the exigencies of the public service. If a Chaplain prefers taking his furlough in India, he may do so.

XIV. The periods for which furlough is granted are as follow :—

a.—Undivided—a continuous term of three years, but not before completion of ten years' residence in India ;—or,

b.—Divided into two periods, whether of eighteen months each, or of two years and one year, respectively. The first instalment of such divided furlough may be taken after a residence of seven years, and the second instalment after a residence of (eight / ten) years, from date of return from last instalment by Chaplains appointed (before / on or after) the 11th January 1854. One year is the shortest term of furlough that can be taken by a Chaplain.

XV. The pay during furlough is £191-12-6 per annum.

XVI. Leave on furlough will be reckoned as in para. VII.

XVII. A Chaplain on furlough may be allowed an advance of six months' furlough pay on the same terms as in para. VIII.

XVIII. A Chaplain proceeding to England on furlough should get the form mentioned in para. IX.

Short leave on Private Affairs.

XIX. Short leave on private affairs is granted by the Government under whom the applicant may be serving, the application being made as before through the Archdeacon.

XX. On application for temporary leave, timely notice must be given to the chief civil and military authorities at the station, in order that, if there be any cogent reasons against the absence of the Chaplain, they may be submitted to the Government.

XXI. Short leave on private affairs will be granted on sufficient cause being shewn, provided that the applicant's services can be spared, and that six years have elapsed since his last return from such leave.

XXII. Short leave on private affairs in India only is granted for a period not to exceed six months on each occasion.

XXIII. During such leave, the pay is £191-12-6 per annum, or £127-15-0 per annum, according as the absentee has, or has not, completed seven years' residence in India; also half of the difference between such annual sum and the full pay of rank.

XXIV. Leave in India on private affairs will be reckoned as in para. VII., clause *a.*

Privilege Leave.

XXV. Privilege leave is granted by the Bishop, or in his absence, by the Commissary of the Diocese; the grant being reported to the Local or Supreme Government under whom the applicant is employed, for publication in the official *Gazette.*

XXVI. Applications for privilege leave must be accompanied by proof of continuance on duty, till application, for the periods prescribed in the next paragraph.

XXVII. The periods for which privilege leave may be granted are one, two, and three months, after Chaplains have been on actual duty for continuous periods of five, ten, and fifteen months respectively, from date of first arrival in India, or since return from last leave of any description. The period is admissible in addition to, but after the time allowed for visiting an out-station *(i. e.,* after the duties of that station have been duly performed), and also in addition to time allowed for proceeding from one station to another on change of station.

XXVIII. The pay during privilege leave is the full salary, that is, without forfeiture of allowances, unless the Chaplain should exceed the term of his privilege leave, in which case the circumstances under which he overstayed it should be fully reported, when, if the Government be satisfied that the original leave was not exceeded through carelessness, or wilful negligence, or from any circumstances involving culpability, leave for the period in excess will be granted in orders, and the Chaplain will not, under these circumstances, be subjected to any forfeiture of allowances for the term of the original leave; but for the period in excess, he will be restricted to the same pay as during short leave on private affairs. When, however, grounds are wanting why the original leave should not be invalidated, general leave will either be granted for *the entire period* of the Chaplain's absence (so as to reduce him, for such period, to the pay for short leave on private affairs), or will be refused altogether, in which latter case, the Chaplain will be looked upon as *absent without leave* from the date of his *quitting* to that of his *return* to his post.

XXIX. Privilege leave is reckoned as in para. VII., clause *a.*

XXX. Pay for the period of privilege leave will not be issued before return to duty.

Preparatory Leave.

XXXI. Preparatory leave is preparatory to leave beyond India on medical certificate, furlough to Europe on private affairs, or retirement from the service. It is granted by the Government under which the applicant may be serving, on application through the Archdeacon.

XXXII. The period for which preparatory leave is granted is as follows :—

a.—If the Chaplain be stationed at the port of embarkation, seven days.

b.—If he be not stationed at the port of embarkation, seven days; and, in addition thereto, one day (exclusive of Sundays) for every ten miles of the distance between his station and the port of embarkation, except when railways or steam boats are available, when one day for every one hundred miles of the distance traversed by railway or steam boat will be allowed, or the time actually occupied in the voyage, when its duration exceeds the time calculated at the rate of one hundred miles a day.

XXXIII. The pay during preparatory leave is as follows:—Half salary of rank, and—when the preparatory leave is granted in connection with leave on medical certificate, but not otherwise—any further sum which may be required to make up the half salary to £500 per annum.

XXXIV. Preparatory leave will be reckoned from the date of the absentee's departure from his station (or from any earlier date of his successor's taking over charge), to the date of his subsequent departure from the principal port of his Presidency, or from any port not more distant from his station.

XXXV. Pay for the period of preparatory leave will be issued on the Chaplain's arrival at the port where the preparatory leave terminates.

Joining Time.

XXXVI. The period of joining time will be governed by the rule laid down for the calculation of preparatory leave in clause *b.* of Section XXXII. When an Officer is transferred from one station to another during absence on leave, he will, unless there be special orders to the contrary, be allowed joining time in addition to the period of his leave, and the time will be calculated according to the distance either from his old to his new station, or from the place where he receives the orders transferring him to his new station, whichever may be nearest to his new station.

Miscellaneous.

XXXVII. The period of three years to which the grant of pay to a Chaplain absent on furlough is confined, is an absolute limit. Should he exceed that term and obtain one or more extensions of furlough up to the maximum of five years, pay will not be given for any period in excess of the three years.

XXXVIII. The foregoing rules confer no right on a Chaplain to return from leave to the particular station which he may have quitted, every Officer being liable to be moved from one station to another whenever the Government think it expedient.

XXXIX. Periods of absence on privilege leave, preparatory leave, and leave to the Presidency not exceedings six months, for the purpose of undergoing examination in the Oriental languages by the test prescribed for Military Officers, will be counted as service and residence, the last-mentioned absence being regarded as on duty.

XL. Absence on leave of other denominations to the extent of three years, and absence in India on leave taken before the 25th August 1864, will be counted as service only.

XLI. Absence without leave, or for a period in excess of authorized leave, will entail forfeiture of allowances for the term of unauthorized absence.

XLII. Chaplains are to report to the local Accountant General, the date of their joining a station and of their leaving it, and (in the Bengal Presidency) to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, or in the other Presidencies, to the Secretaries to Governments of Madras and Bombay—the date the pilot leaves the vessel on which they may be quitting their Presidency by Sea.

XLIII. With the exceptions noted in paras. VIII., XVII., XXX., and XXXV., a Chaplain on leave may be allowed pay month by month, as it falls due.

XLIV. Absentee pay issued in India at a rate which is expressed in sterling money, will be converted into Indian currency at two shillings to the Government Rupee.

XLV. No Officer is allowed to visit Cashmere without the sanction of the Punjab Government; and all applications to visit that territory are invariably to contain a report that the applicant has received and perused the rules for the guidance of Officers travelling in the territories of the Maharajah, and that he pledges himself to abide strictly by them, and will on no account whatever, or under any circumstances, interfere with the Natives, except through the legitimate authorities of the district.

XLVI. A Chaplain will report the dates of his proceeding on and returning from leave, to the Local Government under which he may be serving, except when he is a Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment proceeding on or returning from furlough, in which case the report will be made to the Government of India in the Home Department. Failing such report, the leave will be calculated from the date of the Government Order granting it.

APPENDIX A.

Form of Medical Certificate to be submitted in support of applications for Sick Leave.

I do hereby certify that, according to the best of my professional judgment, after careful examination of his case, I consider the state of health of to be such as to render leave of absence to absolutely necessary (or highly desirable) for his recovery.

APPENDIX B.

Form of Certificate to be given by Accountants General to Absentees proceeding on Leave or Furlough to Europe.

Name of Absentee.	Total period of residence and service in India.	Period of leave already taken on former occasions, with the exception of privilege and preparatory leave.		Full salary of rank.	Nature and period of leave.	Date of intended departure of vessel on which the absentee will embark.	Portion of salary passed in advance in Calcutta.	Rate of absentee pay to be drawn in England or India.	Date from which the first payment is to commence.
		In India.	Out of India.						
									From the date of the Pilot quitting the as certified on the reverse.*

* The Certificate in the reverse will be given in the following form :—

This is to certify that is a Passenger on board the proceeding to and left by me at Sea this day.

SANDHEADS, 186 . } *Pilot.*

No. 1437.

The 20th July 1865.

Notification.—Baboo D. Teagiah, a Junior Assistant, Financial Department, is allowed four months' leave of absence on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on 20th April 1865.

No. 1457.

The 21st July 1865.

Appointments.—Mr. N. W. Mackenzie, Chief Assistant, Loan Department, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Accountant General, Government of India, until further orders.

Mr. W. Beveridge to act as Chief Assistant, Loan Department, in the room of Mr. Mackenzie.

By Order of the Governor General of India in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th July 1865.

No. 696 *of* 1865.—Major Charles William Nightingale, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a Captain, from the date of departure of the Mail Steamer of the 9th of July.

No. 697 *of* 1865.—Captain James Spence Ogilvie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, is allowed leave of absence for four months from the 4th instant, in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Murree, on medical certificate.

No. 698 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate :—

Surgeon Major Frederick John Mouat, M. D., F. R. C. S., and FEL. U. C., of the Medical Department, Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces.	For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

No. 699 *of* 1865.—The services of Lieutenant M. Furlong, of the late 47th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

The 18th July 1865.

No. 700 *of* 1865.—The provisions of G. G. O. No. 550, dated 31st May 1865, fixing the pay and batta of Havildars and Naicks of Native Infantry Regiments receiving line rates of pay, are extended to the Artillery of the Punjab Irregular Force.

No. 701 *of* 1865.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

Rank, Name, and Corps.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to.
Major Edward Penfold Arthur, Bombay Staff Corps ..	Lieut.-Col. ..	12th March 1865	Lieutenant-General *Sir* Scudamore Winde Steel, K. C. B., Madras Infantry, deceased.
Captain Benjamin Campbell Hitchins, Royal Artillery (Madras)	Major ...		
Major Henry LePoor Trench, Bengal Infantry ...	Lieut.-Col. ...	28th March 1865	General Richard Collyer Andree, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Captain John Harvey Elwyn, Royal Artillery (Madras)	Major ..		
Major George Whittle Mackenzie Hall, Bengal Staff Corps	Lieut.-Col. ...	29th March 1865	Major-General James Matthie, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Captain T. Mowbury Baumgartner, Bombay Staff Corps	Major ...		
Major James Alphonse Collier, Bombay Staff Corps ...	Lieut.-Col. ...	9th April 1865	General Mossom Boyd, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Captain Thomas Henry Stoddard, Madras Staff Corps	Major ...		

No. 702 *of* 1865.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 329 of 1862, it is notified that ration money, or compensation in lieu of rations, when claimed for broken periods of a month, is payable at the rate of five annas four pie per diem.

This does not affect the compensation for *extra* rations, which has been fixed at four annas.

No. 703 *of* 1865.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

PROMOTIONS.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Bengal Infantry	Major (Brevet Lt.-Col.) Joseph Pater Paterson Truscott Hawkey (from Cadre of the late 74th N. I.)	Lieut.-Col.	28th March 1865	Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) E. R. Mainwaring, Bengal Infantry, promoted to Major General, unattached.
Cadre of the late 74th N. I.	Captain (Major in the Staff Corps) Alfred Gyllett Nedham,	Major ...		
	Lieut. (Captain in the Staff Corps) Henry Roche Osborn	Captain ...		
Bengal Cavalry	Major Charles Henry Nicholetts (from Cadre of late 1st European Light Cavalry)	Lieut.-Col.	9th April 1865	Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. Tucker, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, promoted to Major General, unattached.
Cadre of the late 1st Eur. Light Cavy.	Captain (Major in the Staff Corps) Hamilton Forbes,	Major ...		
	Lieut. Richard Graham Birch	Captain ..		
Cadre of the late 44th N. I.	Lieut. Francis Kellett Hawkins, Staff Corps	Captain ...	1st July 1865	Captain A. P. S. Moncrieff (Major in the Staff Corps), deceased.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To rank from.	In whose room.
Bengal Infantry...	Lieut.-Col. Edward Tuite Dalton, Staff Corps	12th March 1865	Lieut-Colonel J. E. Landers, Bengal Infantry, promoted to Major-General, unattached.
Cadre of the late 3rd Eur. Regt.	Major (Brevet Lieut.-Col.) Edwin Thomas, Captain (Brevet Major) Samuel Dewe White		
Bengal Infantry...	Lieut.-Col. Folliott Walker Baugh	12th March 1865	Lieut.-Col. E. T. Dalton, Staff Corps, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Cadre of the late 26th Regt N. I.	Major John Matthew Cripps, Staff Corps, Captain John Palmer Turton, Staff Corps		

No. 704 *of* 1865.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 165 of the 2nd March 1863, the names of the undermentioned Officers who retired from the service under the Annuity Scheme of 1861, are removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry:—

Rank and Names.	REMARKS.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General, retired list) William Charles Campbell	Died 21st June 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General, retired list) William John Baptist Knyvett	Died 2nd Feb. 1863.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General, retired list) Hamilton Vetch	Died 11th June 1865.

The 19th July 1865.

No. 705 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty-six years' service, eight years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Henry Mein Wilson, 6th July 1865.

No. 706 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

	Rate of pension per diem.	
Private George M. Reeves, late of Her Majesty's 98th Foot	11½*d.* (eleven pence half penny),	from the date on which he ceases to receive regimental pay.

No. 707 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate:—

Captain Richard Topham, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 16th Bengal Cavalry.	For fifteen months.

The 20th July 1865.

No. 708 *of* 1865.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that horse allowance will be passed to Officers of British Infantry Regiments below the rank of substantive Field Officers, when such Officers may be acting for Field Officers of the same corps, absent on general leave or under circumstances that do not involve a double payment of the allowance.

This Order is to have effect from the 1st August 1865.

No. 709 *of* 1865.—The following letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information:—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;

No 190. *London, the 8th June* 1865.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—Having submitted to the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the papers accompanying your letter dated 6th March last, No. 109, regarding a proposed exchange between Captain and Brevet-Major H. Gough, v. c., 19th Hussars, and Captain K. J. W. Coghill, of the Bengal Staff Corps, I have been informed in reply that His Royal Highness will submit the appointment of the latter Officer to the 19th Hussars, for the approval of Her Majesty.

2. The appointment of Brevet-Major Gough to the Bengal Staff Corps, may therefore be carried out by your Government.

3. The claim of Captain Coghill to pension will now, in accordance with the rule laid down for such cases, be entirely under War Office Regulations.

4. The claim to pension of Captain Gough will be under the rule laid down in the 9th clause of the Staff Corps Warrant, as applicable to British Officers joining the Staff Corps.

5. The exchange between Captains Coghill and Gough, will also cause a vacancy in the Cadres to which they respectively belong.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. WOOD.

Under the above authority, and with reference to G. G. O. No. 665, dated 5th July 1865, Brevet-Major Gough is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

No. 710 *of* 1865.—The following letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information:—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;

No. 195. *London, the 8th June* 1865.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—My Despatch of the 16th May 1864, No. 152, which gave to the Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Forces of six years' service and above, the rank of Captain, also granted them the pay and Indian allowances of that grade.

2. The exceptional circumstances under which, in my Despatch No. 285 of the 6th July 1861, I authorized a continuance of the practice under which Assistant Surgeons of the Indian service, coming Home on account of their health, receive an allowance of Rs. 1,200 on account of their passage, have now ceased.

3. This Regulation will accordingly be abolished from the 15th June 1864,—the date of the receipt in India of my Despatch No. 152 of 16th May 1864,—and Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Forces of six years' service and above, will no longer be entitled to passage allowance on quitting India on sick certificate.

4. This decision will be communicated by your Government to those of Madras and Bombay, by the former of whom the question has been raised, whether the passage money issued to Assistant Surgeon Evezard of that Establishment, on his proceeding to Europe on medical certificate in October 1864, should be recovered from him.

5. In regard to this enquiry, I am of opinion that, in the few cases in which passage money has been granted, refund from the Officers need not be required.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. WOOD.

No. 711 *of* 1865.—The grades of Laboratory man and Park Sergeant will be abolished in the Ordnance Department, and hereafter there will be one grade of Non-Commissioned Officer styled Magazine Sergeant, on a staff salary of Rupees twenty per mensem.

The latter portion of Article 39, Section XX. of the Pay Code of 1849, which limits the allowance, in lieu of tents and quarters of Staff Sergeants of the Ordnance Department, to Rupees ten per mensem, is cancelled; and the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Ordnance Department will, like other Non-Commissioned Officers, be allowed Rupees fifteen per mensem when not provided with tents or quarters.

No. 712 *of* 1865.—Staff Sergeant A. Litster, Head Clerk of the Office of the Chief Instructor of Musketry, is promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor.

No. 713 *of* 1865.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to permit His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir R. Napier, K. C. B., to resign his appointment of Honorary Colonel of the Corps of Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, with effect from the 10th June 1865.

No. 714 *of* 1865.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
5th Regiment, Bengal Cavalry ...	Ressaidar and Woordie Major Seeta Ram, Sirdar Bahadoor	Ressaldar ...	1st May 1865 ...	Shaick Rhyhoom Ally, invalided.
	Koto Duffadar Shoro Singh ...	Jomadar ...	Ditto ...	Mahomed Dulail Khan, invalided.
	Do. Bakur Ally ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	To complete the Establishment.
10th Regiment, Bengal Cavalry (Lancers)...	Ressaidar Nohal Singh ...	Ressaldar ..	1st May 1864 ...	Zalim Singh, invalided.
	Jemadar and Woordie Major Ibrahim Khan	Ressaidar ...	Ditto ...	Nehal Singh, promoted.
	Jemadar Maun Singh ...	Ditto ...	16th October 1864 ...	Heera Singh, invalided.
	Koto Duffadar Easur Singh ...	Jomadar ...	1st May 1864 ...	Ibrahim Khan, promoted.
	Do. Rajanda Singh	Ditto ...	1st May 1865 ...	Khurruck Singh, invalided.
	Do. Mirza Abdoola Khan	Ditto ...	17th May 1865 ...	Shabaz Khan, invalided.
10th Regt., N. I. ...	Jemadar Mohur Sing	Subadar ...	1st May 1865 ..	Bhyro Ojha, invalided.
	Havildar Sheik Madar Bux ...	Jomadar ...	Ditto ...	Roocha Sing, invalided.
	Do. Sheik Kurramuttally	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mohur Sing, promoted.
22nd (Punjab) Regt., N. I.	Havildar Gungah Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Buddun Singh, invalided.

No. 715 *of* 1865.—The following extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 30th May and 2nd June 1865, are published for general information :—

WAR OFFICE;

London, the 30th May 1865.

Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of

* * * * * *

Surgeon Major Henry Bruges Buckle, 1st Punjab Regiment of Infantry, to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the 3rd Class, or Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath.

INDIA OFFICE;

London, the 1st June 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the admission of the undermentioned Officers to the Bengal and Madras Staff Corps :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

ADMISSIONS.

To be Captains.

Captain William Robert Gordon, late 68th Native Infantry. Dated 19th February, 1859.

Captain Henry Phillpotts, late 15th Native Infantry. Dated 19th April, 1860.

Captain Donald Macdonald, late 25th Native Infantry. Dated 1st January, 1862.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Arthur Donald Butter, 107th Foot. Dated 27th June, 1857.

Lieutenant Richard Thomas Hare, Royal (Bengal) Artillery. Dated 27th April, 1858.

Lieutenant William Jackson Stewart, Royal (Bengal) Artillery. Dated 27th April, 1858.

Lieutenant Fitzherbert Coddington, Royal (Bengal) Artillery. Dated 27th April, 1858.

Lieutenant Montague Charles Perreau, late 47th Native Infantry. Dated 30th April, 1858.

Lieutenant Thomas Myles Sandys, late 73rd Native Infantry. Dated 30th April, 1858.

Lieutenant Lindsay Charles de Lorentz Daniell, late 14th Native Infantry. Dated 18th May, 1858.

Lieutenant Edwin Colnett Corbyn, late 46th Native Infantry. Dated 18th May, 1858.

Lieutenant Edward George Wace, late 33rd Native Infantry. Dated 18th May, 1858.

Lieutenant William Henry Wilkins, of the Royal (Bengal) Artillery. Dated 27th August, 1858.

Lieutenant Richard Melville Clifford, late 60th Native Infantry. Dated 22nd October, 1858.

Lieutenant John William Taylor, Royal (Bengal) Artillery. Dated 10th December, 1858.

Lieutenant William Barron, Royal (Bengal) Artillery. Dated 11th December, 1858.

Lieutenant William James Wemyss Muir, Royal (Bengal) Artillery. Dated 11th December, 1858.

Lieutenant Charles Kenneth Mackinnon, late 63rd Native Infantry. Dated 23rd December, 1858.

Lieutenant Edward Newbery, late 6th European Infantry. Dated 29th March, 1859.

Lieutenant James Barry Slater, late 22nd Native Infantry. Dated 1st April, 1859.

Lieutenant Robert Parry Nisbet, Bengal General List. Dated 23rd July, 1861.

Lieutenant David Clapham Andrew, Bengal General List. Dated 11th September, 1861.

Lieutenant Alliston Champion Toker, Bengal General List. Dated 1st January, 1862.

Ensign John Barnes Sparkes, 38th Foot. Dated 24th June, 1863.

Ensign Edward G. Lillihgston, 71st Foot. Dated 17th November, 1863.

Ensign Edward Augustus Raikes, of the 107th Foot. Dated 4th March, 1864.

H. W. NORMAN, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 261.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 15th July 1865.

Notifications.—C. Govindrajooloo Naidoo is appointed to the Public Works Department, as an Accountant of the 4th Grade, and posted to the Central Provinces, with effect from the 6th July 1865.

No. 262.

Captain G. J. F. Begbie, Madras Staff Corps, temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, Central Provinces, was allowed two months' general leave from the 13th June 1864.

No. 263.

Mr. J. E. Rodgers, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Mysore, has been granted one month's privilege leave of absence, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 264.

The 18th July 1865.

Leave on medical certificate for one year is granted to Mr. E. V. Vernon, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, British Burmah, from 3rd July. Preparatory leave from 7th June to that date, has also been granted to Mr. Vernon.

No. 265.

The 20th July 1865.

In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 190 of 25th May 1865, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion with effect from 1st April 1865 :—

From Executive Engineer 3rd Grade, to Executive Engineer 2nd Grade.

Lieutenant E. P. Gambier, Rajpootana.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. A.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it appears to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for the public purpose, *viz.*, for the formation of a cholera encampment for troops, at a place selected to the North-West of Mouza Mugurwara, which village is on the Trunk Road from Cawnpoor to Lucknow, about six miles East from the former place and four miles West from Oonao; it is hereby notified that, for the above purpose, the following land will be appropriated:—

2. A piece of land, 626 yards in length and 376 in breadth, situated between the villages Akrumpore and Sahjunnee, in the Pergunnah and District, Oonao.

This declaration is made under Section 2, Act VI. of 1857.

ZILLAH OONAO;
DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 21st June 1865.

W. DUFF BRUCE,
Asstt. Secy. to Chief Commr., Oudh.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned three Government Promissory Notes, belonging to Baboo Kaddarnath Mittre, having been destroyed by white ants, application is about to be made to the Loan Office for duplicates:—

No. 12940 of 20419 of 1842-43, Rs. 500.
No. 10646 of 8265 of 1842-43, Rs. 500.
No. 14440 of 1616 of 1835-36, Rs. 500.

Department of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta Mint.

The following Currency Notes are this day available for coin at this Office.

These Notes are payable on presentation at the Offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency where they have been issued.

To avoid delay, parties should not apply under sealed letters to the Head Commissioner, but personally with coin:—

Allahabad Circle Notes	for	Rupees	1,50,400
Lahore	ditto	ditto	.. 7,78,600
Nagpore	ditto	ditto	.. 26,54,000

(Signed) H. HYDE,
The 15th July 1865. *Head Commissioner.*

LOST.

Lower Half of Government Promissory Note No. 5517 of 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for Co.'s Rs. 500.

The 26th June 1865. JUGGODUMBA DASSEE.

The Sarawuk, Jacnee, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company "Limited."

Capital two and a half crores of Rupees in shares of Rs. 100 *each.*

Calls Rs. 10 *per share on allotment.*

NO FURTHER CALLS TO BE MADE FOR 12 MONTHS.

DIRECTORS:

PUNDIT SOW CHUNDER, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH CHEERUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.
LALLAH MOOLCHUND CHOWDRY, of Furrucknugger, Banker.
LALLAH CHIMUN LOLL, of Jyepore and Agra, Banker.
LALLAH MOHUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Noker, Saharumpore.
LALLAH BARROOMULL, of Saharumpore, Zemindar.
PUNDIT SEETARAM, of Gwalior, Zemindar.

Managing Director and Secretary in Calcutta:
LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY.

PROSPECTUS.

The objects for which this Company is to be established are the transaction of general Banking, Commission and Agency business, and also of general mercantile and trading business at Calcutta (where the Head Office shall be), with Branch Agencies and Offices at Delhi, Rewarree Bhewanee, Lahore, Umritsur, Mooltan, Rawul Pindee, Peshawur, Jumboo, Cashmere, Agra, Gwalior, Allyghur, Meerut, Saharumpore, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Mirzapore, Bombay, Hydrabad, Ahmedabad, Nagpore, Indore, Jeypore, Joudpore, Ajmere, Kurrachee, and Roribhuckar.

Shares available for one-half of the above Capital, the other half having already been taken up. For further particulars and information, application to be made to

DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,
Managing Director and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
No. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAAR.

DESTROYED

By the Mutineers in 1857, two Government Promissory Notes, No. 21175 of 1854-55 at 4 per cent. for Rs. 3,000, and No. 21176 of 1854-55 at 4 per cent. for Rs. 3,000, standing in the name of Salamut Ally of Sundula by whom they were never endorsed in favor of any individual, and payment of which has been stopped by the Accountant General to the Government of India, Loan Department.

NEAZ ALLY, *Mooktear of*
SALAMUT ALLY, *of Sundula, Oudh.*

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 7th July 1865.

	4 PER CENT.		4 per cent.	4 per cent.	4 per cent.	4 per cent.	4 per cent.	5 per cent, Public Works	5 per cent.	5½ per cent.	3½ per cent	4½ per cent.	TOTAL
	Transfer of 1865	Transfer of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43	of 1854-55.	of 1854-55.	of 1856-57.	of 1859-60.	of 1853-54.	of 1856-57.	RUPEES.
Amount brought forward from Statement dated 1st July 1865	2,23,900	53,000	300	26,23,200	24,54,100	1,09,14,700	77,65,200	35,29,700	5,10,20,800	2,78,19,700	17,600	16,000	10,64,68,200
Add—													
Amount enfaced at Madras, as per Registers received up to date.													
Amount enfaced at Bombay, as per Registers received up to date	...		...	...	4,000	1,000	22,500	...	70,000	1,00,500	...	...	1,98,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta up to date .	2,19,200	..	.	5,100	66,500	64,400	2,24,300	11,700	88,500	6,53,400	10,000	...	13,43,100
Total	4,43,100	53,000	300	26,28,300	25,24,600	1,10,10,100	80,12,000	35,41,400	5,11,79,300	2,85,73,600	27,600	16,000	10,80,09,300
Deduct—													
Amount removed from the London Books, as per Registers received up to date.	...	.	.	..	.		..	12,000		60,000	...	...	72,000
Total	4,43,100	53,000	300	26,28,300	25,24,600	1,10,10,100	80,12,000	35,29,400	5,11,79,300	2,85,13,600	27,600	16,000	10,79,37,300

FORT WILLIAM;
LOAN OFFICE,
The 12th July 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,
Acctt. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

rinted and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, at the Government Press, Simla.

No. 30.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th July 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXIV. of 1865.

An Act to give effect to certain Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give effect to Warrants of Attorney to confess judgment in suits in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, which were executed on the first day of July 1862, being the date of the establishment of the said Court, or on the date of the passing of this Act, or on any intermediate day, and to Cognovits executed or given on any of the days abovementioned by any defendant in any suit pending in the same Court: And whereas it is also expedient to render valid judgments which have been signed on such Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits respectively, and executions and subsequent proceedings which have been sued out and taken thereon; It is enacted as follows :—

Judgment may be signed on Warrants and Cognovits executed or given between 1st July 1862 and the date of passing of this Act, or on either of those days.

1. Judgment may be signed in the said High Court upon every Warrant of Attorney and *Cognovit actionem* executed or given in or relating to proceedings in the same Court on the said first day of July 1862, or on the date of the passing of this Act, or on any intermediate day, in the same manner as judgments were signed in the late Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, upon Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits executed or given in or relating to proceedings in such Court; and all such Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits shall be subject, as nearly as circumstances permit, to all rules of Court and provisions of Acts of Parliament which were in force at the time when the said High Court was established, and to which Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits given in or relating to proceedings in the said Supreme Court were then subject.

Judgments on such Warrants or Cognovits to be deemed decrees of the High Court.

2. A judgment entered up or signed on any Warrant of Attorney or Cognovit to which this Act extends, shall be deemed a decree of the said High Court, and may be executed and enforced accordingly.

Judgments on such Warrants or Cognovits to be as valid as if signed in the late Supreme Court.

3. Any judgment which has been signed on any such Warrant or Cognovit in the said High Court shall be deemed to be and always to have been as valid and effectual as if the same had been signed in the said Supreme Court upon a Warrant of Attorney or Cognovit given in that Court; and every writ of execution which has been sued out thereon, and every execution of any such writ, and all proceedings taken thereon, shall for all purposes be deemed and taken to be and always to have been as valid and effectual as if the same had been sued out of the said Supreme Court upon a judgment signed in the same Court upon a Warrant of Attorney or Cognovit given in or relating to proceedings in that Court; and no suit or other proceeding shall be commenced, prosecuted or carried on against any person for any thing done under or in pursuance of such judgment or execution which could not have been maintained if such judgment had been entered up in the said Supreme Court upon a Warrant of Attorney or Cognovit executed or given in or relating to proceedings in that Court, and the execution had been issued on such judgment.

Power to High Court to set aside or annul Warrants and Cognovits.

4. The said High Court shall have the same powers to set aside or annul any such Warrant or Cognovit, and any judgment signed thereon and any execution issued upon such judgment, as the said Supreme Court exercised with respect to Warrants of Attorney or Cognovits executed or given in or relating to proceedings in that Court, and to judgments entered up thereon and to executions upon such judgments.

5. Every Warrant of Attorney and Cognovit executed or given after the passing of this Act, in or relating to proceedings in the said High Court, or in any other High Court of Judicature in British India, and every judgment signed thereon, and all executions issued upon such judgments, shall be deemed null and void.

Warrants and Cognovits executed and given after the passing of this Act, to be void.

6. This Act may be extended, *mutatis mutandis*, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, by an order of the Governor in Council to be published in the Local *Government Gazette*.

This Act may be extended to the High Court at Bombay.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th July 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXV. OF 1865.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the duties of Customs on goods imported and exported by Sea.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law relating to Customs duties; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. Act XVII. of 1865 is repealed.

2. In lieu of the Customs duties authorized to be charged in Act VII. of 1859 *(to alter the duties of Customs on goods imported or exported by Sea)*, Act XXIII. of 1859 *(to alter the rates of duty on goods imported or exported by land from certain Foreign Territories into or from the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, respectively)*, Act X. of 1860 *(to amend Act VII., 1859, to alter the duties of Customs on goods imported or exported by Sea)*, Act XI. of 1862 *(to amend Act X. of 1860, to amend Act VII. of 1859)*, Act XXIII. of 1862 *(to amend Act XI. of 1862)*, and Act XXIII. of 1864 *(to amend the Law relating to the Customs duties on goods imported by Sea)*, there shall be levied and collected the duties specified in the two Schedules A. and B. annexed to this Act. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to alter the existing duties upon Salt and Opium, or to authorize the levy of duties in any free Port, or to affect the provisions of Act VI. of 1848 *(for equalizing the duties on goods imported and exported on Foreign and British bottoms, and for abolishing duties on goods carried from Port to Port in the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company)*, or to affect the provisions of the Consolidated Customs' Act.

Customs Duties to be levied as prescribed in the Schedules annexed to this Act.

3. So far as regards the Customs duty on the export of Saltpetre authorized to be levied by Schedule B. hereunto annexed, this Act shall take effect as if it had been passed and had received the assent of the Governor General on the ninth day of March 1865; and so far as regards the alterations made by this Act in Schedules A. and B. of the Customs duties which were authorized to be levied by Act XVII. of 1865, this Act shall take effect as if it had been passed and had received the assent of the Governor General on the first day of April 1865, and all duties which may have been levied from and after that date, other than those authorized to be levied according to Schedule B. annexed to this Act, shall be refunded. But save, as aforesaid, this Act shall take effect from the fourteenth day of July 1865.

4. This Act shall be cited as "The Indian Customs Duties' Act of 1865."

Short title.

SCHEDULE A.

Rates of Duty to be charged on the following goods imported by Sea into any Port in British India, not being a Free Port:—

1.	Bullion and Coin	Free.
2.	Precious Stones and Pearls	,,
3.	Grain and Pulse	,,
4.	Horses and other living Animals	,,
5.	Ice	,,
6.	Coal, Coke, Bricks, Chalk, and Stones	,,
7.	Cotton Wool	,,
8.	Wool	,,
9.	Flax	,,
10.	Hemp	,,
11.	Jute	,,
12.	Hides and Skins, raw	,,
13.	Books	,,
14.	Paper	,,
15.	Maps, Prints, Music, and Works of Art	,,
16.	Seeds when imported by any Public Society for gratuitous distribution	,,
17.	Agricultural Implements	,,

18.	Firewood	Free.
19.	Machinery used exclusively for purposes of Agriculture, Navigation, Mining, or Manufacture, or for Railway purposes, and materials forming necessary component parts of such machinery	„
	And the Officer in charge of the Custom House, subject to the orders of the Local Government, acting under the general instructions of the Government of India, shall decide what articles come within the definition of such machinery, or materials forming component parts thereof, and such decision shall be final in law.	
20.	Military and other Regulation Uniforms and Accoutrements when imported for private use by persons in the Public Service	„
21.	Guano and manures of all kinds	„
22.	Bottles	„
23.	Wines and Liqueurs	One Rupee the imperial gallon.
24.	Porter, Ale, Beer, Cider, and other similar fermented liquors	... ... One Anna the imperial gallon.
25.	Spirits	Three Rupees the imperial gallon, and the duty to be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London Proof.
	Provided that ten per cent. *ad valorem* shall be charged on all spirits used exclusively in Arts and Manufactures, or in Chemistry, subject to such Rules as the Local Governments shall from time to time prescribe for ascertaining that such spirits are unfit for use as a beverage, and incapable of being converted to that purpose. And the Officer in charge of the Custom House, subject to the general instructions of the Local Government, shall decide what spirits fall within the proviso, and his decision thereon shall be final in law.	
26.	Iron (which shall not be taken to include ironmongery, cutlery, or hardware)	One per cent. *ad valorem.*
27.	Hops	One per cent. *ad valorem.*
28.	Tobacco, whether manufactured or not manufactured	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*
29.	Piece Goods	Five per cent. *ad valorem.*
30.	Twist	Three and a half per cent. *ad valorem.*
31.	All other articles not included in the above enumeration	Seven and a half per cent. *ad valorem.*

SCHEDULE B.

Rates of Duty to be charged upon goods exported by Sea to any Foreign Port, as defined in the Consolidated Customs' Act, from any Port in British India:—

1.	Bullion and Coin	Free.
2.	Precious Stones and Pearls	„
3.	Horses and other living Animals	„
4.	Rum	„
5.	Spirits	„
6.	Tobacco, and all preparations thereof	„
7.	Cotton Wool	„
8.	Flax	„
9.	Hemp	„
10.	Books	„
11.	Maps, Prints, and Works of Art	„
12.	Teak Timber	„
13.	Coal	„
14.	Iron	„
15.	Jute	„
16.	Coffee	„
17.	Tea	„

18.	Sugar	Free.	
19.	Wool	„	
20.	Hides and Skins, raw	„	
21.	Raw Silk and Silk Chussum	„	
22.	Grain and Pulse of all sorts ...	Two Annas the Indian maund	Of forty seers, of eighty tolas to the seer.
23.	Saltpetre	One Rupee the Indian maund	
24.	Indigo	Three Rupees the Indian maund	
25.	Lac Dye and Shell Lac ...	Four per cent. *ad valorem*.	
26.	All country articles not enumerated or named above ...	Three per cent. *ad valorem*.	

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 274.

Simla, the 20th July 1865.

Notifications.—Ashruf Allee Khan, 1st Class Native Doctor, attached to the Oonow Dispensary in Oudh, has obtained six months' leave of absence from the 3rd instant, and 2nd Class Native Doctor Sheikh Mahomed Buksh has been appointed in his stead.

No. 276.

Lieutenant G. H. Trevor, of the Madras Staff Corps, is confirmed in the appointment of Inspector of Schools in the Eastern Circle of the Central Provinces, from the 25th June 1862.

No. 363.

The 24th July 1865.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to grant Captain C. L. Pereira, late District Superintendent of the Police of the Central Provinces, preparatory leave for eight weeks, with retrospective effect from the 15th November 1862.

This cancels Notification No. 6646, dated the 21st November 1862.

No. 366.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to grant to the Reverend W. Simpson, M. A., Chaplain of Kussowlie, permission, after the 13th of September next, to proceed to England on furlough for the period of two years, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 369.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. J. M. Pears, T. E. Ellison, F. Venning, and F. D. Bullock, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the public service, to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh.

The services of Messrs. Ellison, Venning, and Bullock are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 376.

Extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State to the Reverend E. Mourant Birch, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

No. 378.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit the Reverend R. Bland, who has completed a service of twenty years and upwards as Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service from the 1st September 1865.

No. 379.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to promote Junior Chaplain the Reverend W. W. Phelps to be Senior Chaplain, from the 1st September 1865, *vice* the Reverend R. Bland.

No. 388.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Elphinstone Jackson, Esq., to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, from the 25th May last.

No. 393.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Arthur George Macpherson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, from the 23rd May last.

No. 431.

The 26th July 1865.

Lieutenant General Sir Robert Napier, K. C. B., has resigned his appointment as a Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, with effect from the 10th of March 1865, the date of his departure from Calcutta.

The Hon'ble George Noble Taylor will accordingly be held to have assumed permanently the the office of an Ordinary Member of the Governor General's Council from that date, and Colonel the Hon'ble H. M. Durand, C. B., to have filled the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon'ble H. B. Harington notified under date the 27th April 1865.

No. 438.

Assistant Surgeon D. Kearney, Civil Surgeon of Shwègyeen, British Burmah, was relieved of the medical charge of that station by Apothecary C. Doig, on the 21th June 1865.

No. 440.

Doctor Bonavia, Assistant Civil Surgeon, Lucknow, is granted three months' privilege leave, under the Rules applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ, from the 13th of August next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 442.

The following revised boundary defining the jurisdiction of the Recorder of Moulmein, is published with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in rectification of the limits published in the *Gazette of India* of May 14th, 1864:—

From a pillar on the Northern extremity of Amherst Island, thence Eastward to a pillar on the right bank of the Wagroo Creek, and thence along the left bank of the Salween River, Northward to a pillar on the right bank of the Kyouk Tan Creek. From the mouth of the Kyouk Tan Creek, and up the right bank of the Creek to where the Kyouk Tan Road meets it, along the Kyouk Tan Road North to its junction with the Upper Mapoon Road, thence along the latter road to its junction with the Nantay Road, thence along the Nantay Road to Nantay Village, thence along the left bank of the River Attaran to the landing place called Ngyoung Benzeik, and then still along the left bank of the Attaran River to its junction with the Gyne Salween, marked by a pillar on the left bank, thence across the Attaran stream to a pillar on the right bank and Northward, skirting the shore of the mainland, to a pillar on the left bank of the Gyne River, thence across the said Gyne River to a pillar lying N. by E. on the right bank of the said river. Thence North along a line 1,000 feet from the bank of the Kuddo stream to a pillar South of the village of Yuathit, thence to a pillar in a Westerly direction on the extreme North point of Kau-ka-mee Island, thence along the Western bank of the said Island to a pillar on its Southern extremity. Thence along a line, passing Southward, down the centre of the stream and Westward of the Island of Kyun-thit, to the pillar on the left bank of the Attaran River, where that river falls into the Gyne Salween, thence along the left bank of the Sittang to Battery Point, but including the Island of Goung Tsee Guen. From Battery Point across the whole breadth of the Salween River, described by a line drawn West, to a pillar on the North point of the Island of Kall Mopoon, thence along the Eastern shore of the Island of Kall Mopoon, and on Southward, along the Eastern shore of the Island of Beeloo Gyoon, continuing still Southward along the Eastern shore of the Long Island, and thence in a South-westwardly direction to a pillar on the Southern extremity of Beeloo Gyoon Island, and thence Southward to a pillar on the Northern extremity of Amherst Island.

In the limits above described, the boundaries of the Recorder's jurisdiction along the banks of rivers and streams, extend to low water mark.

No. 444.

Lieutenant J. W. W. Costley, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Burmah, is confirmed in that appointment.

Lieutenant C. H. A. Gower, Royal Artillery, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Burmah, *vice* Costley.

The above appointments to take effect from the 18th March 1865.

No. 446.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. W. H. Thompson, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the public service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

No. 449.

Doctor F. J. Pettingal, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Gonda, is permitted to resign that appointment, and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 452.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. T. H. Knolles, Civil Engineer, to be an Honorary Magistrate, and to invest him with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, to be exercised within the Pergunnahs of Moondee and Poonassa in the Nimar District of the Central Provinces.

No. 454.

The undermentioned Tehseeldars in Oudh are invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861:—

Golam Hyder, Tehseeldar of Behar; Mahomed Uskarre, Tehseeldar of Hydergurh ...	Zillah Roy Bareilly.

No. 456.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, in the Province of British Burmah, the Office of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah at Rangoon, shall, until further orders, be the Office in which declarations made under Section 11 of Act. X. of 1865, shall be deposited.

No. 492.

Moung Shwe Noo, while officiating as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, British Burmah, is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, under Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

No. 520.

Captain M. Procter, District Superintendent of Police, Sultanpore, has been granted one month's privilege leave under the Rules applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ, from the 25th instant or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 526.

The 28th July 1865.

Apothecary R. D. Logg, M. R. C. S., is appointed to the Civil Medical charge of Sumbulpore in the Central Provinces, *vice* Doctor W. F. Goss, deceased.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 652.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 25th July 1865.

Notifications.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Ferdinand Von der Hyde as Consul for Bremen at Singapore.

No. 666.

The 27th July 1865.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. Eugene Lefaucheur as Consular Agent for France at Coconada.

No. 1563.

GENERAL.

The 27th July 1865.

Notifications.—Leave of absence to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough, is granted to Major W. G. Cumming, Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Bhopawur, and Commandant of the Malwa Bheel Corps, from the 20th proximo to the 9th of September, or to date of departure of the first English Mail Steamer in that month.

No. 1565.

Captain P. W. Bannerman, 2nd Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, for Central India, is appointed Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Bhopawur Agency, and Commandant of the Malwa Bheel Corps, *vice* Major Gordon Cumming, proceeding to Europe on furlough.

W. MUIR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 298.

JUDICIAL.

The 25th July, 1865.

Notification.—A Commission of the Peace was issued from the High Court of Judicature in Bengal on the 8th instant, directed to the undermentioned Officers serving in the Mysore Commission :—

Captain Archibald George Douglas Logan.
Captain Charles Annesley Benson.
Lieutenant Edward Pennycuick Maltby.
Lieutenant Elphinstone Shaw.
Lieutenant Charles Stuart Blair.

No. 1538.

GENERAL.

The 22nd July 1865.

Notifications.—Captain E. Thompson, Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer of Seetapore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, under the orders of Government, dated 13th October 1863, from the afternoon of the 24th ultimo.

Lieutenant G. G. Young, Assistant Settlement Officer, will officiate as Settlement Officer during Captain Thompson's absence.

No. 1540.

Mr. R. M. King, Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer, Pertabgurh in Oudh, is granted three months' leave of absence, under Section 6 of the new Civil Service Absentee Rules, from the 15th instant or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1542.

Mr. W. C. Capper, Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, is granted seventeen days' leave from the 15th instant, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of appearing before the Medical Board.

No. 1544.

Nujjuf Ali Khan and Pundit Madhopershad, Extra Assistant Commissioners of the Settlement Department in Oudh, have been granted leave for one month, under para. 16 of the new Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, the former from the 15th and the latter from the 17th instant, or from the subsequent date on which they may avail themselves of the leave granted them.

No. 1547.

The 24th July 1865.

Captain C. A. Benson and Lieutenant E. Shaw, Probationary Assistants in Mysore, having passed the examination in Canarese and in the Lower Standard prescribed for Officers in the Mysore Commission, are permanently appointed to be Assistants of the 3rd Class.

No. 1549.

Moung Pho, appointed in G. O. No. 1078, dated 17th May, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in British Burmah, assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 15th April 1865.

No. 1560.

The 27th July 1865.

Baboo Nobin Kristo Bose, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Saugor, has obtained three months' leave of absence on private affairs, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Joseph Lloyd is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner during the absence on leave of Baboo Nobin Kristo Bose.

A. COLVIN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1591.

Simla, the 27th July 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. J. Eede took charge of the Office of Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, on the forenoon of the 22nd July 1865.

No. 1630.

The 28th July 1865.

Mr. Beatson, Patrol, attached to the Saugor Division of the Customs Line, to be a Patrol of the 1st Class, with effect from the 7th June 1865.

No. 1639.

In continuation of Notification No. 831, dated the 15th ultimo, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to his date in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of May last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information :—

	May 1863.	May 1864.	May 1865.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
Govt. of India ...	4,05,80,267	2,48,13,395	1,81,03,205
Bengal .. British Burmah	1,87,02,255	1,56,37,076	1,60,30,470 / 32,89,845
N. W. Provinces.. Oudh ...	3,06,23,021	2,17,70,883	2,11,11,657 / 46,96,372
Punjab ...	1,01,61,781	98,75,575	1,19,71,951
Bombay ...	2,96,28,341	2,56,14,423	2,38,47,901
Central Provinces..	49,64,094	40,22,561	42,08,259
Deccan ...	37,82,736	31,29,565	32,91,731
Madras ...	3,99,63,530	2,95,92,926	2,48,03,024
Total Rupees ...	17,84,06,025	13,44,56,404	13,13,54,415

N. B.—In Notification No. 831, dated the 15th June 1865, the Cash Balance in the North-Western Provinces, on 30th April 1865, should have been stated at Rs. 1,86,06,644.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. Lushington,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st July 1865.

No. 716 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Punjab Irregular Force.

1st Punjab Cavalry.

Captain E. P. W. Ripley, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, during the period Lieutenant C. S. McLean may officiate as Commandant, or until further orders.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant W. C. Anderson, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, during the absence on furlough to Europe on private affairs of Lieutenant Vivian, or until further orders.

5th Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant G. C. Bird, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Captain Millett, or until further orders.

The 24th July 1865.

No. 717 of 1865.—The undermentioned Student of the military class, attached to the Medical College, having been reported qualified to serve as Native Doctor, is admitted into the service accordingly from the date specified opposite his name, and placed at the disposal of the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department :—

Shaik Kedar Buksh 3rd ... 10th July 1865.

No. 718 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant James Stuart Melville, unattached. — For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.

No. 719 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant George Frederick Marrie Phillips, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quarter Master, 8th Regiment, Native Infantry. ... — For sixteen months.

No. 720 of 1865.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed :—

"*No. 93, dated 23rd June* 1865.—Confirming the Station Order by the Officer Commanding at Ellichpoor, dated 17th December 1864, directing Assistant Surgeon G. D. Riddell to relieve Assistant Surgeon D. C. McAllum, M. D., of the medical charge of No. 1 Light Field Horse Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, Left Wing, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, and details of the station, from the above date."

No. 721 of 1865.—It has been ruled by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, that Officers appointed to staff situations between the 19th February 1860 and the 18th February 1861, and who applied to enter the Staff Corps before October 1861, shall be permitted to enter the Corps from the 18th February 1861, and will be entitled to reckon their past staff service towards promotion, in accordance with the 85th para. of G. O. G. G. No. 332 of the 10th April 1861.

2. The Governments of Madras and Bombay will be good enough to make any alterations in the dates of rank or of admission rendered necessary in the Staff Corps of those Presidencies by the foregoing decisions.

The 25th July 1865.

No. 722 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Henry Scoley Moules, of the General List, Infantry. { For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.

No. 723 *of* 1865.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 680 of the 10th instant, the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and men of Her Majesty's Lahore Light Horse are admitted to pension, as specified opposite to their respective names :—

Rank and Names.	Rate of Pension per mensem.			Where payable.
	Rs.	*A.*	*P.*	
Regimental Serjeant-Major William Cross	37	4	4	In India.
Quarter Master Sergeant Alexander Brass	16	2	4½	
Farrier Major James Workman	33	8	8	
Hospital Serjeant Felix Swain	30	0	0	
School Master Serjeant John Forrest	19	14	0	
Private Alexander Clarke	14	14	6	
Private Benjamin Jacques	11	2	10½	
Private Richard White	11	2	10½	
Private Edward Mitchell	7	7	3	

No. 724 *of* 1865.—Major Osborn Wilkinson, of the Stud Department, is allowed leave of absence for three months from the 3rd instant, in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Simla on medical certificate.

No. 725 *of* 1865.—The services of Lieutenant Edmund Faunce, of the Madras Staff Corps, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 726 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps :—

Lieutenant H. H. Stansfeld, late 6th European Regiment, to be Adjutant, in room of Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Fosbery, proceeded to Europe on sick leave under the old Rules.

The 27th July 1865.

No. 727 *of* 1865.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
15th (the Loodianah) Regiment, N. I.	Jemadar Ramruttun	Subadar ...	1st May 1865..	Futteh Sing, invalided.
	Havildar Bahall Sing	Jemadar ...	Ditto ...	Ramruttun, promoted.

No. 728 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate :—

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Beard Farncombe, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, late in charge of the 11th Regiment, Native Infantry, and Wing of the 5th Bengal Cavalry. } For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

No. 729 *of* 1865.—The following promotions by Brevet are made under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date from which entitled to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.
	To be Lieutenant-Colonel.	
Late 71st N. I.	Major Henry Dinning	10th July 1865.
	To be Major.	*Date from which entitled to the rank of Major.*
Bengal Staff Corps	Captain George Leith Fraser	4th July 1865.

No. 730 *of* 1865.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to.
Cadre of the late 2nd Eur. Bengal Fusiliers	Lieut. Thomas Cadell, v. c., Staff Corps ..	Captain ..	16th May 1865 ...	Captain K. J. W. Cogkill, Staff Corps, exchanged to 19th Hussars.
Cadre of the late 29th Regiment, N. I.	Captain (Brevet Lieut.-Col.) Charles Samuel John Torrot ..	Major	6th July 1865 ...	Major (Brevet Lieut.-Col.) M. B. Whish, deceased.
	Lieut Henry St. George Tucker	Captain ...		
Cadre of the late 4th Eur. Regiment	Lieut. Owen Ivan Chalmers, Staff Corps ...	Captain ...	9th July 1865 ...	Captain W. P. Fisher, Staff Corps, deceased.

No. 731 *of* 1865.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Dayot Watson, Commandant, 11th Regiment, Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills, on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for four months, under the old Regulations.

No. 732 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant Ernest Lightfoot, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 44th (Sylhet) Regiment, Native Infantry. — For eighteen months.

No. 733 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date of its formation, *viz.*, 18th February 1861, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) W. Playfair, late 1th Regiment, Native Infantry, Adjutant, 2nd Infantry, Nagpore Irregular Force, and late Assistant District Superintendent of Police at Jhansie.

No. 734 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Ensign J. B. Hutchinson, of Her Majesty's 52nd Foot, to the 5th Goorkha Regiment, Punjab Irregular Force, to do duty, in order to qualify himself for admission to the Staff Corps.

The 25th July 1865.

No. 735 *of* 1865.—Captain W. M. Lees, Her Majesty's 23rd Foot, Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate General, to be a Deputy Judge Advocate General on the Establishment, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 1st November 1862.

No. 736 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Captain William Mannings Lees, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Oudh Division. — 1st November 1862.

No. 737 *of* 1865.—Lieutenant General Sir Robert Napier, K. C. B., late an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, was permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate for four months, under the new Regulations, with effect from the 10th March last.

H. W. NORMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 266.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 22nd July 1865.

Notifications.—Notification No. 178, dated 19th May 1865, is hereby cancelled.

No. 267.

Sergeant J. Hurst, Overseer, 1st Grade, transferred from the Punjab to the Rajpootana Circle in Notification No. 144, dated 1st May 1865, joined that Circle on the 12th June 1865, and is posted to the Nusscerabad Division.

No. 268.

The 25th July 1865.

Corporal J. Telford, Overseer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department, Mysore, is allowed one month's leave of absence on medical certificate, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 269.

The 26th July 1865.

Sergeant D. Keough, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Oudh, has been transferred from the 2nd Road Division to the Fyzabad Division, and joined the latter Division on the 10th July 1865.

No. 270.

Mr. J. H. Wilson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, transferred from the Central Provinces to Oudh in Public Works Department Notification No. 194 of the 29th May 1865, assumed charge of the 2nd Oudh Road Division on the forenoon of the 8th July 1865.

No. 271.

Sergeant E. Tarrant, of Her Majesty's 80th Foot, Overseer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, is removed from the Public Works Department for misconduct, and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 272.

Erratum.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 181 of the 20th May 1865, for "temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade," read *temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade.*

No. 273.

The 27th July 1865.

Mr. G. Thomson, Overseer, 1st Grade, Mysore, having returned to duty on the 4th July 1865, the unexpired portion of leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 230 of the 22nd ultimo, is cancelled.

No. 18F.

REVENUE.—FORESTS.

The 22nd July 1865.

Notification.—The following Rules framed under the provisions of Act VII. of 1865, for the Conservancy and Management of the Forests in the Territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, have been confirmed by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, and are, in conformity with Section 6 of the Act, published in the *Gazette of India*:—

Forest Rules for Mysore.

The Mysore Forest Conservancy having been established under the orders of the Supreme Government, the following Rules are published for information:—

Duties of Forest Conservancy.

1. It is the duty of the Conservancy Department to preserve valuable timber, to establish nurseries for the growth of firewood and for planting avenues, and to prevent the spoliation of immature trees and felling at the sources of streams. The Forest Conservator will issue such detailed Rules, as he thinks proper, for the guidance of the Conservancy Establishment; but the following list of trees which may be cut by the ryot free of duty, or which are reserved either to him or to the trader, are notified for information with the rates leviable on each species.

Ryots' privileges.

2. Ryots may cut, without molestation and free of duty, all trees in their own Talook, except those shewn in the accompanying list No. 1. These are reserved with the exemptions noted, and if the ryot requires any of them, he must take out a license and pay for them as a trader. He may receive all other trees shewn as reserved in the annexed traders' list No. 2, and not specified in list No. 1 as dutiable, free of duty and without license or permit, on the distinct understanding that the wood is used for his own agricultural and domestic purposes, and not for sale, and that immature timber is not cut. Mature trees must be felled two feet from the base, all branches and tops squareable to six inches must be taken, and no waste is allowed.

3. No. 1. List of reserved trees which (with the exceptions shewn) must be paid for both by ryot and trader, a license being obtained on payment of the rates of duty shewn in the following table :—

	Name of Tree.	Nundidroog Division.	Ashtagram Division.	Nugur Division.			
				Hill Talooks.		*Plain Talooks.*	
		Rate per cart-load.	Rate per cart-load.	Rate per chuckra cart-load.	Rate per Hooloo or Waggon load.	Rate per chuckra cart-load.	Rate per Hooloo or Waggon load.
List of Trees reserved from Trader and Ryot.	1. Sandal	Sold only at Auction at Depôt ...	Sold at Auction at Depôt ...	Sold only at Auction at Depôt		Sold only at Auction at Depôt.	
	2. Teak	Not found ...	Ditto Ditto ..	..	Do. ..	Do.	
	3. Stunted Teak	Rupees 7	Rupees 8	...	Do. ...	Do.	
	4. Koovi	Not found	Ditto 7	2	4	3	6
	5. Nundi or Benteak ...	Ditto	Ditto 8	2	4	3	6
	6. Honay	Rupees 7	Ditto 7	3	6	4	8
	7. Muttee or Karamuttee	Ditto	Ditto 7	2	4	3	6
	8. Bitti or Blackwood ..	Ditto	Ditto 8	3	6	4	8
	9. Hobulus or wild Jack .	Not found	Not found ..	2	4	3	6
	10. Honall...	Ditto	Ditto	3	6	4	8
	11. Hoswa	Ditto	Rupees 7	Not found		Not found.	
	12. Jhala or Lac Tree ...	Rupees 7	Free to Ryots ..	Free to Ryots ..		Free to Ryots.	
	13. Dindaga	Ditto	Ditto	Do.	Do. ..	Ditto.	
	14. Bilwar	Ditto	Ditto	Do.	Do. ...	Ditto.	
	15. Karachee	Ditto	Not found	Not found		Not found.	

ABSTRACT. RESERVED SPECIES.

Nundidroog	Division—	9	reserved from Ryots,	all reserved from Traders.
Ashtagram	ditto	9	ditto	ditto.
Nugur	ditto	10	ditto	ditto.

4. No. 2. List of reserved trees which (if not included in the previous list) the ryot may obtain free for his own use and not for sale, but which the trader must pay for on license at the following rates :—

	Name of Tree.	Nundidroog Division.	Ashtagram Division.	Nuqur Division.			
				Hill Talooks.		*Plain Talooks.*	
		Rate per cart-load.	Rate per cart-load.	Per chuckra cart-load.	Per Hooloo or Waggon load.	Per chuckra cart-load.	Per Hooloo or Waggon load.
List of Trees reserved from Trader only.	1. Babool	7	4½	2	4	3	6
	2. Hoolwai	7	6	Not found		Not found.	
	3. Bunnee	5	4½	Ditto		Ditto.	
	4. Kadagamara	5	Not found	Ditto		Ditto.	
	5. Haulay	5	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto.	
	6. Somay	5	4½	Ditto		Ditto.	
	7. Bangay	5	4½	2	4	3	6
	8. Hettiga or Arsentiga...	5	4½	2	4	3	6
	9. Kuglimara	7	4½	Not found		Not found.	
	10. Ippay	5	4½	2	4	3	6
	11. Jembay .	5	4½	2	4	3	6
	12. Moogli...	5	Not reserved	Not reserved		Not reserved.	
	13. Hoogay	5	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto.	
	14. Neem	5	4½	Ditto		Ditto.	
	15. Bamboos	2½	1	½	1	½	1½
	16. Ebony	Not found	6	3	6	Not found.	
	17. Sree Honay	Ditto	6	2	4	3	6
	18. Sandree	Ditto	4½	Not found		Not found.	
	19. Dindaga	7, See list 1.	4½	Not reserved		Not reserved.	
	20. Bilwar	Ditto	4½	2	4	2	4
	21. Jhala or Lac tree ...	Ditto	4½	2	4	2	4
	22. Balay	Not found.	Not found	3	6	4	8
	23. Mussee	Ditto	Ditto	2	4	3	6
	24. Hodaga	Ditto	Ditto	2	4	3	6
	25. Nowladee	Ditto	Ditto	2	4	3	6
	26. Yenasoo	Ditto	Ditto	2	4	3	6
	27. Wild Chumpaka ...	Ditto	Ditto	2	4	3	6

Quantities equivalent to a cart-load.

5. One cart-load is equal to 2 wudder cart-loads, or 4 plough cart-loads, or 4 bullock or 5 ass-loads, or 16 cooly-loads.

The Mulnaad or Hill Talooks and the Plain Talooks in the Nugur Division.

6. The Mulnaad or Hill Talooks in the Nugur Division are as follows:—Shemogah, Shikarpoor, Anuntpoor, Sorub, Sagur, Nugur, Koulidroog, Lukhowullí, Koppa, Wustara and Chickmoogloor; all other Talooks in the three Districts of Shemogah, Cudoor, and Chituldroog, are plain Talooks.

Unreserved Trees.

7. All mature trees not included in the foregoing lists (fruit trees excepted), as also useless boughs of felled reserved timber, fallen dry bamboos, and brushwood, together with leaves and shrubs required for manure, are free to all ryots in their own Talook without let or hindrance.

Revenue Officers may prohibit felling.

8. The Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent may stop the cutting in any jungles of any timber reserved or unreserved, for sufficient reason.

9. Ryots or traders requiring any of the reserved timber (except sandal and teak), regulated as above (where no exemption in favor of the ryot is mentioned in List No. 1), must apply direct either to the Assistant Conservator or to the Amildar of the Talook, stating—

Licenses.

1. Name and residence of applicant.
2. Number of cart-loads required.
3. Description of tree.
4. Name of jungle and Hoblee in which to be cut.
5. Limit of time for cutting.

The applicant must at the same time produce, or send with his application, a receipt showing that he has paid into the District or Talook Treasury the value of the timber required by him.

Licenses.

10. A license and passport will then be given to the applicant in the Forms A. and B., the former to be returned by him before the expiry of the limit prescribed in it, and the latter to be kept by him as a voucher for his possessing the wood. Such license may be renewed at the discretion of the Assistant Conservator. Amildrs are empowered to grant licenses for any amount not exceeding 15 cart-loads.

Payment not to be made to the Forest or Sayer Departments.

11. No money in payment of wood will be received by the Forest or Sayer Departments.

Illicit Trading.

12. Reserved timber and bamboos not covered by a pass will be stopped, and the parties found in possession will be liable to prosecution.

Illicit trading.

13. Ryots found trading in the reserved woods in List No. 2, or felling without license woods in List No. 1 (save the exemptions noted), will be prosecuted under Act VII. of 1865, the timber being sold on behalf of Government; 25 per cent. of the net profit may be paid to the informer whether he be in the Forest Department or not.

Forest offences.

14. The following offences are punishable under Act VII. of 1865, *viz.*, destroying saplings; damaging nurseries, avenues and fruit trees; felling and burning jungle for cultivation, or coffee planting without permission; smuggling sandalwood; using reserved timber for firewood; collecting, without written permission of the Revenue Officers, the Topaul (or Acacia lincophlea) and Thungadee Bark (or Cassia auriculata), as also Siga cayee (or Mimosa-abstergeus), gums, lac wax, and other forest produce; setting fire to grass in the vicinity of coffee plantations without giving previous notice.

Reserved timber not to be used for firewood

15. Charcoal burners, iron-smelters and jaggory boilers, are prohibited from using reserved timber and green bamboos for firewood.

Trees on private property.

16. Private individuals, whether ryots or others, may cut reserved trees and bamboos on their own lands and "Kans" for their own use without restriction, but such wood cannot be removed or sold without a license being obtained as in the case of traders.

Power to alter Rules if necessary

17. The Forest Department is authorized to add to the list of reserved timber, and shall be at liberty at any time to revise these Rules under proper authority, giving due notice of any amendment.

A.

License *Registered No.* *Passport No.*

Date of Issue.	To whom granted and residence.	Name of Timber.	Name of Forest.	No. of cart-loads.	Where to be collected.	Limit of License.	Rate per cart-load.	Amount paid into what Treasury, and date on which the License was returned by the applicant to the granter.

Date.

B.

PASSPORT No.

Mysore Forest Department.

To whom granted or residence.	Description of Timber.	Quantity.	Where cut.	Permitted to pass to.	Limit of Passport.	REMARKS.
						License No.

186 *Asst. Conservator of Forests or Amildar.*

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. A.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following appointments of Post Office Officials in the Madras Presidency, are notified for general information:—

Mr. W. J. Cosby, to be Inspecting Post Master, 1st Class, in the Arcot Division, from 11th March 1841.

Mr. J. Hodges, to be Inspecting Post Master, 2nd Class, in the Ootacamund Division, from 1st September 1843.

Mr. T. Rhenius, to be Inspecting Post Master, 2nd Class, in the Bangalore Division, from 1st January 1855.

Mr. M. Percy, to be Inspecting Post Master, 3rd Class, in the Chicacole Division, from 11th April 1864.

Mr. W. J. Ross, to be Inspecting Post Master, 3rd Class, in the Calicut Division, from 10th January 1856.

Mr. W. Gregory, to be Inspecting Post Master, 4th Class, in the Palamcottah Division, from 12th July 1856.

Mr. J. Honner, to be Inspecting Post Master, 4th Class, in the Masulipatam Division, from 7th January 1852.

Mr. R. Soobiah, to be Inspecting Post Master, 4th Class, in the Madura Division, from 1st July 1839.

Mr. W. R. Williams, to be Inspecting Post Master, 4th Class, in the Mount Division, from 26th November 1855.

Mr. J. D'Costa, to be Inspecting Post Master, 5th Class, in the Secundrabad Division, from 1st September 1846.

Mr. J. E. Kellie, to be Inspecting Post Master, 5th Class, in the Hydrabad Division, from 1st October 1852.

G. Teagaroi Chetty, to be Inspecting Post Master, 5th Class, in the Bellary Division, from 18th November 1844.

Mr. J. W. Johnston, to officiate as Inspecting Post Master, 5th Class, in the St. Thomas' Mount Division, from 6th February 1864.

Mr. C. S. Bonifacio, to be Superintendent, Mail Cart Establishment between Bangalore and Hurrihur, and between Herrioor and Bellary, from September 1849.

Mr. T. H. Bradley, to be Post Master, 1st Class, in the Hydrabad, from 19th February 1864.

Mr. T. Defries, to be Post Master, 1st Class, in the Pondicherry, from 16th July 1850.

Mr. A. R. Lewis, to be Post Master, 1st Class, in the Ootacamund, from 18th March 1863.

Mr. W. H. Ricks, to be Post Master, 1st Class, in the Bellary, from 14th May 1864.

H. B. RIDDELL,
Dr. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

SIMLA,
The 25th July 1865.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned three Government Promissory Notes, belonging to Baboo Kaddarnath Mittre, having been destroyed by white ants, application is about to be made to the Loan Office for duplicates:—

No. 12940 of 20419 of 1842-43, Rs. 500.
No. 10646 of 8265 of 1842-43, Rs. 500.
No. 14440 of 1616 of 1835-36, Rs. 500.

4

The Sarawuk, Jaenee, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company "Limited."

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—Rs. 2,50,00,000.

In 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which more than half have been taken up.

FIRST CALL RS. 10 ON EACH SHARE.

No further Call will be made this year.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their applications *forthwith* with remittances.

TEMPORARY HEAD OFFICE:

CALCUTTA, NO. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAR.

DIRECTORS:

PUNDIT SOW CHUNDER, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH CHEERUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY, of Furruckuggur and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.
LALLAH MOOLCHUND CHOWDRY, of Furruckuggur, Banker.
LALLAH CHIMUN LOLL, of Jeypore and Agra, Banker.
LALLAH MOHUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Noker, Saharunpore.
LALLAH BARROOMULL, of Saharunpore, Zemindar.
PUNDIT SEETARAM, of Gwalior, Zemindar.

BRANCHES:

Delhi, Rewaree, Bhewanee, Lahore, Umritsur, Mooltan, Rawal Pindee, Peshawur, Jumboo, Cashmere, Agra, Gwalior, Allyghur, Meerut, Saharunpore, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Mirzapore, Bombay, Hydrabad, Ahmedabad, Nagpore, Indore, Jeypore, Joudpore, Ajmeer, Kurrachee, and Roribhuckur.

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF BENGAL
AND
THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK LIMITED.

DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negociate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3	months' notice,	3 per cent.
6	do.	4 per cent.
12	do.	5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on its Agencies, no Commission will be charged, otherwise the rate of Commission will be ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., ¼ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver and Sovereigns, ¼ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton and other articles of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances if desired will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are to be made payable to the undermentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,
Managing Director and Secretary.

Department of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta Mint.

The following Currency Notes are this day available for coin at this Office.

These Notes are payable on presentation at the Offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency where they have been issued.

To avoid delay, parties should not apply under sealed letters to the Head Commissioner, but personally with coin:—

Allahabad	Circle Notes	for Rupees	1,50,400
Lahore	ditto	ditto ...	7,78,600
Nagpore	ditto	ditto ...	26,54,000

(Signed) H. HYDE,
Head Commissioner.

The 22nd July 1865.

THE *GAZETTE OF INDIA.*

During the absence from Calcutta of the Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

No. 21

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of India.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the Provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., C. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Friday, the 14th July 1865.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Hon'ble W. Grey.

The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.

The Right Hon'ble W. N. Massey.

The Hon'ble Colonel H. M. Durand, C. B.

The Hon'ble W. Muir.

The Hon'ble Rajah Sahib Dyal Bahadoor.

BILL TO GIVE EFFECT TO CERTAIN WARRANTS OF ATTORNEY AND COGNOVITS.

The Hon'ble MR. GREY, in moving for leave to introduce the Bill to give effect to certain Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits, said that the Statement of Objects and Reasons related the circumstances under which the present Bill became necessary, and that hardly any further remarks were required in introducing it. He might say, however, that the measure was founded on a petition which had been originally presented to the Chief Justice, who, though declining to be the medium of forwarding it to Government, made some observations in doing so, which seemed to indicate an opinion favorable to its object. On the receipt of the petition, the Chief Justice was accordingly consulted, and the present Bill has been prepared under his advice and instruction.

It had not been considered necessary to publish the Bill, as its object was merely to restore to persons beneficially interested in the Judgments, Warrants of Attorney, and Cognovits, to which the Bill relates, the status which up to the time of Mr. Justice Norman's decision they had been supposed on all hands to possess, and to indemnify the Officers of the Court for acts done *bonâ fide* in the discharge of their supposed duty—the purpose of the Bill was therefore wholly equitable, and would not deprive any one of anything which was justly his right. On the other hand, to have published the Bill might to some extent have defeated its object, and possibly have been the cause of much vexatious litigation.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MR. GREY then requested the Governor General to suspend the rules, that the Bill might be introduced, and, on His Excellency's consent being obtained, introduced the Bill and moved that it be taken into consideration. In doing so Mr. Grey remarked that, as the Bill had been prepared in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court, and had been circulated to all the Members of Council present, it seemed unnecessary to refer it to a Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MR. GREY then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BILL TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO THE DUTIES OF CUSTOMS ON GOODS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED BY SEA.

The Right Hon'ble MR. MASSEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the duties of Customs on Goods im-

ported and exported by sea. Mr. Massey observed that the 1st Section of the Bill repealed Act XVII of 1865, and generally its object was merely to remove the duties imposed by that law without interfering with the reductions which it had effected.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Mr. Massey then requested the Governor General to suspend the Rules to admit of the immediate introduction of the Bill, and, on His Excellency signifying his assent, introduced the Bill and moved that it be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Mr. Massey then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th July.

E. C. Bayley,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

Simla,
The 14th July 1865.

A Bill to give effect to certain Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give effect to Warrants of Attorney to confess judgment in suits in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, which were executed on the first day of July 1862, being the date of the establishment of the said Court, or on the date of the passing of this Act, or on any intermediate day, and to Cognovits executed or given on any of the days abovementioned by any defendant in any suit pending in the same Court: And whereas it is also expedient to render valid judgments which have been signed on such Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits respectively, and executions and subsequent proceedings which have been sued out and taken thereon; It is enacted as follows:—

Judgment may be signed on Warrants and Cognovits executed or given between 1st July 1862 and the date of passing of this Act or on either of these days.

1. Judgment may be signed in the said High Court upon every Warrant of Attorney and *Cognovit actionem* executed or given in or relating to proceedings in the same Court on the said first day of July 1862, or on the date of the passing of this Act, or on any intermediate day, in the same manner as judgments were signed in the late Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal upon Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits executed or given in or relating to proceedings in such Court; and all such Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits shall be subject, as nearly as circumstances permit, to all rules of Court and provisions of Acts of Parliament which were in force at the time when the said High Court was established, and to which Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits given in or relating to proceedings in the said Supreme Court were then subject.

Judgments on such Warrants or Cognovits to be deemed decrees of the High Court.

2. A judgment entered up or singed on any Warrant of Attorney or Cognovit to which this Act extends shall be deemed a decree of the said High Court, and may be executed and enforced accordingly.

Judgments on such Warrants or Cognovits to be as valid as if signed in the late Supreme Court.

3. Any judgment which has been signed on any such Warrant or Cognovit in the said High Court shall be deemed to be and always to have been as valid and effectual as if the same had been signed in the said Supreme Court upon a Warrant of Attorney or Cognovit given in that Court; and every writ of execution which has been sued out thereon, and every execution of any such writ, and all proceedings taken thereon, shall for all purposes be deemed and taken to be and always to have been as valid and effectual as if the same had been sued out of the said Supreme Court upon a judgment signed in the same Court upon a Warrant of Attorney or Cognovit given in or relating to proceedings in that Court; and no suit or other proceeding shall be commenced, prosecuted, or carried on against any person for any thing done under or in pursuance of such judgment or execution which could not have been maintained if such judgment had been entered up in the said Supreme Court upon a Warrant of Attorney or Cognovit executed or given in or relating to proceedings in that Court, and the execution had been issued on such judgment.

Power to High Court to set aside or annul Warrants and Cognovits.

4. The said High Court shall have the same powers to set aside or annul any such Warrant or Cognovit and any judgment signed thereon and any execution issued upon such judgment, as the said Supreme Court exercised with respect to Warrants of Attorney or Cognovits executed or given in or relating to proceedings in that Court and to judgments entered up thereon and to executions upon such judgments.

Warrants and Cognovits executed and given after the passing of this Act to be void.

5. Every Warrant of Attorney and Cognovit executed or given after the passing of this Act, in or relating to proceedings in the said High Court, or in any other High Court of Judicature in British India, and every judgment signed thereon, and all executions issued upon such judgments shall be deemed null and void.

This Act may be extended to the High Court at Bombay.

6. This Act may be extended, *mutatis mutandis*, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by an order of the Governor in Council to be published in the Local Government Gazette.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The Code of Civil Procedure, which was made applicable to the High Court in its original Civil Jurisdiction by the Queen's Letters Patent, do; not provide for entering up judgments on plaints filed on Bonds under Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits and Warrants in ejectment.

But contemporaneously with the establishment of the High Court, an Act was passed (Act XX of 1862), the 7th Section of which declared "that judgment may be signed in the said High Court upon every Warrant of Attorney and Cognovit upon which a judgment might have been signed in the said late Supreme Court, if such Court had not been abolished; and every such judgment may be signed, enrolled, and enforced in and by the said High Court in the same manner and in the same manner only as it might have been in the Supreme Court."

Under this Act it has been assumed by the officers and legal practitioners of the High Court that the practice of filing and entering up judgments on Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits was to continue under the High Court, and accordingly judgment has been since entered up on numerous Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits executed subsequently to the abolition of the late Supreme Court.

By a recent decision, however, it has been declared that this course is not legal, and that Act XX of 1862 must be construed as referring only to Warrants of Attorney, &c., which were executed previously to the establishment of the High Court, and consequently that a judgment signed on a Warrant of Attorney executed subsequently to the establishment of the High Court is invalid.

The present Bill, which has the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, is intended to make valid the Warrants and Cognovits executed or given, and the judgments which have been signed upon such documents up to the present time, under the misapprehension of the law above explained, and it will at the same time declare explicitly that the existing procedure of the High Court does not admit of the practice.

W. GREY.

A Bill to amend the Law relating to the duties of Customs on goods imported and exported by sea.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to Customs duties; it is enacted as follows:—

1. Act XVII of 1865 is repealed.

Customs duties to be levied as prescribed in the Schedules annexed to this Act.

2. In lieu of the Customs duties authorized to be charged in Act VII of 1859 *(to alter the duties of Customs on goods imported or exported by Sea)*, Act XXIII of 1859 *(to alter the rates of duty on goods imported or exported by land from certain Foreign Territories into or from the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay respectively)*, Act X of 1680 *(to amend Act VII of 1859 to alter the duties of Customs on goods imported or exported by sea)*., Act XI of 1862 *(to amend Act X of 1860, to amend Act VII of 1859)*, Act XXIII of 1862 *(to amend Act XI of 1862)*, and Act XXIII of 1864 *(to amend the law relating to the Customs duties on goods imported by sea)*, there shall be levied and collected the duties specified in the two Shedules A and B annexed to this Act. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to alter the existing duties upon Salt and Opium, or to authorize the levy of duties in any free Port, or to affect the provisions of Act VI of 1848 *(for equalizing the duties on goods imported and exported on Foreign and British bottoms, and for abolishing duties on goods carried from Port to Port in the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company)*, or to affect the provisions of the Consolidated Customs' Act.

3. So far as regards the Customs duty on the export of Saltpetre authorized to be levied by Schedule B hereunto annexed, this Act shall take effect as if it had been passed and had received the assent of the Governor General on the ninth day of March 1865, and so far as regards the alterations made by this Act in Schedules A and B of the Customs duties which were authorized to be levied by Act XVII of 1865, this Act shall take effect as if it had been passed and had received the assent of the Governor General on the first day of April 1865, and all duties which may have been levied from and after that date, other than those authorized to be levied according to Schedule B annexed to this Act, shall be refunded. But save as aforesaid this Act shall take effect from the fourteenth day of July 1865.

Short title. 4. This Act shall be cited as "The Indian Customs Duties' Act of 1865."

SCHEDULE A.

Rates of Duty to be charged on the following goods imported by sea into any Port in British India not being a free Port.

1.	Bullion and Coin	Free.
2.	Precious Stones and Pearls	„
3.	Grain and Pulse	„
4.	Horses and other living Animals	„
5.	Ice	„
6.	Coal, Coke, Bricks, Chalk, and Stones	„
7.	Cotton Wool	„
8.	Wool	„
9.	Flax	„
10.	Hemp	„
11.	Jute	„
12.	Hides and Skins, raw	„
13.	Books	„
14.	Paper	„
15.	Maps, Prints, Music, and Works of Art	„
16.	Seeds when imported by any Public Society for gratuitous distribution	„
17.	Agricultural Implements	„
18.	Firewood	„
19.	Machinery used exclusively for purposes of Agriculture, Navigation, Mining or Manufacture, or for Railway purposes, and materials forming necessary component parts of such machinery	„
	And the Officer in charge of the Custom House, subject to the orders of the Local Government, acting under the general instructions of the Government of India, shall decide what articles come within the definition of such machinery, or materials forming component parts thereof, and such decision shall be final in law.	
20.	Military and other Regulation Uniforms and Accoutrements when imported for private use by persons in the Public Service	„
21.	Guano and manures of all kinds	„
22.	Bottles	„
23.	Wines and Liqueurs	One Rupee the imperial gallon.
24.	Porter, Ale, Beer, Cider, and other similar fermented liquors	One Anna the imperial gallon.
25.	Spirits	Three Rupees the imperial gallon, and the duty to be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London Proof.

Provided that ten per cent. *ad valorem* shall be charged on all spirits used exclusively in Art and Manufactures, or in Chemistry, subject to such rules as the Local Governments shall from time to time

prescribe for ascertaining that such spirits are unfit for use as a beverage, and incapable of being converted to that purpose. And the Officer in charge of the Custom House, subject to the general instructions of the Local Government, shall decide what spirits fall within the proviso, and his decision thereon shall be final in law.

26.	Iron (which shall not be taken to include iron-mongery, cutlery, or hard-ware) -	One per cent. *ad valorem*.
27.	Hops - -	One per cent. *ad valorem*.
28.	Tobacco, whether manufactured or not manufactured - -	Ten per cent. *ad valorem*.
29.	Piece Goods -	Five per cent. *ad valorem*.
30.	Twist - -	Three and a half per cent. *ad valorem*.
31.	All other articles not included in the above enumeration -	Seven and a half per cent. *ad valorem*.

SCHEDULE B.

Rates of Duty to be charged upon goods exported by sea to any Foreign Port, as defined in the Consolidated Customs' Act, from any Port in British India.

1.	Bullion and Coin - -	Free.
2.	Precious Stones and Pearls -	,,
3.	Horses and other living Animals -	,,
4.	Rum- - - -	,,
5.	Spirits - - -	,,
6.	Tobacco and all preparations thereof	,,
7.	Cotton Wool - - -	,,
8.	Flax- - - -	,,
9.	Hemp - - -	,,
10.	Books - - -	,,
11.	Maps, Prints, and Works of Arts -	,,
12.	Teak Timber - - -	,,
13.	Coal- - - -	,,
14.	Iron- - - -	,,
15.	Jute- - - -	,,
16.	Coffee - - -	,,
17.	Tea - - - -	,,
18.	Sugar - - -	,,
19.	Wool - - -	,,
20.	Hides and Skins, raw - -	,,
21.	Raw Silk and Silk Chussum -	,,
22.	Grain and Pulse of all sorts	Two annas the Indian maund
23.	Saltpetre	One Rupee the Indian maund
24.	Indigo	Three Rupees the Indian maund
25.	Lac Dye and Shell Lac	Four per cent. *ad valorem*.
26.	All country articles not enumerated or named above - - -	Three per cent. *ad valorem*.

(Of forty seers, of eighty tolas to the seer.)

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It being considered expedient to repeal certain export duties imposed by Act XVII of 1865, the following Bill is brought forward for that purpose.

W. N. MASSEY.

SIMLA,
The 13th July 1865.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report upon the Trade and Customs of British Burmah for 1864.

From Major H. NELSON DAVIES, Secy. to Chief Commr. of British Burmah, to Secy. to Govt. of India, Finl. Dept.,—Dated Rangoon, 28th June 1865.

I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to submit for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, a brief report upon the Trade and Customs of British Burmah for the year 1864-65. Tabular Statements marked X, Y, and Z, showing the principal articles of Export and Import, with other particulars, accompany the Report. This Report and the Statements are only intended to give a concise view of the state of trade in British Burmah for the past year, and not as a substitute for the more elaborate returns which are sent annually in the forms ordered by Government. Those will be submitted hereafter. The results for the past year shown in the Report and Statements are satisfactory. The Chief Commissioner begs to request that the Report and Tabular Statements, now forwarded, may be published among the official papers of the *Gazette of India*, should His Excellency the Viceroy in Council see no objection.

Report on the Trade and Customs of British Burmah for 1864-65.

Reference to X, Y, Z Statements.

1. In the accompanying Tabular Statements marked X, Y, Z, the salient features of the trade of British Burmah, for the year ending 30th April 1865, are exhibited. The points noticeable in the trade of the chief sea-ports of the province will be remarked upon separately.

Total value of Export and Import Trade.

2. In the following Table is presented the total value of the export and import trade of each division of the province for the past year compared with the one immediately preceding. The value of treasure is included. The amount of custom duty realized is also added:—

Divisions and years.		Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Customs duty.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pegu	Land and Sea 1863-64 ...	2,48.83,106	2,21,52,347	4,70,35,453	10,72,083
	Land and Sea 1864-65 ...	3,81,88,200	3,46,50,254	7,28,38.454	14,96,531
Tenasserim	1863-64 ...	58,97 250	53,41,929	1,12,39,179	1.17,143
	1864-65 ...	92,55,329	74,67,734	1,67,23,063	1,32,926
Arakan	1863-64 ...	64,41,649	57.73,971	1,22,15.620	4,91 951
	1864-65 ...	80,04,094	58,51,727	1,38,55,821	4,09,199
Grand Total, British Burmah	1863-64 ...	3,72,22,005	3,32,68,247	7,04 90 252	16,81.177
	1864-65 ...	5,54.47,623	4,79,69,715	10,34,17,338	20,38,656

NOTE.—The sum of Rs. 15,724 was also realized by custom fines, confiscations, wharfage, &c.

Increase in trade.

3. This Table shows the total value of the trade of the province to be £10,341,733, or an increase of £3,292,708 over the previous year.

Of the above, the sea-borne trade represented £8,819,754, and the inland or frontier £1,521,978. The increase of the trade seawards was £2,899,663, and that of the inland trade £3,93,045.

Increase in sea customs duty.

4. The customs duty realized £203,865 entirely from the sea-borne trade, and shows an increase of £45,183.

Principal parts of the world with which sea-borne trade is carried on.

5. The following Tables show the principal parts of the world with which the sea-borne trade is carried on, grouped into *first*, home ports within the territory of the Government of India; *second*, all foreign ports, but including Aden and the Straits Settlements; *third*, the ports of British Burmah.

In exports the following was the value of the trade so grouped during 1864-65 :—

	Home Ports.	Foreign Ports.	British Burmah Ports.	Grand Total.
	Value Rupees.	Value Rupees.	Value Rupees.	Rupees.
Merchandize	91,63,945	2,93,26,078	31,08,734	4,15,88,757
Treasure	10,97,817	43,849	38.63.735	50,05,401

The imports grouped in the same manner were in value as follows :—

	Home Ports.	Foreign Ports.	British Burmah Ports.	Grand Total.
	Value Rs.	Value Rs.	Value Rs.	Rs.
Merchandize ...	1,42,85,730	70,85,601	31,84,642	2,45,55.973
Treasure ...	1,27,93,414	11,30,274	31,23.730	1,70,47.418

The results of the trade in each division during the past year will now be noticed separately.

Value of export and import trade by sea and land in Pegu.

6. The following Table shows the value of exports and imports, by sea and river, from and to the Pegu Division :—

Year.	Value of Exports by Sea.	Value of Imports by Sea.	Value of Exports by River.	Value of Imports by River.	Amount of Sea Customs.	Amount of Land Customs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64	1,85,55,318	1,71,90,797	63,27,788	49,61,550	9,77,724	94,359
1864-65	2,93,34,735	2,82,83,930	88,53,465	63,66,324	14,96,581	.....
Increase	1,07,79,417	1,10,93,133	25,25,677	14,04,774	5,18,807	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

7. There has been a considerable increase in the quantity of copper exported, being 2,451 maunds against 299 of the previous year, representing in value Rs. 78,878 to 9,699, as compared with the previous year. This article is brought by the River Irrawaddy from beyond the British territory.

Sea Exports, Pegu. Copper.

8. There was a satisfactory increase in the exportation of raw cotton, 75,766 maunds, representing Rs. 24,28,099 in value, against 43,799 maunds of the value of Rs. 15,36,216. This article is principally brought from the Burmese territory, but the high price has considerably increased the quantity raised in Pegu.

Sea Exports, Pegu. Cotton, raw.

9. In the export of cutch there was a falling off; the figures being 1,16,925 maunds, of the value of Rs. 5,67,095, as compared with 1,27,108 maunds of the value of Rs. 6,26,707. The cause of the decrease is not satisfactorily explained; the price is stated to have ranged about the same as in the previous year.

Sea Exports, Pegu. Cutch.

10. The export of hides remained pretty much the same as in the previous year, but horns show a rise of from 19,066, in value Rs. 4,737, to 37,431, in value Rs. 12,234.

Sea Exports, Pegu. Hides and horns.

11. In the export of jade stones there was an increase in quantity of 43 maunds, the figures being 835 maunds to 792 of the previous year. In value there is a considerable decrease from Rs. 2,23,843 to Rs. 83,840, but this arises from Rs. 100 being fixed as the tariff value per maund, instead of the assumed value which was the rate entered in the previous year.

Sea Exports, Pegu. Jade.

12. Yellow orpiment showed a considerable increase, viz., 2,930 maunds, valued at Rs. 93,829, against 383 maunds, representing Rs. 11,440 in value.

Sea Exports. Pegu. Orpiment, yellow.

13. In petroleum there was a considerable increase, the figures being 59,317 maunds, of the value of Rs. 2,27,337, against 34,686 maunds, valued at Rs. 1,37,781.

Sea Exports, Pegu. Petroleum.

14. The exportation of rice, husked and unhusked, during the past year has been unprecedented. It exceeded that of the previous year by over 54 per cent. The figures are 3,23,495 tons, representing Rs. 1,77,57,655 in value, against 2,09,444 tons, valued at Rs. 87,33,533 of the previous year. The great demand for this article was owing to two causes, first, a scarcity prevailing in the Eastern Provinces of China, and second, to a short crop in Siam, on which the Government of that country prohibited the export of grain. The ships, therefore, which usually visited the port of Bangkok, came over to the ports of British Burmah for a supply of rice. From the great demand cargo rice rose at Rangoon to Rs. 200 per 100 baskets (or bushels), being full 100 per cent. in advance of the usual prices; and clean rice rose to Rs. 250, while paddy, or unhusked rice, fetched Rs. 100 the 100 baskets. In Akyab a similar rise took place; while at Moulmein the exportation of rice was stimulated far beyond the ordinary transactions in this article. From a comparison of Statement Z. with this year and the previous one, it will be observed that, whereas the entire quantity of grain shipped from British Burmah to the United Kingdom, in 1863-64, was 213,987 tons, of the value of Rs. 69,59,787, the quantity shipped to Great Britain in 1864-65 was only 194,107 tons, of the value, however, of Rs. 93,39,066. On the other hand, the quantity taken to the Straits of Malacca in the former year was 107,194 tons, of the value of Rs. 49,51,939, whereas in the latter year 144,272 tons were exported to the Straits, of the value of Rs. 82,64,904.

Sea Exports, Pegu, Rice and Paddy.

15. In timber there was a considerable increase, the figures being 19,499 tons, valued at Rs. 10,61,300 in 1863-64; and 26,373 tons in the year under review, valued at Rs. 14,64,845.

Sea Exports, Pegu. Timber.

16. The amount of treasure exported by sea from Pegu to ports out of the province was Rs. 3,36,089.

Sea Exports, Pegu. Treasure.

17. In the importation of betel-nut there was an increase, the figures being 94,179 maunds, of the value of Rs. 5,82,866, against 68,897 maunds of the value of Rs. 4,62,607.

Sea Imports, Pegu. Betel-nut.

18. Cotton twist and yarn showed a considerable increase from 1,180,037 lbs., valued at Rs. 10,07,467, to 1,539,610 lbs., representing Rs. 17,57,950 in value.

Sea Imports, Pegu. Cotton Twist and Yarn.

19. In crockery ware there was a falling off from Rs. 1,16,981 in value to Rs. 93,857.

Sea Imports, Pegu. Crockery Ware.

20. Consequent on the large quantity of grain exported, the importation of gunny bags showed a proportionate rise from 1,866,737 in number, valued at Rs. 5,61,195, to 4,228,908, valued at Rs. 14,74,929.

Sea Imports, Pegu. Gunny Bags.

21. The importation of hard-ware is represented by Rs. 1,89,998, which is an increase of Rs. 33,953 over the previous year.

Sea Imports, Pegu. Hard-ware.

22. The quantity of cotton piece goods imported has risen from 4,17,783 in number, of the aggregate value of Rs. 18,41,331, to 629,184 pieces, representing Rs. 30,71,653 in value.

Sea Imports, Pegu. Piece Goods, Cotton.

23. In the importation of silk piece goods the increase is very great, viz., from 256,416 pieces, valued at Rs. 14,66,967, to 440,624, estimated at Rs. 26,66,374.

Sea Imports, Pegu. Piece Goods, Silk.

Sea Imports, Pegu. Piece Goods, Woollen.

24. In woollen piece goods there was a slight decrease in the quantity imported, but an increase in the value; thus, 26,611 pieces were imported in 1863-64, of the value of Rs. 5,74,223; whereas only 25,290 pieces were imported in the year under review, but the value was estimated at Rs. 10,60,355. The increase in value is attributed to finer descriptions of cloth being purchased more freely by the Burmese than the inferior descriptions.

Sea Imports, Pegu. Silk, Raw.

25. Of raw silk there was a very considerable increase, viz., from 68,428 lbs., valued at Rs. 4,42,003, to 109,787 lbs., valued at Rs. 6,88,830. This article is chiefly sent beyond the frontier to supply the Burmese looms. Since the disturbances in the Chinese Province of Yunan, the direct trade between that country and Burmah has much declined.

Sea Imports, Pegu. Spirituous Liquors.

26. Spirituous liquors showed an increase from 22,107 gallons, valued at Rs. 1,70,314, to 27,864 gallons, valued at Rs. 1,97,162.

Sea Imports, Pegu. Timber.

27. Timber remained pretty much the same as in the previous year. Improted timber consists chiefly of timber converted into planks, &c., in the Saw Mills of Moulmein and is used for local purposes, chiefly in Rangoon

Sea Imports, Pegu. Tobacco.

28. The importation of tobacco was nearly doubled in the past year over the previous. The figures were 26,036 maunds in 1863-64, valued at Rs. 3,82,830, and 50,539 maunds in 1864-65, valued at Rs. 5,66,311.

Sea Imports, Pegu. Treasure.

29. The amount of treasure imported into Pegu by sea from ports out of the province was Rs. 102,34,028, and as only Rs. 3,36,089 were exported by sea to ports out of Pegu, this division absorbed Rs. 98,97,939.

Sea Imports, Pegu. Wines, Beer, &c.

30. In 1863-64 the quantity of wines, beer, &c., imported was 252,288 gallons, valued at Rs. 4,12,243; in the past year the quantity was 293,546 gallons, valued at Rs. 5,16,560.

Inland Exports, Pegu.

31. The exports by land and river from Pegu into Burmese territory show an increase in value of Rs. 25,25,677.

The following Statement shows the value of the exports and imports, and duty realizable thereon, in 1862-63, or the year before the treaty with Burmah was effected; also for 1863-64, during the latter half of which year the treaty was in force, and for the past year, when the treaty was in force throughout the entire year:—

Year.	Value of Exports. Rupees.	Value of Imports, Rupees.	Duty realizable. Rupees.	Remarks.
1862-63	50,18,028	42,88,756	5,91,390	The whole duty realized.
1863-64	63,27,788	49,61,549	6,95,322	Rs. 94 359 only realized.
1864-65	88,53,465	63,66,324	8,09,585	None realized.

The increase in the trade with Burmah is steady; no doubt the abolition of the frontier duties on the British side has given an impetus to the trade; but until the Burmese reciprocate by abolishing the duties on their side, the trade can never be fully developed.

The value of goods imported into Rangoon by sea, included in the Import Return X, and declared for export to the Burmese territory under Article 4 of the treaty with Burmah, amounted to Rs. 43,359. On these a duty of one per cent. *ad valorem* was levied instead of the duty to which they would otherwise have been liable.

Sea Imports declared for Export beyond the Burmese territory.

32. There were no goods declared for export at the Rangoon Custom House beyond the Burmese territory.

Inland Exports, Pegu.

33. There has been an increase in every article exported across the frontier into Burmese territory, enumerated in Statement XC, except in betel-nut, cotton piece goods, and grain. The quantity of the former exported in 1863-64 was 27,499 maunds, of the value of Rs. 2,42,409, and in 1864-65, 24,851 maunds, of the value of Rs. 2,29,675. The decrease was in Toungoo owing to the low price fetched last year across the frontier. Of cotton piece goods in 1863-64, 473,155 pieces, of the value of Rs 6,57,869, while in 1864-65 only 323,042 pieces, were exported, the value of which, however, was Rs. 11,27,307.

In rice and paddy there were 64,958 tons exported in the former year, of the value of Rs. 15,81,691, while, in the latter year, but 59,579 tons were exported, the value of which exceeded the value of the larger quantity exported in the previous year, being Rs. 16,52,991. This is attributable to the great demand for grain for the Straits and China.

The principal articles of export, in which there has been any material increase in quantity, are as follows:—

Cotton twist and yarn, 898,910 lbs., valued at Rs 7,46,029, against 637,851 lbs., exported in the previous year, the value of which was Rs. 4,93,634.

Dried fish and fish paste, 5,25,751 maunds, valued at Rs. 18,50,296, against 4,62,102 maunds, valued at Rs. 14,34,102 in the previous year.

Woollen piece goods, 63,899 pieces, valued at Rs. 2,78,527, as compared with 48,275 pieces, valued at Rs. 1,84,320 in the previous year.

Salt, 2,42,320 maunds, valued at Rs. 2,88,281, against 2,28,747 maunds, valued at Rs. 2,78,967 in 1863-64.

Raw silk, 90,238 lbs., valued at Rs. 5,06, 181, as compared with 60,691 lbs., valued at Rs. 2,76,715 of previous year.

Inland Imports, Pegu.

34. In imports by land and river there is an increase in favor of the year under review of Rs 14,04,775

The importation of raw cotton, cutch, petroleum, jade, tea, dried and pickled, timber, tobacco, and wheat, call for no particular remark. The chief articles that show an increase are—

Gram, which has risen from 78,987 maunds, valued at Rs. 1,23,751, imported in 1863-64, to 1,46,509 maunds in 1864-65, valued at Rs. 2,49,371.

Jaggery and molasses were imported to the extent of 1,63,533 maunds, valued at Rs. 4,68,497, against 1,47,037 maunds, valued at Rs. 4,10,832 in previous year.

Yellow orpiment showed an increase, 3,024 maunds, valued at Rs. 27,220, being imported against 229 maunds, valued at Rs. 2,062, in 1863-64.

In the importation of piece goods, cotton, there was a considerable increase; 724,549 pieces, of the value of Rs. 6,16,138, being imported in 1863-64, whereas 1,018,438 pieces were imported in 1864-65, valued at Rs. 9,12,200. English cotton, twist and yarn, therefore, continue to be imported into Burmah, and, after being woven into cloth, are thence exported into British Burmah.

The same may be said of silk, 127,815 pieces, of the value of Rs. 7,77,971, having been imported into British Burmah, to 93,520 pieces of the previous year, the value of which was Rs. 5,44,027.

Sessamum oil shows an advance, 61,067 maunds, valued at Rs. 5,69,017, having been imported, against 54,457 maunds of the previous year, valued at Rs. 4,99,565.

Hard-ware and cutlery showed a falling off which is not easily accounted for.

Tenasserim Sea Exports and Imports.

35. The following Statement shows the value of exports from, and imports to the several ports, and also the Customs duty of the Tenasserim Division in 1864-65, as compared with the previous year. On all the above heads there is a considerable increase :—

Years.	Value of Exports, Rupees.	Value of Imports, Rupees.	Amount of Custom Duty, Rs.
1863-64	58,97,250	53,41,929	1,17,143
1864-65	92,55,329	74,67,734	1,32,926
Increase.	33,58,079	21,25,805	15,783

Sea Exports, Tenasserim.

36. The timber trade of Moulmein has, during the past year, shown its wonted briskness; and in rice, Moulmein also felt the impetus given to the rice trade by the sudden demand for grain both in China and the Straits.

The following Table shows the export of timber and rice from Tenasserim in 1864-65, as compared with the previous year :—

Year.	Timber exported, tons.	Value Rupees.	Rice exported, tons.	Value Rupees.
1863-64	67,773	37,32,144	19,801	6,34,891
1864-65	1,14,613	68,42,514	25,046	10,40,392
Increase.	46,840	31,10,370	5,245	4,05,501

There was an increase in raw cotton exported from Tenasserim in 1864-65 over the previous year. In the latter year 4,441 maunds, valued at Rs. 71,407, were exported against 2,098 maunds of the previous year, valued at Rs. 28,698. This is all grown within the district of Amherst.

In ivory and lead there was a falling off.

Sea Imports, Tenasserim.

37. The value of imports into Tenasserim has increased by Rs. 21,25,805 over the previous year.

The following are the chief articles in which an enhanced importation occurs :—

Cotton twist and yarn. The quantity of this article imported in 1863-64 was lbs. 135,747, valued at Rs. 1,53,812; in the year under review, the imports rose to lbs. 155,030, valued at Rs. 2,26,763. Crockery shows a decrease, and cutlery an increase. Gunny bags to contain rice shows an increase owing to the exportation of rice.

In cotton piece goods there was a very great increase, being 2,53,260 pieces, valued at Rs. 10,27,306 in 1864-65, to 148,759 pieces, valued at Rs. 7,44,631, in the previous year. In silk piece goods there was also an increase, the figures standing at 41,333 pieces, valued at Rs. 3,41,099, in the year under review, to 37,150 pieces in 1863-64, valued at Rs. 2,70,310.

The quantity of woollen goods imported remained nearly the same, but the value was enhanced by the superiority of the article imported. Raw silk also shows an increase, the figures being lbs. 1,140 in 1863-64, of the value of Rs. 7,141, whereas in the subsequent year the imports were lbs. 2,355, estimated at Rs. 12,158

In wines and beer there was a rise, 28,512 gallons being imported in 1864-65, of the value of Rs. 1,12,876, to 14,920 gallons in 1863-64, of the value of Rs. 60,063. In spirituous liquors, &c., and sugar there was a decrease, owing to the establishment of local manufactories of these articles in Moulmein.

The balance of treasure imported from abroad over that exported was Rs. 11,52,715.

Arakan Exports.

38. In Arakan there was an increase in the value of both imports and exports to the extent of Rs. 16,40,201; but a decrease of duty amounting to Rs. 82,752. The chief article of export from Arakan is rice, the shipment of which had been so heavy in the year 1863-64 that not only had the crop of that year been sent away, but also

all the spare grain which was in store. The consequence was, when the demand for the Straits and China came during the year under review, that the supply fell short of the requirements. Many ships had to leave Akyab without obtaining a cargo. The result was an unusual rise in the price of grain, which accounts for the enhanced value of the trade. The figures stand thus.—Rice and paddy exported during 1863-64,—158,181 tons, of the value of Rs. 48,64,784, in 1864-65, the export was 121,077 tons, valued at Rs. 57,18,781. There was also a decrease in the quantity and value of raw cotton, the figures being for 1863-64,—5,375 maunds, of the value of Rs. 46,060; in the year under review, the export was only 1,396 maunds, of the value of Rs. 16,713. In cutch there was also a falling off, 5,797 maunds, valued at Rs. 35,957, being exported in the past year, to 8,126 maunds, valued at Rs. 64,828, in the previous year. In tobacco there was also a decrease in the quantity exported, only 9,799 maunds, of the value of Rs. 78,339, being shipped in the past year, to 13,832 maunds in the previous year, valued at Rs. 1,40,112. In timber there was an increase from 495 tons to 1,035 tons, and in value from Rs. 19,816 to 65,545, which arises from iron-wood being exported to Calcutta for Railway sleepers.

Arakan Imports.

39. In imports there was an increase in value, amounting to Rs. 77,756, chiefly in miscellaneous articles; but a falling off in all the more important articles of importation.

The balance of treasure imported from abroad over that exported was Rs. 17,31,368.

Introduction of Acts during the year and their effect.

40. The enhanced rate of valuations on imports, as notified in the *Gazette of India* on the 8th April 1864, No. 376, under Section 179 of Act VI of 1863, came into operation in the beginning of the year now reported on.

41. The reduced rates of import duty, consequent on Notification dated 22nd April 1864, Act XXIII of 1864, and Notification in the Financial Department No. 462 of 25th January 1865, had effect during the year under review.

42. The provisions of Act XVII of 1865 only had effect during the last month of the year.

43. By the enhanced rate of valuations on imports on cloths, sheetings, and twist, the duty in 1864-65 on those articles at the port of Rangoon was augmented by Rs. 21,808.

44. In tabacco, though the quantity imported was more than doubled, the amount of duty, having been reduced from 20 to 10 per cent., showed scarcely any increase. The reduction on sundries from 10 to 7½ per cent., and on iron of 9 per cent., caused also some decrease in the duty realized. On salt the import duty was reduced from 8 annas a maund to 3 annas. The quantity of salt imported was so much increased that the duty increased by Rs. 4,609.

Conclusion.

45. The trade of British Burmah during the year has been more prosperous than in any previous year.

X A.—*Statement showing the principal Articles of Export entered at the Sea*

Number.	ARTICLES.	Unit of Weights or Numbers.	EXPORTS											
			PEGU DIVISION.								TENASSERIM			
			To Home or Internal Ports subject to the Government of India but excluding Straits and Aden and the Ports of British Burmah.		To Foreign or External Ports not subject to the Government of India, but including the Straits and Aden.		To Ports within the Territory of British Burmah, including the Ports of the Andaman Islands and dependencies.		TOTAL.		To Home or Internal Port subject to the Government of India, but excluding Straits and Aden and the Ports of British Burmah.		To Foreign or External Ports not subject to the Government of India, but including the Straits and Aden.	
			Quantity.	Value, Rupees.	Quantity.	Value, Rupees.	Quantity.	Value, Rupees.	Quantity.	Value, Rupees.	Quantity.	Value, Rupees.	Quantity.	Value, Rupees.
1	Copper	Mds.	2,404	76,554	42	2,141	5	180	2,451	78,878	422	11,063	...	...
2	Cotton, Raw	„	43,381	14,82,569	32,225	9,43,367	160	2,163	75,766	24,28,099	1,093	49,911	...	...
3	Cutch	„	23,689	1,23,078	85,072	4,06,940	7,564	37,077	116,925	5,67,095	80	572	4,487	21,314
4	Hides	Nos.	5,852	12,987	44,310	52,400	460	483	50,622	65,870	...	...	1,383	1,603
5	Horns	„	8	2	37,423	12,232	...	...	37,431	12,234	...	...	2,774	582
6	Ivory	Mds.	93	22,860	39	8,555	1	480	133	31,895	27	5,521	1	97
7	Jade (Stones)	„	16	2,000	819	81,840	...	...	835	83,840	...	...	...	...
8	Lead	„	250	7,312	...	...	116	2,020	366	9,362	389	13,992	...	...
9	Orpiment, yellow ...	„	2,930	93,829	...	...	...	...	2,930	93,829	...	...	...	...
10	Petroleum	„	4,648	16,106	47,240	1,88,960	7,429	22,271	59,317	2,27,337	239	1,068	35	140
11	Rice and Paddy ...	Tons	16,106	8,44,946	3,07,350	1,69,10,886	39	1,823	323,495	1,77,57,655	3,740	1,13,445	20,504	8,99,087
12	Stones, Precious ...	...	...	3,39,650	...	500	...	1,400	...	3,41,550	...	...	...	...
13	Stick Lac	Mds.	5,440	58,864	352	5,434	118	1,305	5,910	65,603	103	768	43	645
14	Timber	Tons	18,504	10,45,998	7,448	3,93,357	421	25,490	26,373	14,64,845	55,562	30,43,302	55,153	35,86,688
15	Tobacco	Mds.	96	6,586	44	1,576	5,775	59,977	5,915	68,139	...	...	44	1,730
16	Treasure—													
	For Government ...	Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	...	30,000	...	...	...	...
	For Private Parties ...	Rs.	...	3,12,482	...	23,607	...	26,71,897	...	30,07,986	...	4,550	...	20,242
17	All other articles not enumerated above ...	...	...	9,43,930	...	3,48,624	...	17,07,964	...	30,00,518	...	3,13,529	...	29,351
	Total value, Rs. ...	...	...	53,89,783	...	1,93,80,422	...	45,64,530	...	2,93,34,735	...	35,57,721	...	45,61,479

Custom Houses of British Burmah during the year 1864-65, *excluding fractions.*

BY SEA.

DIVISION.				ARRACAN DIVISION.								GRAND TOTAL IN QUANTITY AND VALUE.	
To Ports within the Territory of British Burmah, including the Ports of the Andaman Islands and dependencies.		TOTAL.		To Home or Internal Ports subject to the Government of India, but excluding Straits and Aden and the Ports of British Burmah.		To Foreign or External Ports not subject to the Government of India, but including the Straits and Aden.		To Ports within the Territory of British Burmah, including the Ports of the Andaman Islands and dependencies.		TOTAL.			
Quantity.	Value, Rupees.	Quantity.	Value, Rupees.	Quantity.	Value, Rupees.	Quantity.	Value, Rupees.	Quantity.	Value, Rupees.	Quantity.	Value, Rupees.	Quantity.	Value, Rupees.
14	371	436	11,434	107	2,944	...	...	...	...	107	2,944	2,994	93,256
3,348	21,496	4,441	71,407	1,396	16,713	...	...	...	...	1,396	16,713	81,603	25,16,219
8	60	4,575	21,946	5,799	35,957	...	...	...	...	5,799	35,957	127,299	6,24,998
676	2,366	2,059	3,969	8,185	8,098	...	...	25	25	8,210	8,123	60,891	77,962
1,050	232	3,824	814	8,820	1,693	...	...	110	36	8,930	1,729	50,185	14,777
8	1,000	36	6,618	8	560	...	...	2	400	10	960	179	39,173
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	835	83,840
1	35	390	14,027	145	870	...	...	...	...	145	870	901	24,259
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,930	93,829
66	256	340	1,464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,657	2,28,801
802	27,860	25,046	10,40,392	11,022	3,27,181	110,031	53,90,475	24	1,125	121,077	57,18,781	469,618	2,45,16,828
...	550	...	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,42,100
68	924	214	2,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,940
3,898	2,12,524	114,613	68,42,514	1,035	65,545	...	...	...	...	1,035	65,545	142,021	83,72,904
2,589	30,016	2,633	31,746	1,285	9,436	...	...	8,514	68,903	9,799	78,339	18,347	1,78,224
...	52,500	...	52,500	...	3,90,000	...	...	...	4,70,000	...	8,60,000	...	9,42,500
...	61,000	...	85,792	...	3,90,785	...	...	...	5,78,338	...	9,69,123	...	40,62,901
...	7,24,939	...	10,67,819	...	64,476	...	37,551	...	1,42,983	...	2,45,010	...	43,13,347
...	11,36,129	...	92,55,329	...	13,14,258	...	54,28,026	...	12,61,810	...	80,04,094	...	4,65,94,158

X B.—*Statement showing the principal Articles of Import entered at the Sea Custom*

Number.	ARTICLES.	Unit of Weights or Numbers.	IMPORTS											
			PEGU DIVISION.								TENASSERIM			
			From Home or Internal Ports subject to the Government of India, but excluding the Straits and Aden and Ports of British Burmah.		From Foreign or External Ports not subject to the Government of India, but including the Straits and Aden		From Ports within the Territory of British Burmah, including the Ports of the Andaman Islands and Dependencies.		TOTAL.		From Home or Internal Ports subject to the Government of India, but excluding the Straits and Aden and Ports of British Burmah.		From Foreign or External Ports not subject to the Government of India, but including the Straits and Aden.	
			Quantity	Value, Rupees.	Quantity.	Value, Rupees.	Quantity.	Value, Rupees.	Quantity.	Value, Rupees.	Quantity.	Value, Rupees.	Quantity.	Value, Rupees.
1	Betel-nut ...	Mds.	47,082	3,65,250	37,494	1,23,678	9,603	93,938	94,179	5,82,866	6,083	44,630	8,833	28,830
2	Cotton Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	626,535	7,13,06	904,220	10,34,421	8,855	10,465	1,539,610	17,57,950	32,905	43,920	26,049	24,204
3	Crockery-ware ...		...	3,770	...	89,674	...	413	...	93,857	...	3,027	...	8,546
4	Cutlery ...		...	62,081	...	5,623	...	100	...	67,804	...	44,863	...	1,156
5	Gunny Bags ...	Nos	3,682,730	13,35,065	350,523	79,683	195,655	60,181	4,228,908	14,74,929	72,261	24,496	12,145	2,732
6	Hard-ware ...	...	...	1,82,612	...	6,992	...	394	...	1,89,998	...	24,493	...	11,379
7	Piece Goods, Cotton	Pieces	290,792	18,25,803	322,615	11,28,289	15,777	1,17,561	629,184	30,71,653	60,131	3,18,658	39,610	1,15,084
8	„ Silk...	„	274,574	17,62,685	163,025	8,84,014	3,025	19,675	440,624	26,66,374	13,946	98,104	2,899	20,878
9	„ Woollen ...	„	14,500	8,00,726	10,189	2,40,187	601	19,442	25,290	10,60,355	2,676	69,212	1,933	6,625
10	Silk, Raw ...	lbs.	106,387	6,70,521	2,225	11,769	1,175	6,540	109,787	6,88,830	...	...	328	1,573
11	Spirituous Liquors	Gals.	12,026	89,750	13,487	96,456	2,351	10,956	27,864	1,07,162	428	5,110	4,381	38,660
12	Sugar ...	Mds	9,641	1,09,141	3,448	26,722	981	8,004	14,073	1,43,870	4,654	56,037	968	6,457
13	Timber ...	Tons.	...	...	22	1,209	1,629	98,393	1,651	99,602	...	...	...	...
14	Tobacco ...	Mds.	44,818	4,84,712	630	22,159	5,091	59,440	50,539	5,66,311	25,758	2,15,233	147	9,428
15	Treasure—													
	For Government	Rs.	...	65,150	...	...	...	5,70,000	...	6,35,150	...	...	...	...
	For Private Parties	„	...	94,31,436	...	7,37,442	...	4,07,278	...	1,05,76,156	...	8,57,775	...	3,19,732
16	Wines, Beer, &c. ...	Gals.	11,364	49,432	282,234	4,66,659	48	469	293,646	5,16,560	1,154	8,622	21,198	79,422
17	All other articles not enumerated above ...	Rs.	...	16,75,712	...	19,26,482	...	2,92,309	...	38,94,503	...	4,73,760	...	4,38,636
	Total Value, Rs ...	...	...	1,96,26,913	...	68,81,459	...	17,75,558	...	2,82,83,930	...	22,87,940	...	11,13,342

Houses of the Province of British Burmah during the year 1864-65 *excluding fractions.*

BY SEA.

DIVISION.				ARAKAN DIVISION.								Grand Total in Quantity and Value.	
From Ports within the Territory of British Burmah, including the Ports of the Andaman Islands and Dependencies.		TOTAL.		From Home or Internal Ports subject to the Government of India, but excluding the Straits and Aden and Ports of British Burmah.		From Foreign or External Ports not subject to the Government of India, but including the Straits and Aden.		From Ports within the Territory of British Burmah, including the Ports of the Andaman Islands and Dependencies.		TOTAL.			
Quantity.	Value Rupees.	Quantity.	Value Rupees.	Quantity.	Value Rupees.	Quantity.	Value Rupees.	Quantity.	Value Rupees.	Quantity.	Value Rupees.	Quantity.	Value Rupees.
3,643	20,978	18,559	94,438	19,183	1,33,582	245	863	40	280	19,468	1,34,725	132,206	8,12,029
96,076	1,58,639	155,030	2,26,763	1,23,687	3,12,275	3,669	5,262	3,700	9,900	131,056	3,27,437	1,825,696	23,12,150
...	6,491	...	18,064	19,825	11,823	3,750	3,533	...	2,223	23,575	17,579	23,575	1,29,500
...	2,313	...	48,332	...	555	...	...	...	250	...	805	...	1,16,941
70,850	24,413	155,256	51,641	1,022,536	4,54,429	66,907	11,497	...		1,089,443	4,65,926	5,473,607	19,92,496
...	3,430	...	39,302	...	2,213	...	...	...	650	...	2,863	...	2,32,163
153,519	5,93,564	253,260	10,27,306	139,687	9,39,635	1,010	2,727	10,310	45,641	151,037	9,88,003	1,033,481	50,86,962
24,488	2,22,117	41,333	3,41,099	6,727	63,080	...	...	610	7,400	7,337	70,480	489,294	30,77,953
3,600	1,27,552	8,207	2,03,389	190	5,934	11	55	5	300	206	6,289	33,703	12,70,093
2,027	10,585	2,355	12,158	...	...	80	240	...	...	80	240	112,222	7,01,228
1,005	10,242	5,814	54,012	404	3,660	646	4,244	6	70	1,056	7,974	34,734	2,59,148
581	5,778	6,203	68,272	1,407	17,332	10	123	...	...	1,477	17,455	21,753	2,29,597
1	58	1	58	465	23,275	69	3,432	498	24,888	1,032	51,595	2,684	1,51,255
9,135	96,123	35,040	3,20,784	20,604	2,11,948	2	157	21	210	20,627	2,12,315	106,206	10,99,410
...	52,500	...	52,500	...	52,000	...	...	...	2,07,000	...	2,59,000	...	9,46,650
...	18,37,512	...	30,15,019	...	23,87,053	...	73,100	...	49,440	...	25,09,593	...	1,61,00,768
6,160	24,832	28,512	1,12,876	2,535	10,386	4,615	12,663	314	1,233	7,464	24,282	329,622	6,53,718
...	8,69,325	...	17,81,721	...	5,35,111	...	1,03,178	...	1,16,877	...	7,55,166	...	64,31,390
...	40,66,452	...	74,67,734	...	51,64,291	...	2,21,074	...	4,66,362	...	58,51,727	...	4,16,03,391

X. C.—*Statement showing the principal Articles of Export and Import and the official year* 1864-65,

PEGU

EXPORTS BY LAND (RIVER INCLUDED) BEYOND FRONTIER.

Number.	Names of Articles.	Unit of weight or Number.	Quantity.	Value, Rupees.
1	Betelnut	Maunds.	24,851	2,29,675
2	Cotton Twist and Yarn	lbs.	898,910	7,46,029
3	Crockery Ware	.....	.....	77,514
4	Ngapee, dried fish, &c., ...	Maunds.	525,751	18,50,296
5	Piece Goods, Cotton	Pieces.	323,042	11,27,307
6	,, Silk	,,	111,813	9,27,248
7	,, Woollen	,,	63,899	2,78,527
8	Rice and Paddy	Tons.	59,579	16,52,991
9	Salt	Maunds.	242,320	2,88,281
10	Silk, Raw	lbs.	90,238	5,06,181
11	All other articles not enumerated above	.....	.....	11,69,416
	Total value, Rs. ...	.....	.....	88,53,465

value thereof entered at the Inland Custom Houses of British Burmah for the fractions omitted.

DIVISION.

IMPORTS BY LAND (RIVER INCLUDED) FROM BEYOND FRONTIER.

Number.	Articles.	Unit of weight or No.	Quantity.	Value, Rupees.	Grand Total of Exports and Imports, Rs.	Remarks.
1	Copper	Maunds.	1,532	32,151		
2	Cotton, Raw	„	38,699	6,47,042		
3	Cutch	„	64,386	2,27,234		
4	Dyes	„	1,928	17,005		
5	Earthenware	.....	.....	14,138		
6	Gold leaf	Packet.	10,025	16,581		
7	Gram	Maunds.	146,509	2,49,371		
8	Hardware and Cutlery	.. ..	.....	36,260		
9	Hides, Bullock and Buffaloe	No.	21,071	4,888		
10	Horns	„	690	84		
11	Indigo	Maunds	320	1,019		
12	Jaggery and Molasses	„	163,533	4,68,497		
13	Lacquered Ware	.....	.....	3,78,906		
14	Lead	Maunds	704	4,079		
15	Metal Ware	.....	.....	61,461		
16	Orpiment, Yellow	Maunds.	3,024	27,220		
17	Petroleum	„	95,026	1,67,337		
18	Piece Goods, Cotton...	Pieces.	1,018,438	9,12,200		
19	„ Silk	„	127,815	7,77,971		
20	Ponies	No.	909	81,818		
21	Stones, Jade (rough)	Maunds.	697	12,441		
22	Sessamum Oil	„	61,067	5,69,017		
23	Stick Lac	„	5,013	44,533		
24	Stones, Precious	.....	.....	78,273		
25	Sugar	Maunds.	89	486		
26	Tea, dry	„	720	8,180		
(27)	Tea, wet, pickled	„	18,559	1,48,440		
28	Timber	Tons.	6,946	2,37,022		
29	Tobacco	Maunds.	18,008	53,736		
30	Wheat	„	27,625	74,724		
31	All other articles not enumerated above ...	.....	.....	10,14,210		
	Total value, Rs. ...	.....	.....	63,66,324		
	Grand Total of Exports and Imports by Land ... ... Rupees ...				1,52,19,789	

V.—*Abstract Statement of the Value of Exports and Imports by Sea and Land from of Duty realized or chargeable*

Division.	Name of Custom House.	To and from Home or Internal Ports subject to the Government of India, but excluding the Straits and Aden and the Ports of British Burmah.		To and from Foreign or External Ports, not subject to the Govt. of India, but including the Straits and Aden.		To and from Ports within the Territory of British Burmah, including the Ports of the Andaman Islands and dependencies.		Total.	
		Exports Rupees.	Imports Rupees.	Exports Rupees.	Imports Rupees.	Exports Rupees.	Imports Rupees.	Exports Rupees.	Imports Rupees.
Pegu Division.	Rangoon ...	52,84,202	1,95,44,656	1,67,77,896	68,61,183	45,40,069	17,11,572	2,66,02,167	2,81,17,411
	Bassein ...	1,05,581	82,257	26,02,526	20,276	24,461	63,986	27,32,568	1,66,519
	Total by Sea ...	53,89,783	1,96,26,913	1,93,80,422	68,81,459	45,64,530	17,75,558	2,93,34,735	2,82,83,930
	Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,42,830	57,84,178
	Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,10,635	5,82,146
	Total by Land...	...	...	...	...	...	..	88,53,465	63,66,324
	Total Pegu Division ...	53,89,783	1,96,26,913	1,93,80,422	68,81,459	45,64,530	17,75,558	3,81,88,200	3,46,50,254
Tenasserim.	Moulmein ...	35,57,721	22,87,940	44,12,984	8,31,677	7,77,687	38,10,597	87,48,342	69,30,214
	Tavoy ...	...	...	1,29,434	2,05,636	1,41,477	1,18,498	2,70,911	3,24,134
	Mergui ...	...	...	19,061	76,029	2,17,015	1,37,357	2,36,076	2,13,386
	Total by Sea ..	35,57,721	22,87,940	45,61,479	11,13,342	11,36,129	40,66,452	92,55,329	74,67,734
Arracan.	Akyab ...	12,86,070	51,64,211	54,03,053	1,83,374	12,60,585	4,63,852	79,49,708	58,11,437
	Kyouk Phyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	270	...	270
	Cheduba ...	28,188	80	24,973	37,700	1,225	...	54,386	38,080
	Ramree ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,240	...	2,240
	Total by Sea ...	13,14,258	51,64,291	54,28,026	2,21,074	12,61,810	4,66,362	80,04,094	58,51,727
	Grand Total of the Province by Sea and Land ...	1,02,61,762	2,70,79,144	2,93,69,927	82,15,875	69,62,469	63,08,372	5,54,47,623	4,79,69,715

and to the Custom Houses of British Burmah during the year 1864-65, *with the amount thereon, omitting fractions.*

Total Value for each Custom House.	Amount of Duty realized.	Total Value in corresponding months of previous year.	Total Duty in corresponding months of previous year.	IMPORTS ON ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT.					Remarks.
				Articles.	Pegu Division.	Tenasserim Division.	Arracan Division.	Total for British Burmah.	
Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
5,47,19,578	12,70,448	3,42,44,171	8,18,046	Agricultural Implements..	250	...	...	250	
28,99,087	2,26,083	15,01,641	1,29,678	Commissariat Stores ...	1,86,928	2,500	...	1,89,428	
				Engineering Stores ...	16,005	...	25,063	41,068	
5,76,18,665	14,96,531	3,57,46,115	9,77,724	Machinery	...	...	...	...	
				Scales and Weights ...	...	867	...	867	
1,38,27,008	...	1,01,74,375	93,372	Military Stores ...	23,377	276	...	23,653	
				Medical ,, ...	...	400	1,550	1,950	
13,92,781	...	11,14,963	987	Opium	1,50,080	40,160	5,000	1,95,240	
				Police	...	...	1,996	1,996	
1,52,19,789	...	1,12,89,338	94,359	Stationery	5,280	450	4,639	10,369	
				Stamps	...	...	30,680	30,680	
7,28,38,454	14,96,531	4,70,35,453	10,72,083	Telegraph Store ...	6,580	...	47,730	54,310	
				Timber	...	...	...	...	
				Treasure	6,35,150	52,500	2,59,000	9,46,650	
1,56,78,556	1,16,395	1,03,03,669	94,718	Mathematical Instruments	400	...	...	400	
5,95,015	14,041	6,54,415	19,296	Ordnance Stores ...	6,700	...	...	6,700	
4,49,462	2,487	2,81,095	3,099	Naval Stores ...	715	57,304	700	58,719	
1,67,23,063	1,32,926	1,12,39,179	1,17,113	Total Rs. ...	10,31,465	1,54,457	3,76,358	15,62,280	
				RECEIPTS NOT INCLUDED IN THE AMOUNT OF DUTY.					
1,37,61,145	4,09,199	1,21,85,451	4,91,951		Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
270	...	...	...	Amount of Confiscations	4,658	658	...	5,316	
				,, Fees ..	233	...	...	233	
92,166	...	30,166	...	,, Fines ...	3,406	...	...	3,406	
				Bonded Warehouse Rent	1,952	...	...	1,952	
2,240	...	...	...	Wharf Godown Rent ...	2,812	...	...	2,812	
				Wharfage Rent ...	...	694	...	694	
1,38,55,821	4,09,199	1,22,15,620	4,91,951	Sale of printed forms, &c.	229	...	...	229	
				Miscellaneous Collections	1,059	...	23	1,082	
10,34,17,338	20,38,656	7,04,90,252	16,81,177	Total Rs. ...	14,349	1,352	23	15,724	

Z.—*Abstract Statement of Grain, Rice (husked and unhusked), and Timber exported the year* 1864-65,

Division.	Number.	Port or Custom House, and Nature of Articles.	To Foreign or External Ports not subject to the Government of India, but including the Straits and Aden.							
			United Kingdom.		Foreign Europe.		Straits Settlements.		To all other Foreign Ports.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Tons.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.
PEGU.	1	Rangoon ... ... Rice ...	65,770	34,28,176	2,735	1,43,420	98,673	60,92,198	75,342	45,57,120
	2	Rangoon ... ... Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	174	6,028	3,079	83,971
	3	Rangoon ... ... Timber ...	6,638	3,46,400	...	..	369	21,260	442	25,697
	1	Bassein ... ... Rice ...	43,942	17,58,982	2,118	72,229	8,915	4,60,050	6,534	3,07,153
	2	Bassein ... ... Paddy ...	...	..	...	...	69	1,560	...	...
	3	Bassein ... ... Timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	Total by Sea ... Rice ...	1,09,712	51,87,158	4,853	2,15,649	1,07,588	65,52,248	81,876	48,64,273
	2	Total by Sea ... Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	243	7,588	3,079	83,971
	3	Total by Sea ... Timber ...	6,638	3,46,400	...	...	369	21,260	442	25,697
	1	Theytmyo ... ... Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	Theytmyo ... ... Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Theytmyo ... ... Timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	Toungoo ... ... Rice ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	2	Toungoo ... ... Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Toungoo ... ... Timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total by Land ... Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total by Land ... Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total by Land ... Timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Pegu Division Rice ...	1,09,712	51,87,158	4,853	2,15,649	1,07,588	65,52,248	81,876	48,64,273
		Total Pegu Division Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	243	7,588	3,079	83,971
		Total Pegu Division Timber ...	6,638	3,46,400	...	...	369	21,260	442	25,697
TENASSERIM.	1	Moulmein ... ... Rice ...	4,893	1,59,608	1,667	75,588	8,370	4,17,800	2,180	1,02,375
	2	Moulmein ... ... Paddy ...	1	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Moulmein ... ... Timber ...	53,040	34,31,553	765	52,976	7	347	1,342	1,01,812
	1	Tavoy ... ... Rice ...	...	...	...	...	1,182	47,822	1,849	80,414
	2	Tavoy ... ... Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	18	542	...	...
	3	Tavoy ... ... Timber ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	Mergui ... ... Rice ...	...	...	...	...	211	11,312	61	2,110
	2	Mergui ... ... Paddy ...	...	...	...	..	65	1,400	6	72
	3	Mergui ... ... Timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Tenasserim ... Rice ...	4,893	1,59,608	1,667	75,588	9,763	4,76,934	4,090	1,84,899
		Total Tenasserim ... Paddy ...	1	44	...	...	83	1,942	6	72
		Total Tenasserim ... Timber ...	53,040	34,31,553	765	52,976	7	347	1,342	1,01,812
	1	Akyab ... ... Rice ...	79,501	39,92,256	3,434	1,48,122	25,982	12,01,219	501	23,905
	2	Akyab ... ... Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Akyab ... ... Timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	Kyouk Phyoo ... ... Rice ...	...	...	...	...	613	24,973	...	...
	2	Kyouk Phyoo ... ... Paddy ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Kyouk Phyoo ... ... Timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Arracan ... Rice ...	79,501	39,92,256	3,434	1,48,122	26,595	12,26,192	501	23,905
		Total Arracan ... Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Arracan ... Timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total for British Burmah Rice ...	1,94,106	93,39,022	9,954	4,39,359	1,43,946	82,55,374	86,467	50,73,077
		Total for British Burmah Paddy ...	1	44	...	...	326	9,530	3,085	84,043
		Total for British Burmah Timber ...	59,678	37,77,953	765	52,976	376	21,607	1,784	1,27,509

from the Ports in the several divisions of the Province of British Burmah during excluding fractions.

To Home or Internal Ports subject to the Government of India, but excluding the Straits and Aden, and the Ports of British Burmah.		To Ports within the Territory of British Burmah, including the Ports of the Andaman Islands and their dependencies.		Total by Sea to all Ports.		Total by Land.		Total quantity of Grain and Timber.	Total value of Grain and Timber.	Remarks.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
Tons.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.	
11,267	7,12,750	5	376	2,53,792	1,49,34,040	...	...	...	...	
2,223	60,709	2	85	5,478	1,50,793	...	...	...	...	
18,503	10,45,998	300	17,534	26,252	14,56,889	...	...	...	...	
283	7,186	32	1,362	61,824	26,06,962	...	...	...	...	
2,332	64,300	...	...	2,401	65,860	...	...	...	...	
...	...	121	7,956	121	7,956	...	...	...	...	
11,550	7,19,936	37	1,738	3,15,616	1,75,41,002	...	...	...	...	
4,555	1,25,009	2	85	7,879	2,16,653	...	...	...	...	
18,503	10,45,998	421	25,490	26,373	14,64,845	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,172	3,41,602	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	52,407	13,11,389	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,172	3,41,602	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	52,407	13,11,389	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11,550	7,19,936	37	1,738	3,15,616	1,75,41,002	7,172	3,41,602	3,22,788	1,78,82,604	
4,555	1,25,009	2	85	7,879	2,16,653	52,407	13,11,389	60,286	15,28,042	
18,503	10,45,998	421	25,490	26,373	14,64,845	...	...	26,373	14,64,845	
1,353	63,493	569	21,895	19,032	8,40,759	...	...	...	...	
2,388	49,952	146	2,920	2,535	52,916	...	...	...	...	
55,561	30,43,302	3,649	2,07,952	1,14,364	68,37,942	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	89	3,033	1,28,325	...	...	...	...	
...	...	41	878	59	1,420	...	...	...	...	
...	...	249	4,572	249	4,572	...	...	...	...	
...	...	25	1,075	297	14,497	...	...	...	...	
...	...	19	1,003	90	2,475	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,353	63,493	596	23,059	22,362	9,83,581	...	...	22,362	9,83,581	
2,388	49,952	206	4,801	2,684	56,811	...	..	2,684	56,811	
55,561	30,43,302	3,898	2,12,524	1,14,613	68,42,514	...	...	1,14,613	68,42,514	
10,150	2,98,993	...	...	1,19,577	56,64,495	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,035	65,545	...	..	1,035	65,545	...	...	...	...	
160	8,070	24	1,125	797	34,168	...	...	...	...	
703	20,118	...	...	703	20,118	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10,319	3,07,063	24	1,125	1,20,374	56,98,663	...	...	1,20,374	56,98,663	
703	20,118	...	...	703	20,118	...	...	703	20,118	
1,035	65,545	...	...	1,035	65,545	...	...	1,035	65,545	
23,222	10,90,492	657	25,922	4,58,352	2,42,23,246	7,172	3,41,602	4,65,524	2,45,64,848	
7,646	1,95,079	208	4,886	11,266	2,93,582	52,407	13,11,389	63,673	16,04,971	
75,099	41,54,845	4,319	2,38,014	1,42,021	83,72,904	...	...	1,42,021	83,72,904	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Plate-laying in the Punjab Railway.

Progress Report of Plate-laying for the month ending May 1865.

	Miles.	Chains.		Plate-laying required.	Previously		This Month		Total		Remarks.
					Linked in	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed	Linked in.	Completed.	
			District No. 1.	M. C.							
From	...	72	Main Line at Lahore Station	30 73	30 73 0	30 73 0	.....	.....	30 73 0	30 73 0	
To	31	65	Umritsur Station								
			District No. 2.								
From	...	72	Main Line at Lahore Station	53 8	53 8 0	53 8 0	.....	.....	53 8 0	53 8 0	
To	54	.	„ towards Mooltan								
			District No. 3.								
From	54		Main Line	56 0	56 0 0	14 4 0	.....	3 0 0	56 0 0	17 4 0	
To	110	..	„ towards Mooltan								
			District No. 4.								
From	110	...	Main Line	56 0	56 0 0	56 0 0	.....	.....	56 0 0	56 0 0	
To	166	...	„ towards Mooltan								
			District No. 5.								
From	166	...	Main Line	54 30	54 50 0	54 50 0	.....	.....	54 50 0	54 50 0	
To	220	30	Sher Shah Terminus, 11¼ miles beyond Mooltan Station...								
			Total for Main Line ...	250 31	250 51 0	208 55 0	.....	3 0 0	250 51 0	211 55 0	
			Station Yards and Sidings ...	30 67	17 16 97	16 13 97	.....	0 10 0	17 16 97	16 23 97	
			Total ...	281 18	267 67 97	224 68 97	.....	3 10 0	267 67 97	227 78 97	

LAHORE,
27*th June* 1865.

(Signed) J. HARRISON,
Chief Engineer.

Dhurrumsallas near Railway Stations between Bombay and Goozerat.

Memorandum by MR. ELLIS, *Revenue Commissioner, N. D., regarding Dhurrumsallas near Stations on the line of Railway from Bombay to Goozerat.*

The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company are about to open the line through from Bombay. Owing to the Engineers having selected the line which gave the easiest gradients and cost the least, the large villages are often at some distance from the Stations. At other Stations where the towns are close to the Railway Line, there is no accommodation near enough to the Stations for Native travellers who have to leave by an early train, or who arrive by a late one.

2. European travellers, being few probably, find shelter for a night in the Railway waiting rooms, but for the numerous Native travellers no such opportunity offers. Even if the Railway subordinates allow them to stay (which they probably would not) still there are no means of cooking, and though the mass of Native travellers are content with little, yet they certainly do not find even that little at Railway Stations.

3. The want of good Dhurrumsallas is therefore urgent at the Stations on the line already open, and it will be still more severely felt when the Railway through the Konkan is opened for traffic, as the towns in this part of the line are, with hardly an exception, at some distance from the stations.

4. The Committees for the administration of the Local Funds recently organized by Government, have fully recognized this necessity, and several projects have been forwarded for Dhurrumsallas on the Railway Line. But the Committees have so many calls on their limited funds that they cannot build at once all the Dhurrumsallas required, and the sums they are able to allot are wholly inadequate, at present prices, for raising buildings of proper appearance or of sufficient size.

5. It has therefore occurred to me that many wealthy Native gentlemen connected by trade or birth with the country traversed by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, might be disposed, if the facts were made known to them, to come forward and supply the funds for Dhurrumsallas thus urgently needed.

6. In this country it has always been properly considered an act of true charity to build Dhurrumsallas or Serais for poor travellers; and it is unnecessary therefore to urge on general grounds that money may be well bestowed on such an object.

7. A list is appended of the Stations at which Dhurrumsallas are required. It is proposed that each Dhurrumsalla be built by funds contributed by a single individual. The design will be prepared by Officers of the Public Works Department in consultation with the Local Committee or Municipal body, who will be responsible for the future maintenance of the Dhurrumsallas. For the ground, application will be made to Government; at many stations it is already available. It is further proposed that in each Dhurrumsalla a tablet be erected to record the name of the donor. The cost of this and of a well which will be required near each Dhurrumsalla, it is proposed to charge to the Local Funds.

8. With these remarks I beg to circulate the list of which Mr. Vinayakrao Wassoodeo has kindly consented to take charge.

Dhurrumsallas required near the Railway Stations between Bombay and Goozerat.

Name of Station.	Amount.	Name of Contributor.
	Rs.	
Grant Road - - -	1,00,000	The Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Bandora - - -	10,000	Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet.
Bhurodie in Mouje Paharee - -	5,000	Framjee Nussurwanjee.
Dysur for Ghore Bunder - -	8,000	Mrs. C. Furdonjee.
Manickpoor for Bassein - -	15,000	Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.
Verar for Agasch - - -	8,000	Roychund Deepchund by Premchund Roychund.
Nowlee Palghur for Kelwa Mahim -	8,000	
Boysur for Tarapoor Chinchnee -	10,000	
Midliance for Dhanoo - -	10,000	
Sunjan - - - -	8,000	
Wapee for Demaun - -	8,000	Roychund Deepchund by Premchund Roychund.
Balda Pardi, 10,000 Oodwada 25,000 Also for Maintenance 2,000	37,000	Lady Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Bulsar - - - -	15,000	Byramjee Manickjee Wadia of Surat.
Umulsar - - -	8,000	
Vejulpoor for Nowsaree - -	10,000	Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet.
Surat - - - -	- - -	Already provided by Cursetjee Furdonjee, Esquire.
Saen - - - -	12,000	Merbye, daughter of the late Furdonjee Sorabjee Paruck by Cursetjee Furdonjee, Esquire.
Keem - - - -	10,000	
Panolee - - - -	5,000	
Unklesur - - -	15,000	
Broach - - - -	20,000	The Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Chumargaum - - -	5,000	
Palej - - - -	5,000	
Wassud - - - -	10,000	
Annund - - - -	15,000	Roychund Deepchund by Premchand Roychund.
Neriad - - - -	12,000	
Mehmoodabad - - -	15,000	
Barejree - - - -	5,000	
Ahmedabad - - -		
One @ - - -	25,000	
One @ - - -	20,000	
One @ - - -	20,000	

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th July 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXIV. of 1865.

An Act to give effect to certain Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give effect to Warrants of Attorney to confess judgment in suits in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, which were executed on the first day of July 1862, being the date of the establishment of the said Court, or on the date of the passing of this Act, or on any intermediate day, and to Cognovits executed or given on any of the days abovementioned by any defendant in any suit pending in the same Court: And whereas it is also expedient to render valid judgments which have been signed on such Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits respectively, and executions and subsequent proceedings which have been sued out and taken thereon; It is enacted as follows :—

Judgment may be signed on Warrants and Cognovits executed or given between 1st July 1862 and the date of passing of this Act, or on either of these days.

1. Judgment may be signed in the said High Court upon every Warrant of Attorney and *Cognovit actionem* executed or given in or relating to proceedings in the same Court on the said first day of July 1862, or on the date of the passing of this Act, or on any intermediate day, in the same manner as judgments were signed in the late Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, upon Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits executed or given in or relating to proceedings in such Court; and all such Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits shall be subject, as nearly as circumstances permit, to all rules of Court and provisions of Acts of Parliament, which were in force at the time when the said High Court was established, and to which Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits given in or relating to proceedings in the said Supreme Court were then subject.

Judgments on such Warrants or Cognovits to be deemed decrees of the High Court.

2. A judgment entered up or signed on any Warrant of Attorney or Cognovit to which this Act extends, shall be deemed a decree of the said High Court, and may be executed and enforced accordingly.

Judgments on such Warrants or Cognovits to be as valid as if signed in the late Supreme Court.

3. Any judgment which has been signed on any such Warrant or Cognovit in the said High Court shall be deemed to be and always to have been as valid and effectual as if the same had been signed in the said Supreme Court upon a Warrant of Attorney or Cognovit given in that Court; and every writ of execution which has been sued out thereon, and every execution of any such writ, and all proceedings taken thereon, shall for all purposes be deemed and taken to be and always to have been as valid and effectual as if the same had been sued out of the said Supreme Court upon a judgment signed in the same Court upon a Warrant of Attorney or Cognovit given in or relating to proceedings in that Court; and no suit or other proceeding shall be commenced, prosecuted or carried on against any person for any thing done under or in pursuance of such judgment or execution which could not have been maintained if such judgment had been entered up in the said Supreme Court upon a Warrant of Attorney or Cognovit executed or given in or relating to proceedings in that Court, and the execution had been issued on such judgment.

Power to High Court to set aside or annul Warrants and Cognovits.

4. The said High Court shall have the same powers to set aside or annul any such Warrant or Cognovit, and any judgment signed thereon and any execution issued upon such judgment, as the said Supreme Court exercised with respect to Warrants of Attorney or Cognovits executed or given in or relating to proceedings in that Court, and to judgments entered up thereon and to executions upon such judgments.

5. Every Warrant of Attorney and Cognovit executed or given after the passing of this Act, in or relating to proceedings in the said High Court, or in any other High Court of Judicature in British India, and every judgment signed thereon, and all executions issued upon such judgments, shall be deemed null and void.

Warrants and Cognovits executed and given after the passing of this Act, to be void.

6. This Act may be extended, *mutatis mutandis*, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, by an order of the Governor in Council to be published in the Local *Government Gazette*.

This Act may be extended to the High Court at Bombay.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th July 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXV. OF 1865.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the duties of Customs on goods imported and exported by Sea.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law relating to Customs duties; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. Act XVII. of 1865 is repealed.

2. In lieu of the Customs duties authorized to be charged in Act VII. of 1859 *(to alter the duties of Customs on goods imported or exported by Sea)*, Act XXIII. of 1859 *(to alter the rates of duty on goods imported or exported by land from certain Foreign Territories into or from the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, respectively)*, Act X. of 1860 *(to amend Act VII., 1859, to alter the duties of Customs on goods imported or exported by Sea)*, Act XI. of 1862 *(to amend Act X. of 1860, to amend Act VII. of 1859)*, Act XXIII. of 1862 *(to amend Act XI. of 1862)*, and Act XXIII. of 1864 *(to amend the Law relating to the Customs duties on goods imported by Sea)*, there shall be levied and collected the duties specified in the two Schedules A. and B. annexed to this Act. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to alter the existing duties upon Salt and Opium, or to authorize the levy of duties in any free Port, or to affect the provisions of Act VI. of 1848 *(for equalizing the duties on goods imported and exported on Foreign and British bottoms, and for abolishing duties on goods carried from Port to Port in the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company)*, or to affect the provisions of the Consolidated Customs' Act.

Customs Duties to be levied as prescribed in the Schedules annexed to this Act.

3. So far as regards the Customs duty on the export of Saltpetre authorized to be levied by Schedule B. hereunto annexed, this Act shall take effect as if it had been passed and had received the assent of the Governor General on the ninth day of March 1865; and so far as regards the alterations made by this Act in Schedules A. and B. of the Customs duties which were authorized to be levied by Act XVII. of 1865, this Act shall take effect as if it had been passed and had received the assent of the Governor General on the first day of April 1865, and all duties which may have been levied from and after that date, other than those authorized to be levied according to Schedule B. annexed to this Act, shall be refunded. But save, as aforesaid, this Act shall take effect from the fourteenth day of July 1865.

4. This Act shall be cited as "The Indian Customs Duties' Act of 1865."

Short title.

SCHEDULE A.

Rates of Duty to be charged on the following goods imported by Sea into any Port in British India, not being a Free Port:—

1.	Bullion and Coin	Free.
2.	Precious Stones and Pearls	"
3.	Grain and Pulse	"
4.	Horses and other living Animals	"
5.	Ice	"
6.	Coal, Coke, Bricks, Chalk, and Stones	"
7.	Cotton Wool	"
8.	Wool	"
9.	Flax	"
10.	Hemp	"
11.	Jute	"
12.	Hides and Skins, raw	"
13.	Books	"
14.	Paper	"
15.	Maps, Prints, Music, and Works of Art	"
16.	Seeds when imported by any Public Society for gratuitous distribution	"
17.	Agricultural Implements	"

18.	Firewood	Free.
19.	Machinery used exclusively for purposes of Agriculture, Navigation, Mining, or Manufacture, or for Railway purposes, and materials forming necessary component parts of such machinery	„
	And the Officer in charge of the Custom House, subject to the orders of the Local Government, acting under the general instructions of the Government of India, shall decide what articles come within the definition of such machinery, or materials forming component parts thereof, and such decision shall be final in law.	
20.	Military and other Regulation Uniforms and Accoutrements when imported for private use by persons in the Public Service	„
21.	Guano and manures of all kinds	„
22.	Bottles	„
23.	Wines and Liqueurs	One Rupee the imperial gallon.
24.	Porter, Ale, Beer, Cider, and other similar fermented liquors	... ... One Anna the imperial gallon.
25.	Spirits	Three Rupees the imperial gallon, and the duty to be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London Proof.
	Provided that ten per cent. *ad valorem* shall be charged on all spirits used exclusively in Arts and Manufactures, or in Chemistry, subject to such Rules as the Local Governments shall from time to time prescribe for ascertaining that such spirits are unfit for use as a beverage, and incapable of being converted to that purpose. And the Officer in charge of the Custom House, subject to the general instructions of the Local Government, shall decide what spirits fall within the proviso, and his decision thereon shall be final in law.	
26.	Iron (which shall not be taken to include iron-mongery, cutlery, or hardware)	One per cent. *ad valorem.*
27.	Hops	One per cent. *ad valorem.*
28.	Tobacco, whether manufactured or not manufactured	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*
29.	Piece Goods	Five per cent. *ad valorem.*
30.	Twist	Three and a half per cent. *ad valorem.*
31.	All other articles not included in the above enumeration	Seven and a half per cent. *ad valorem.*

SCHEDULE B.

Rates of Duty to be charged upon goods exported by Sea to any Foreign Port, as defined in the Consolidated Customs' Act, from any Port in British India:—

1.	Bullion and Coin	Free.
2.	Precious Stones and Pearls	„
3.	Horses and other living Animals	„
4.	Rum	„
5.	Spirits	„
6.	Tobacco, and all preparations thereof	„
7.	Cotton Wool	„
8.	Flax	„
9.	Hemp	„
10.	Books	„
11.	Maps, Prints, and Works of Art	„
12.	Teak Timber	„
13.	Coal	„
14.	Iron	„
15.	Jute	„
16.	Coffee	„
17.	Tea	„

18.	Sugar	Free.	
19.	Wool	„	
20.	Hides and Skins, raw	„	
21.	Raw Silk and Silk Chussum	„	
22.	Grain and Pulse of all sorts ...	Two Annas the Indian maund	Of forty seers, of eighty tolas to the seer.
23.	Saltpetre	One Rupee the Indian maund	
24.	Indigo	Three Rupees the Indian maund	
25.	Lac Dye and Shell Lac ...	Four per cent. *ad valorem.*	
26.	All country articles not enumerated or named above ...	Three per cent. *ad valorem.*	

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 3rd August 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXVI OF 1865.

An Act to amend Act XXIX. of 1861 *(to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Indian Army).*

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the 83rd Article of War enacted in the said Act XXIX. of 1861 ; it is enacted as follows :—

Repeal of Article 83. I. The Article of War numbered 83 in the said Act XXIX. of 1861, is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof, the following Article of War shall be read and taken as Article 83 of the said Act XXIX. of 1861 :—

ARTICLE 83.

Punishment of light offences. The Commander-in-Chief in India shall, under the authority of the Governor General in Council, prescribe the minor punishments to which Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers shall, for light offences, be liable, without the intervention of a Court Martial; and shall specify the Officer or Officers by whom such minor punishment, and the extent thereof, may be awarded. But no such minor punishment shall be awarded by a Court Martial.

Construction. II. This Act shall be read and taken as part of the said Act XXIX. of 1861.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd of August 1865 :—

A Bill to make temporary provision for the decision of Civil Appeals in the Districts within the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is necessary, pending the establishment of the Chief Court in the Punjab under Act XXIII. of 1865, to make special provision for the decision of such Appeals as previously to the passing of Act XIX. of 1865 were heard by the Financial Commissioner : It is enacted

I. Until such time as Act XXIII. of 1865 shall come into operation, the Government of the Punjab may invest the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab with the powers of Judicial Commissioner, for the purpose of trying generally Appeals in respect of suits regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, anything in Act XIX. of 1865 to the contrary notwithstanding.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

WHEN Act XIX. of 1865 was passed, it was expected that a Chief Court of Judicature, consisting of two or more Judges, would immediately be established in the Punjab, under Act XXIII. of 1865.

Circumstances have, however, arisen to delay the establishment of such a Court, and the Judicial Commissioner alone being unequal to the disposal of the additional Appellate work thrown upon him by the operation of Act XIX. of 1865, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has recommended a temporary suspension of the provisions of that Act so far as they prohibit the cognizance of suits connected with land by the Revenue Courts of the Province.

It seems sufficient, in order to effect the object in view, to pass a short Act enabling the Financial Commissioner as heretofore, and until the establishment of a Chief Court, to hear Appeals in suits connected with land, and this it is proposed to do by empowering the Lieutenant Governor to invest him with the powers of Judicial Commissioner.

SIMLA,
The 2nd August 1865. } W. GREY.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 566.

Simla, the 31st July 1865.

Notifications.—Doctor P. Cullen, Civil Surgeon, Wurda District, is placed in charge of the Wurda District Jail, and is invested with the powers of a Magistrate to be exercised within the precincts of that Jail.

No. 575.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Gastrell, Boundary Commissioner, to officiate as Deputy Surveyor General of India, with the superintendence of the Revenue Surveys, from the date on which he may receive charge of those duties from Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. Robinson.

No. 610.

The 1st August 1865.

Lieutenant M. O. Poole, Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Burmah, is granted preparatory leave for thirty days commencing from the 1st July, to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

Lieutenant Poole made over charge of his Office to Captain M. B. S. Lloyd, Deputy Commissioner, Toungoo, on the afternoon of the same date.

No. 622.

The 2nd August 1865.

Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament XXIV. and XXV. Vic., Cap. 104, Section 7, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Charles Binny Trevor to officiate as the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence of the Hon'ble Sir Barnes Peacock, or until further orders.

No. 628.

The 3rd August 1865.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Whitley Stokes to be Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, Legislative Branch, from the 23rd May last.

No. 630.

Under Section 12 of Act II. of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Presidency College (Calcutta) in Engineering to the Calcutta University, with effect from the 1st of January last.

No. 633.

Mr. Baden H. Powell is appointed to officiate as Post Master General of the Punjab and Sindh, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. R. Hogg, or until further orders.

No. 636.

Doctor A. N. E. Riddell, Civil Surgeon of Chanda in the Central Provinces, is permitted to resign the appointment, and his services are replaced at disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 646.

Mr. H. H. Butts, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, is invested with the full powers of a Magistrate described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

No. 648.

Ragho Myral, Naib Tehseeldar of Omrair in the Nagpore District in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers described in Section 6 of Act XIV. of 1865, to be exercised within the limits of the Omrair Tehseel.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 1570.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 31st July 1865.

Notifications.—Major F. E. A. Chamier, Settlement Officer of Durriabad in Oudh, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months, under the Rules applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ, from the 20th August 1865, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1572.

Mr. W. Glynn, Deputy Commissioner of Oonao in Oudh, returned to his duty on the forenoon of the 13th July, from the leave granted him in G. O. No. 1250, dated 10th June 1865.

No. 1574.

Mr. H. B. Harington, Assistant Settlement Officer of Durriabad in Oudh, obtained privilege leave of absence for one month from the 19th May 1865.

No. 1576.

Mr. T. Shepherd, Deputy Commissioner in British Burmah, reported his arrival in India on the 13th July, from the leave granted to him in Notification No. 290, dated 31st May 1864.

No. 1578.

Captain J. G. Bell, Deputy Commissioner of Mehkur, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, returned to his duty on the forenoon of the 15th June, from the privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 1116, dated 22nd May last.

No. 1588.

The 2nd August 1865.

Lieutenant E. S. Ludlow, 25th Madras Native Infantry, and Probationary Assistant in Mysore, has passed the examination in Canarese prescribed for Officers attached to the Mysore Commission.

No. 1595.

The services of Messrs. F. Venning and F. D. Bullock, of the Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for employment in that Province.

No. 1600.

The 3rd August 1865.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the Notification No. 101, dated 22nd March, extending the provisions of Act XXII. of 1864 to the Cantonments of Mysore and Bangalore.

No. 1604.

Lieutenant G. G. Young, Officiating Settlement Officer of Seetapore, is granted, under the rules applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ, twenty days' leave from the 15th ultimo, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Calcutta preparatory to applying for leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr. O. Wood, Assistant Settlement Officer of Hurdui, will officiate as Settlement Officer of Seetapore until further orders.

No. 1606.

Lieutenant T. A. Scott, Assistant Commissioner of Hoshungabad in the Central Provinces, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months from the 1st instant, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1608.

Captain E. F. H. Armstrong, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Class, Mysore, returned to his duty on the 7th July from the privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 1361, dated 26th June 1865.

No. 1610.

Major A. R. E. Hutchinson, Political Agent at Gwalior, returned to his duty on the 14th July from the leave granted him in G. O. No. 1127, dated 22nd May 1865.

A. Colvin,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 274.

Establishment.

Simla, the 29th July 1865.

Notifications.—Sergeant J. Edmunds, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, having, at his own request, been remanded to the 24th Brigade, Royal Artillery, in G. O. C. C. of the 10th July 1865, is struck off the list of Public Works Accountants.

No. 275.

The 31st July 1865.

Sergeant W. Jenkins, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, is allowed twelve months' leave of absence on medical certificate, with effect from the 21st January 1865.

No. 276.

Errata.—The following alterations are directed to be made in Public Works Department Notification No. 132 of the 7th April 1865:—

Substitute *Rajpootana* for the words "Central Provinces" after the name of Sergeant T. J. Jennings. Omit the word "temporary" after the name of Corporal P. Barrow. Omit the name of "2nd Corporal T. Walton, &c."

No. 277.

The 1st August 1865.

Public Works Department Notification No. 171, dated 13th May 1865, bringing the undermentioned subordinates of the Madras Presidency on the Public Works Establishment under the Government of India, and posting them to Mysore, is hereby cancelled:—

Mr. W. H. Walton, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

Sergeant J. Cairns, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

No. 278.

The 3rd August 1865.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following *special* promotions of Officers and Subordinates attached to the Lighthouses Divisions, with effect from the dates specified:—

Lieutenant J. M. McNeile, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (with local rank of Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade), to be Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the 1st November 1863.

Mr. C. W. Hope, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to be Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, from the 20th May 1865.

Mr. J. H. White, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, to be a permanent Supervisor, 2nd Grade, from 1st April 1865, with local rank of 1st Grade.

Mr. T. Nelson, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is appointed a permanent Supervisor, 2nd Grade, from 1st April 1865.

No. 279.

The following transfers have been made in the Public Works Department of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 1st June 1865:—

Lieutenant P. Montgomerie, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, from the Upper Godavery Circle to the Eastern Division.

Mr. W. Tyndall, C. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, from the Upper Godavery Circle to the 2nd Division, Great Northern Road.

Lieutenant E. M. Harvey, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Upper Godavery Circle to the 1st Division, Great Northern Road.

Conductor W. Phillips, Supervisor, 1st Grade, from the Irrigation Division to the 1st Division, Great Northern Road.

No. 280.

Mr. D. A. Gantzer, Accountant, 1st Grade, Public Works Department, British Burmah, and at present officiating as Deputy Controller in Hyderabad, is transferred in his substantive grade to Bengal, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. Gantzer will continue to officiate in his present post until the return of Mr. Nuttall from deputation.

Mr. G. Carpenter, Accountant, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, Mysore, is promoted to Accountant, 1st Grade, and transferred to the Central Provinces, *vice* Mr. W. Billings, appointed to act as a Deputy Controller, Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

Mr. G. A. James, Accountant, 4th Grade, Public Works Department, Bengal, is promoted to Accountant, 3rd Grade, and transferred to the Straits Settlement.

No. 281.

The following transfers and changes in the Public Works Department, British Burmah, are confirmed:—

Lieutenant W. P. Tomkins, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, at present attached to the Chief Engineer's Office, is transferred to the Rangoon Division.

Mr. E. Clementson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Thayetmyo Division to the Rangoon Division.

Mr. R. Gordon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rangoon Division, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Executive Engineer, Upper Pegu and Arracan Roads Division. He will proceed to take over charge from Mr. Magrath, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, as soon as he can be relieved from his present duties.

Mr. P. Magrath, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the officiating charge of the Upper Pegu and Arracan Roads Division, and placed under the orders of the Executive Engineer, Rangoon Division. Mr. Magrath will make over charge of his Division to Mr. R. Gordon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rangoon Division.

No. 14F.

REVENUE.—FORESTS.

The 2nd August 1865.

Erratum.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 219, dated 18th August 1864, replacing the services of Major C. H. Strutt, R. A., at the disposal of the Military Department, for, "with effect from the date of joining," read, "with effect from the date of his being relieved of his duties in the Forest Department."

With reference to the above, it is notified that Major Strutt was relieved from duty in the Forest Department on the 31st December 1864.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. A.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1644.

Simla, the 28th July 1865.

Notification—The following Home Accounts of the Government of India for 1863-64 and an Estimated Account for 1864-65, together with other Statements connected therewith, are published for general information :—

No. 1.

AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME

RECEIPTS.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balance, 1st May 1863				5,248,910 7 7
India 4 per cent. Stock, created in exchange for a like amount of Debentures paid off ...				2,441,000 0 0
Amount received for Bills of Exchange on India				8,979,521 7 1
Miscellaneous Home Receipts:				
In reduction of Civil Charges:				
Interest realized from investment of Cash Balance, &c.	124,405 5 7			
Fees, subscriptions to widows' funds, &c.	11,728 10 11			
On account of maintenance of lunatics	346 16 1			
Passage and outfit	49 0 6			
Her Majesty's Treasury on account of Malta and Alexandria Telegraph	8,391 6 4			
The War Office, for two years' rent of Warley Barracks	3,000 0 0			
Sale proceeds of surplus books, unserviceable stores, stamps, &c. ...	912 7 3			
		148,863 6 8		
Value of stores at the late depôt at Warley taken by the War Department	33,163 7 9			
Proceeds of sale of Newstreet Warehouse	6,523 10 0			
Balance of proceeds of the sale of the Indian Navy frigates *Punjab* and *Assaye*	22,499 14 4			
		62,186 12 1		
			211,049 18 9	
In reduction of Military charges:				
Amount recovered from the War Office in respect of depôt and recruiting charges, &c., of Her Majesty's regiments serving in India, for the years 1855-56 to 1860-61		213,433 9 0		
Passage of Officers and Troops		276 8 1		
			213,709 17 1	
				424,759 15 10
Amount received from Her Majesty's Treasury and other public Departments:				
In repayment of advances in India on account of the emigration of coolies.			16,285 2 8	
Do. expenses of Madras Troops employed at Labuan			4,916 10 0	
Do. pensions paid in India to out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital			8,734 14 11	
Do. Naval supplies			30,295 4 9	
				60,231 12 4
Miscellaneous receipts on account of India				153,736 13 1
Subscriptions on account of the Civil, Military, and other provident Funds of India ...				60,157 19 2
Carried forward .. .. £.				17,368,317 15 1

No. 1.

TREASURY of the GOVERNMENT of *India*, from 1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864.

DISBURSEMENTS.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
India 4 per cent. Debentures paid off										7,968,500	0	0
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA:												
DEBT:												
Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock	...		...	629,970	1	6						
Interest on Loans contracted in England:												
East India Bonds	124,599	17	0									
India 4 per cent. Debentures ...	413,174	1	11									
India 5 per cent. Stock	786,005	0	0									
India 4 per cent. Stock	48,820	0	0									
				1,372,598	18	11						
CIVIL CHARGES:							2,002,569	0	5			
Home Establishment:												
Salaries of the Secretary of State, Under-Secretaries of State, Members of the Council of India, Secretaries and Officers of the Secretary of State for India in Council, Assistant Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and Clerk ...	117,107	12	8									
Auditor and Assistants under Act 21 & 22 Vict., c. 106, s. 52	2,151	18	11									
Stores Department: Wages of Labourers, Cartage, Lighterage, Dock Dues, &c.	11,489	18	11									
Law charges	5,287	12	9									
Bank of England for management of debt	9,444	3	9									
Postage of despatches to and from India	2,807	7	11									
Office Contingencies:												
Rent, rates, taxes, coals, gas, candles, furniture and repairs, books, maps and charts, printing, stationery, stamps, book-binding, advertisements, postage, and various petty charges	22,831	4	6									
				171,119	19	5						
Amount paid under postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury				51,860	1	6						
Persian Gulf Telegraph Cable				306,006	15	8						
Telegraph land Lines through Turkey				22,983	4	9						
Ditto ditto through Persia				10,675	13	3						
Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, on account of the mail service between Bussorah and Bagdad				2,100	0	0						
On account of Red Sea and India Telegraph				18,027	0	0						
Ditto Mission to the Court of Persia				15,000	0	0						
Pensions and retired allowances				228,449	18	6						
Compensation pensions to Officers and petty Officers, &c., of the Maritime Service of the East India Company...				18,468	9	7						
Furlough and absentee allowances				72,091	13	10						
New India Office				46,534	19	7						
Carried forward ... £.				963,317	16	1	2,002,569	0	5	7,968,500	0	0

No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home

		£. s. d.
Brought forward		17,368,317 15 1
Receipts,—*continued.*		
Indian Railway and other Guaranteed Companies:		
Instalments of capital, &c., under their respective Deeds of Contract:	£. s. d.	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company	665,273 0 0	
East Indian Railway Company	2,116,627 0 0	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company	1,461,272 0 0	
Great Southern of India Railway Company . .	233,000 0 0	
Madras Railway Company	531,946 0 0	
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla, and Punjab and Delhi Railways) . .	1,064,510 10 0	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	63,177 0 0	
		6,135,805 10 0
Carried forward .. £.		23,504,123 5 1

Treasury of the Government of *India*, from 1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864,—*continued*.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	963,317	16	1	2,002,569	0	5	7,968,500	0	0
DISBURSEMENTS,—*continued*.									
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA,—*continued*.									
CIVIL CHARGES,—*continued*.									
New Stores Warehouses	19,613	15	0						
East India Company, for expenses in respect of their capital stock, and dividends..	3,039	18	0						
Poplar Fund: Pensions and expenses of Hospital ...	4,167	6	2						
Annual donation to Bengal Civil Fund	2,500	0	0						
Gratuities, subscriptions to charities, and relief to distressed natives of India	1,164	12	10						
Maintenance of lunatics from India	7,600	2	1						
Transport of convicts from India to Western Australia .	323	4	10						
Passage and outfit of the Governor General of India, Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, Chaplains, Professors, School-masters, Civil Engineers, &c.	8,135	0	0						
Examination expenses, and allowances of candidates for the Civil Service of India, and Civil Engineers ...	8,912	7	10						
Expenses on account of Officers acquiring scientific knowledge	633	12	10						
Agents at the outports and abroad, salaries and expenses	2,205	19	2						
Expenses in connection with the introduction of Cinchona Plants into India	2,062	19	6						
Medals	10,529	17	4						
Indian Law Commission	3,000	0	0						
Indian Sanitary Commission	3,250	0	0						
Indian Accounts Commission	4,968	2	0						
Expenses connected with the International Exhibition of 1862	1,258	2	10						
Allowances to Officers for special services; expenses of Commission of Inquiry to consider memorials of Indian Officers, &c.	2,354	3	7						
				1,049,037	0	1			
MILITARY CHARGES:	£.	s.	d.						
Effective.									
Cost of education of Officers and Cadets at Chatham and Sandhurst, and of Assistant Surgeons at Chatham . .	12,230	10	1						
Passage of Officers and Troops ...	174,357	3	9						
The Imperial Government for troops serving in India	550,000	0	0						
Furlough allowances	161,410	5	2						
Miscellaneous	10	0	0						
				898,007	19	0			
Non-effective.									
The Imperial Government on account of retired pay, &c., of troops serving or having served in India; Act 25 & 26 Vict., c. 27	245,000	0	0						
Retired pay, including Colonels' allowances...	768,071	14	4						
Pensions, Lord Clive's Fund	151,971	5	9						
				1,165,043	0	1			
							2,063,050	19	1
MARINE CHARGES:									
Furlough and absentee allowances				2,654	0	4			
Pensions and retired allowances				53,950	10	11			
Commutation of pensions of Officers of the late Indian Navy				30,896	3	5			
Passage from India of Officers of the late Indian Navy on abolition of that service				232	0	0			
							87,732	14	8
									5,202,389	14	3
Carried forward ... ... £.									13,170,889	14	3

No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	23,504,123	5	1

Receipts,—*continued.*

£.	23,504,123	5	1

Having examined the account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government Vict., cap. 106, that all sums of money, stores, and property specified therein, as received and disbursed by the the vouchers, documents, and authorities connected therewith are complete and satisfactory.

India Audit Office, 14 December 1864.

Treasury of the Government of *India*, from 1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864,—*continued*.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward							13,170,889	14	3
DISBURSEMENTS,—*continued*.									
PAYMENTS IN ENGLAND INCLUDED AS CHARGES IN THE INDIAN ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS:									
Military and other stores	388,128	7	4						
On account of contract for constructing pier at Madras...	5,507	11	2						
Do. do. Carwar (Sedashegar) pier ...	5,396	12	10						
Freight of stores	6,488	5	6						
				405,520	16	10			
Dividends on the Indian Transfer Loan				75,833	13	3			
Guaranteed interest on the capital of Railway and other Companies under their respective Deeds of Contract, including interest on Debenture Bonds:									
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company	206,091	10	7						
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company ...	18,869	13	8						
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	69,662	0	0						
East Indian Railway Company	1,005,064	11	6						
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company	512,878	14	0						
Great Southern of India Railway Company	35,162	13	11						
Madras Railway Company	336,009	0	9						
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla, and Punjab and Delhi Railways)	238,687	18	7						
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	34,649	2	1						
				2,457,075	5	1			
MISCELLANEOUS:									
Interest of India debt paid by Bills on London ...	1,229	19	9						
Purchase of horses	5,338	6	11						
Burmah and Persian Donation Batta	311	19	6						
Payments to His Highness Maharaja Duleep Sing ...	136,440	14	8						
Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818 ...	5,157	17	1						
Admiralty Claims for Naval supplies, &c.	80,374	13	10						
Advances on account of Indian pay, &c.	6,735	16	3						
				235,589	8	0			
							3,174,019	3	2
DISBURSEMENTS IN ENGLAND IN RESPECT OF SUMS RECEIVED OR RECOVERABLE IN INDIA:									
Advances to the Civil, Military, and other Provident Funds of India ..				531,539	8	7			
Annuities paid in England chargeable to the Indian Civil Annuity Funds				257,508	4	4			
Her Majesty's Post-master General on account of postage collected in India				39,705	4	10			
Family remittances, remittances by Administrators General, soldiers' deposits, &c.				256,259	8	6			
Prize money				27,715	14	0			
							1,112,728	0	3
Indian Railway and other Guaranteed Companies on account of Stores, Establishment Charges, &c.:									
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company				287,250	18	8			
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company...				3,489	7	9			
Eastern Bengal Railway Company				20,614	18	2			
East Indian Railway Company				514,389	6	8			
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company				196,187	3	1			
Great Southern of India Railway Company				14,062	17	2			
Madras Railway Company				223,861	12	7			
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla, and Punjab and Delhi Railways)				177,104	11	1			
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company				13,251	9	3			
							1,450,212	4	5
							18,907,849	2	1
Balance on 30th April 1864							4,596,274	3	0
						£.	23,404,123	5	1

George Friend, Acountant General.

of India, from 1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864, I beg to report, in terms of the 52nd Section of the 21 & 22 Officers of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council, have been duly accounted for, and that

G. I. Jameson, Major-General,
Auditor.

No. 2. ... ...

AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME

RECEIPTS.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Balance, 1st May 1864				4,596,274
Amount received for Bills of Exchange on India				6,789,473
MISCELLANEOUS HOME RECEIPTS:				
In reduction of Civil Charges:				
Interest realized from investment of Cash Balance, &c.	124,326			
Fees, subscriptions to Widows' Funds, &c.	11,432			
On account of maintenance of lunatics	354			
Her Majesty's Treasury on account of Malta and Alexandria Telegraph	6,439			
The War Office for one and a half years' rent of Warley Barracks	2,250			
On account of Stamps, Fines, &c.	4,716			
		149,517		
Balance of proceeds of the sale of Stores Warehouses in Leadenhall Street		38,283		
			187,800	
In reduction of Military Charges:				
Passage of Officers and Troops			7,294	
				195,094
Amount received from Her Majesty's Treasury and other public Departments:				
In repayment of advances in India on account of the emigration of coolies			44,673	
Do. expenses of Madras troops employed at Labuan			2,869	
Do. pensions paid in India to out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital			7,972	
Do. Naval supplies			51,367	
				106,881
Miscellaneous receipts on account of India				82,631
Subscriptions on account of the Civil, Military, and other Provident Funds of India ...				62,378
Carried forward ... ... £.				11,832,731

... ... No. 2.

TREASURY of the GOVERNMENT of *India*, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865.

DISBURSEMENTS.			£.	£.
East India Bonds paid off			20,000	
India 4 per cent. Debentures paid off			166,500	
				186,500
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA:				
DEBT:		£.		
Dividends to proprietors of East India Stock		629,970		
Interest on Loans contracted in England:	£.			
East India Bonds	139,999			
India 4 per cent. Debentures ...	197,480			
India 5 per cent. Stock	786,005			
India 4 per cent. Stock	97,640			
		1,221,124		
CIVIL CHARGES:			1,851,094	
Home Establishment:				
Salaries of the Secretary of State, Under-Secretaries of State, Members of the Council of India, Secretaries and Officers of the Secretary of State for India in Council, Assistant Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief and Clerk, Assistant to Director of Transports at the Admiralty, and Member of the London Medical Board ..	117,795			
Auditor and Assistants, under Act 21 & 22 Vict., c. 106, s. 52	2,152			
Stores Department: Wages of Labourers, Cartage, Lighterage, Dock Dues, &c.	13,434			
Law charges	3,714			
Bank of England and Bank of Ireland for management of debt	10,313			
Postage of despatches to and from India	4,647			
Office Contingencies:				
Rent, rates, taxes, coals, gas, candles, furniture and repairs, books, maps and charts, printing, stationery, stamps, book-binding, advertisements, postage, and various petty charges	21,049			
		173,104		
Amount paid under postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury		46,785		
Indo-European Telegraph		9,132		
Telegraph land Lines through Turkey		1,539		
Ditto ditto through Persia		428		
Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, on account of the mail service between Bussorah and Bagdad		2,400		
On account of Red Sea and India Telegraph		18,027		
Ditto Mission to the Court of Persia		12,000		
Ditto Her Majesty's Establishments in China ...		33,843		
Pensions and retired allowances		220,619		
Compensation pensions to Officers and petty Officers, &c., of the Maritime Service of the East India Company...		16,432		
Carried forward ... £.		534,339	1,851,094	186,500

No. 2.—An Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home

		£.
	Brought forward ...	11,832,731
Receipts,—*continued.*		
Indian Railway and other Guaranteed Companies:		
Instalments of capital, &c., under their respective Deeds of Contract:	£.	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company	721,041	
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company	54,000	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	200,000	
East Indian Railway Company...	1,974,908	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company	281,844	
Great Southern of India Railway Company	2,500	
Madras Railway Company	555,952	
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla, and Punjab and Delhi Railways)	30,525	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	117,405	
		3,938,175
Carried forward ... £.		15,770,906

Treasury of the Government of *India*, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865,—*continued.*

	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward	534,339	1,851,094	186,500
DISBURSEMENTS,—*continued.*			
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA,—*continued.*			
CIVIL CHARGES,—*continued.*			
Furlough and absentee allowances	68,020		
New India Office	118,797		
Purchase of land for improving the site of the India Office and the approaches thereto	13,371		
New Stores Warehouses	15,586		
East India Company, for expenses in respect of their capital stock and dividends	2,840		
Poplar Fund, pensions, and expenses of Hospital ...	3,554		
Annual donation to Bengal Civil Fund	2,500		
Gratuities, subscriptions to charities, and relief to distressed natives of India	2,097		
Gratuities to families of Officers killed in action ...	345		
Maintenance of lunatics from India	7,596		
Transport of convicts from India to Western Australia. .	676		
Passage and outfit of Commander-in-Chief at Madras, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, Chaplains, Professors, School-masters, Civil Engineers, &c.	8,658		
Examination expenses and allowances of candidates for the Civil Service of India, and Civil Engineers ...	7,069		
Expenses on account of Officers acquiring scientific knowledge	1,080		
Agents at the outports and abroad: salaries and expenses	2,290		
Expenses in connexion with the introduction of Cinchona Plants into India	371		
Medals	1,500		
Indian Law Commission	3,986		
Indian Accounts Commission	4,276		
Allowances to Officers under special circumstances, cost of manufacture and printing stock certificates, &c. ...	3,525		
		802,476	
MILITARY CHARGES:			
Effective.	£.		
Cost of education of Officers and Cadets at Chatham and Sandhurst	9,914		
Passage of Officers and Troops ...	182,244		
The Imperial Government for troops serving in India	805,000		
Furlough allowances	169,413		
Miscellaneous	24		
		1,166,595	
Non-Effective.			
The Imperial Government on account of retired pay, &c., of troops serving or having served in India—Act 25 & 26 Vict., c. 27	217,750		
Retired pay, including Colonels' allowances	775,209		
Pensions, Lord Clive's Fund	127,759		
		1,120,718	
			2,287,313
MARINE CHARGES:			
Furlough and absentee allowances		1,467	
Pensions and retired allowances		54,084	
Commutation of pensions of Officers of the late Indian Navy		941	
Passage from India of Officers of the late India Navy, on abolition of that service		120	
			56,612
			4,007,495
Carried forward ... ... £.			5,183,995

No. 2.—An Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home

	£.
Brought forward ...	15,770,906
Receipts,—*continued.*	
	15,770,906

Treasury of the Government of *India*, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865,—*continued*.

		£.
Brought forward		5,183,995
DISBURSEMENTS,—*continued*.		
PAYMENTS IN ENGLAND INCLUDED AS CHARGES IN THE INDIAN ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS:		
	£.	£.
Military and other stores	701,579	
On account of contract for constructing Carwar (Sedashegar) Pier	1,197	
Freight of stores	9,941	
		712,717
Dividends on the Indian Transfer Loan		72,837
Guaranteed Interest on the capital of Railway and other Companies, under their respective Deeds of Contract, including Interest on Debenture Bonds:		
	£.	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company	233,859	
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company ...	19,019	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	73,104	
East Indian Railway Company	1,089,762	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company	573,965	
Great Southern of India Railway Company	42,302	
Madras Railway Company	355,232	
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla, and Punjab and Delhi Railways)	261,765	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	37,861	
		2,686,869
MISCELLANEOUS:		
Interest of India debt paid by Bills on London ...	1,190	
Purchase of horses and sheep	6,662	
Burmah and Persian donation batta	226	
Payments to His Highness Maharajah Duleep Sing ...	20,600	
Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818 ...	3,787	
Amount of Bills drawn from Persia for disbursements on account of the Government of India	7,827	
Kurrachee Harbour engineering expenses	737	
Advances on account of Indian Pay, &c.	7,153	
		48,182
		3,520,605
DISBURSEMENTS IN ENGLAND IN RESPECT OF SUMS RECEIVED OR RECOVERABLE IN INDIA:		
Advances to the Civil, Military, and other provident Funds of India ...		537,555
Annuities paid in England, chargeable to the Indian Civil Annuity Funds		247,664
Her Majesty's Post-master General on account of postage collected in India		41,501
Family remittances, remittances by Administrators General, soldiers' deposits, &c.		232,236
Prize money		56,609
		1,115,565
Indian Railway and other Guaranteed Companies on account of Stores, Establishment Charges, &c.:		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company		222,596
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company		2,346
Eastern Bengal Railway Company		80,175
East Indian Railway Company		489,116
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company		390,310
Great Southern of India Railway Company		59,196
Madras Railway Company		541,367
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla, and Punjab and Delhi Railways)		245,628
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company		5,116
		2,035,850
		11,856,015
Balance on 30th April 1865		3,914,891
	£.	15,770,906

No. 3.

AN ACCOUNT of the DEBTS and CREDITS in *England* of the GOVERNMENT of *India*, on the 1st May 1865.

DEBTS.		
East India Bonds :	£.	£.
Bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum	3,096,000	
Bonds not bearing interest	20,917	
		3,116,917
Four per cent. debenture loan, capital of the loan		4,868,000
Five per cent. stock, capital of the stock		15,720,100
Four per cent. stock, ditto		2,441,000
Dividends on the capital stock of the East India Company, unclaimed		10,091
Amount owing for export stores and miscellaneous claims		91,954
Imperial Government: Admiralty and War Office claims		122,376
Unclaimed prize money, applicable to Lord Clive's Fund (Acts 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 61, and 9 Geo. 4, c. 50)		48,146
	£.	
Poplar fund, including unclaimed wages of seamen, &c.	226,244	
Unclaimed prize money, applicable to Poplar fund (Acts 1 & 2, Geo. 4, c. 61, and 9 Geo. 4, c. 50)	27,450	
		253,694
Bills of Exchange from India, unpaid	....	4,238
Indian Railway and other Guaranteed Companies: amount remaining in the Home Treasury to the credit of the following Companies, after deducting sums drawn in India (partly estimated) in excess of capital paid into the Indian Treasuries :—		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company	32,069	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	1,688	
East Indian Railway Company	1,124,467	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company	297,397	
Great Southern of India Railway Company	74,443	
Madras Railway Company	415,032	
Scinde Railway Company, including Indus Flotilla, and Punjab and Delhi Railways	728,657	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	57,187	
	2,730,940	
Deduct,—due by the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company, amount of payments in excess of receipts in England and in India (partly estimated)	10,819	
		2,720,121
	£.	29,397,537

No. 3.—AN ACCOUNT of the Debts and Credits in England, &c.,—*continued.*

CREDITS.

		£.
Cash and securities		3,914,891
Military and other public stores remaining unshipped		61,835
Computed value of buildings and lands, *viz.*,—	£.	
Warley Barracks, near Brentwood, Essex	60,000	
Store Warehouse, Belvidere Road, Lambeth	60,000	
New India Office	218,800	
Land for improving the site of the India Office and the approaches thereto	15,000	
		353,800
Indian Railways, &c.: amount of interest paid in England and in India on capital of Railway and other Guaranteed Companies, under their respective Deeds of Contract, deducting therefrom amount received in India (partly estimated) applicable to the repayment of such interest		10,228,345
	£.	14,558,871

Brought down amount of Debts	£.	29,397,537
Ditto ditto Credits		14,558,871
Debts in excess	£.	14,838,866

The above, on the one hand, is exclusive of the amount owing to Proprietors of India Stock for their capital; and on the other hand, of the Guarantee or Security Fund formed under the provisions of the Act 3 and 4 Will. 4, c. 85.

No. 4.

A LIST of the ESTABLISHMENT of the SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL of *India*, and the SALARIES and ALLOWANCES payable in respect thereof, on 1st May 1865.

	Number.	Salaries and Allowances.
		£.
Secretary of State, Under-Secretaries of State, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, and Members of Council	19	28,450
Correspondence Department: consisting of eighty-seven officers and clerks	87	44,042
Accountant General's Department: consisting of twenty-six officers and clerks	26	12,968
Director General of Stores Department: consisting of twenty officers and clerks, and fifteen Examiners and Assistant Examiners of Stores	35	11,752
Official Director of Indian Railway Companies, Standing Counsel, Solicitor, Clerk of the Works and Draughtsman, Geographer, Librarian and Clerk, Reporter of the Products of India and Clerk, Keeper of the Museum and Assistant, and Examining Physician	13	7,850
Office-keepers, hall porters, and messengers	50	5,695
Superintendent of charwomen, and seven charwomen	8	370
Portion of the former Establishment of the Board of Control, retained at the Office in Cannon Row, in charge of records and papers, consisting of one officer and one clerk, messengers, house-keeper, and female servants	8	976
	246	112,103
Labourers in the Department of the Director General of Stores	96	6,198
	342	118,301
Allowances payable to clerks, messengers, charwomen, and labourers temporarily employed	... ...	4,863

No. 5.

AN ACCOUNT of new or increased SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, or PENSIONS granted or created in *Great Britain*, between 1st May 1864 and 30th April 1865.

SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENTS.	AMOUNT PER ANNUM.		
Nil.			
PENSIONS.	£.	s.	d.
Acting Master George Aers, late Indian Navy, special compassionate allowance in consideration of his services	150	0	0
B. H. Bodington, labourer in the Department of the Director General of Stores, incapacitated for further service by an accident whilst on duty	10	8	0
Four children of the late H. G. Baylis, Mate Pilot, Bengal Establishment, pensions to which they had been admitted in India, made payable in this country	62	2	0
Mrs. Ellen Curnin, widow of Mr. J. Curnin, Assay Master in the Bengal Mint, in consideration of her necessitous condition	30	0	0
Mrs. E. Clifford, mother of Lieutenant R. Clifford, 1st Punjab Cavalry, killed at the Umbeyla Pass in 1863	40	0	0
Mr. H. T. Carmichael, late Lieutenant of Her Majesty's 108th Foot, a compassionate allowance	80	0	0
Mrs. A. Davidson, widow of John Davidson, late 1st class Engineer, Indian Navy, pension to which she had been admitted in India, made payable in this country	75	0	0
The Countess of Elgin and Kincardine, as a mark of the high sense entertained by the Secretary of State for India in Council, of the valuable services of the late Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and in consideration of his premature death	1,000	0	0
Mrs. Rebecca Filby, widow of Branch Pilot J. B. Filby, pension to which she had been admitted in India, made payable in this country	115	0	0
Mrs. Ann Fenwick, widow of Andrew Fenwick, formerly a messenger at the East India House, in consideration of her necessitous condition	13	0	0
Mrs. J. L. H. Gillies, widow of Lieutenant W. A. B. Gillies, Bengal Royal Artillery, killed in action at the Umbeyla Pass in 1863, for herself and daughter	74	0	0
Adeline Mary Harding and Elizabeth Fanny Harding, children of Major G. W. Harding, Bombay Staff Corps, killed at the Umbeyla Pass (£20 per annum each) in 1863 ...	40	0	0
Mr. B. B. Hennington, formerly Book-binder to the Office, under the peculiar circumstances of his case	80	0	0
Mrs. G. M. Harris, widow of the late Assistant Chaplain J. P. Harris, Bengal Establishment, in consideration of the important and peculiar nature of the services rendered by her and her late husband, during the siege of Lucknow	100	0	0
Mrs. M. A. Higgens, widow of Branch Pilot J. Higgens, Bengal Establishment, for herself and five children, pension to which she had been admitted in India, made payable in this country	187	7	0
Sir Henry Hayes Lawrence, Bart., as a mark of the sense entertained by the Secretary of State for India in Council, of the eminent services of his grandfather, the late Sir Henry Lawrence, K. C. B., during his long career in India, and especially in the defence of the Residency of Lucknow	1,000	0	0
Lieutenant W. H. Mackenzie, late 5th Bombay Native Infantry, in consideration of the state of his mind, and as an addition to the pension he receives under the Regulations, so as to raise the total amount to £100 per annum	54	7	6
E. G. Purchase, labourer in the Department of the Director General of Stores, incapacitated for further service by an accident whilst on duty	31	4	0
Mrs. Stewart, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Stewart, C. B., Royal Bengal Engineers, in consideration of the highly meritorious services of her late husband ...	250	0	0
Carried forward ... ... £.	3,342	8	6

No. 5.—An Account of new or increased Salaries, &c.,—*continued.*

		Amount per annum.		
		£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward ...	3,342	8	6
Pensions,—*continued.*				
The undermentioned discharged soldiers who have held the rank of Serjeant during the period prescribed by the Regulations, granted pensions in addition to their pensions from the Military Fund:—				
Bengal.	£. s. d.			
Serjeant Major John Browne	... 27 7 6			
Conductor William Barker	... 27 7 6			
Conductor Daniel McKay	... 27 7 6			
Sub-Conductor William Collar...	... 27 7 6			
Sub-Conductor George Vernie	... 18 5 0			
Madras.				
Serjeant Major James Bond	... 27 7 6			
Serjeant Philip Brown	... 18 5 0			
Serjeant Duncan Clark	.. 18 5 0			
Serjeant Thomas Fast	... 18 5 0			
Serjeant Clarence Linden	... 18 5 0			
Bombay.				
Sub-Conductor Thomas Hughes..	... 27 7 6			
Sub-Conductor John Vickers	... 18 5 0			
Sub-Conductor Robert Law	... 18 5 0			
Serjeant William Ryan	... 18 5 0			
Serjeant John Thompson	... 18 5 0			
		328	10	0
	£.	3,670	18	6

No. 6.

Allowances, Compensations, and Superannuations granted between the 1st May 1864 and the 30th April 1865, under Act 21 and 22 Vict., c. 106.

Name.	Office.	Period of service.	Age.	Salary and Allowances.			Annual Pension.		
		Years.	*Years.*	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Robert William Husband ...	Messenger	20	37	97	6	8	64	17	9
Robert Gibbs	Labourer	46	69	59	6	0	39	17	4
W. Burrowes	Ditto	42	55	54	12	0	36	8	0
T. Hollis	Ditto	44	76	62	8	0	41	12	0
E. Powell	Ditto	40	74	54	12	0	36	8	0

India Office,
The 12th May 1865.

George Friend,
Accountant General.

No. 1687.

The 31st July 1865.

Notifications.—The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in June 1865, is published for general information :—

	Calcutta.			Madras.			Bombay.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.	
In June 1865	96,390	51,77,898	34,88,610	10,095	40,415	3,11,000	...	79,485	10,03,765

No. 1737.

The 4th August 1865.

To prevent inconvenience to travellers, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorize all Railway Companies to receive Currency Notes of other Circles of Issue than the one in which the Notes are tendered, if they be *bonâ fide* tendered by travellers in payment of Railway fares and charges for baggage, but not if they be tendered in payment for carriage of merchandize.

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. Lushington,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The 31st July 1865.

No. 738 *of* 1865.—The services of Lieutenant W. F. Trotter, of Her Majesty's 34th Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 739 *of* 1865.—Veterinary Surgeon J. S. Woods, of the Stud Department, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, from the 16th July 1865 to 16th January 1866, under the new Regulations.

No. 740 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Stud Department.

Veterinary Surgeon J. Quallett, F. Battery, F. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, to officiate in Veterinary charge of the Saharunpoor Stud Depôt, during the absence on leave of Veterinary Surgeon Woods, or until further orders.

No. 741 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Matthew Conway Poole, of the 5th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Toungoo, British Burmah.	For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.

No. 742 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Douglas, Royal Artillery, Director General of Electric Telegraphs in India.	For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

No. 743 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs :—

Lieutenant William Brereton Birch, of the late 21st Regiment, Native Infantry, District Superintendent, Bengal Police, Nuddea.	For six months, without pay.

No. 744 *of* 1865.—The leave of absence on medical certificate granted to Captain G. N. Kelsall, Royal Engineers, attached to the Bhootan Field Force, in G. G. O. No. 619 of the 20th ultimo, is extended to the 19th October 1865.

No. 745 *of* 1865.—The following Regimental Order issued to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is confirmed :—

Dated the 17th July. Notifying the following appointment, subject to his passing the prescribed examination in drill :—

No. 3 Company.—Lieutenant F. G. Teale, to be Captain, *vice* Captain J. H. DeSalis, resigned.

No. 716 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw their stipends in India, payment of pensions is to be made and charged accordingly :—

	Rate of pension per diem.
Gunner James Brown, of B. Battery, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery. Gunner William Turnbull, of E. Battery, F. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.	1*s.* (one shilling), from the date on which they cease to receive Regimental pay.

No. 747 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction an exchange of appointments between Lieutenant W. H. Unwin, Quarter Master, 1st Infantry, Punjab Irregular Force, and Lieutenant A. P. Broome, Quarter Master, 5th Goorkha Regiment.

No. 748 *of* 1865.—The services of Captain F. R. N. Fortescue, late 73rd Regiment, Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 749 *of* 1865.—Subadar Ally Bux, of the 28th (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry, is permitted to resign the service from the date of publication of this order at the Head Quarters of the Corps.

The 1st August 1865.

No. 750 *of* 1865.—Woordie Major Secunder Khan (Supernumerary), 15th Bengal Cavalry, transferred to the 9th Bengal Cavalry, is promoted to the rank of Ressaidar in that Regiment, with effect from the date on which the transfer may be effected.

The 2nd August 1865.

No. 751 *of* 1865.—With reference to the Notification from the Home Department, No. 449 of the 26th July 1865, the services of Assistant Surgeon F. J. Pettingal, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Gonda, Oudh, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 752 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names :—

Lieutenant C. F. Battye, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 639 of the 26th June 1865.	*Golconda*, 25th June 1865.
Lieutenant T. J. Quin, of the General List, Infantry, Doing-duty Officer, 29th (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for fifteen months, G. G. O. No. 619 of the 28th June 1865.	*Veinam*, 4th July 1865.
Captain H. F. Bolton, of the Bombay Staff Corps, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 658 of the 3rd July 1865.	*Terai*, 10th July 1865.
Surgeon D. Young, M. D., F. R. C. S. E., of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 39th (the Allyghur) Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for one year, G. G. O. No. 656 of the 3rd July 1865. Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. Mainwaring, late 6th European Regiment, on leave for six months, G. G. O. No. 674 of the 10th July 1865. Surgeon Major H. B. Hinton, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, attached to the 11th Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 681 of the 10th July 1865. Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Haughton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner of Cooch Behar, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 682 of the 10th July 1865. Lieutenant R. E. Boyle, of the late 46th Regiment, Native Infantry, Officiating Adjutant, 12th Bengal Cavalry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 687 of the 12th July 1865. Lieutenant G. Logan, of the late 4th European Regiment, Quarter Master, 29th (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 689 of the 12th July 1865. Major C. W. Nightingale, of the Bengal Staff Corps, permitted to retire from the service, G. G. O. No. 696 of the 17th July 1865.	*Nemesis*, 10th July 1865.

No. 753 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty-six years' service, eight years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Major R. N. Tronson . 24th July 1865.

No. 754 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Major from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain W. J. P. Barlow ... 22nd July 1865

The 3rd August 1865.

No. 755 *of* 1865.—The following Regulations on the subject of the appointment of Interpreters, are laid down for information and guidance:—

British Troops.

An Interpreter will be allowed, as at present, in each Regiment of Her Majesty's British Cavalry and Infantry, on the allowances noted in the margin. He must have passed the old Interpreter's or P. Examination, or the tests under the second standard, as notified in G. G. O. No. 734 of 9th September 1864.

	Per Mensem.
Staff Salary ...	Rs. 60
Stationery ...	„ 10
Total ...	70

When no Officer who has passed either of these tests is available, one who has passed the old P. H. Examination, or the first standard under the General Order of the 9th September 1864, may be appointed temporarily to act, receiving the stationery allowance, and half the staff allowance.

Stationery ...	Rs. 10
Half Staff ...	„ 30
Total	40

A Moonshee on Rs. 30 per mensem will be allowed on the Establishment of each British Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry.

Native Troops.

The appointment of Interpreters to Native Regiments under the new organization is not considered necessary, as every Officer now on the regular Establishment of such a Corps, must at least have passed the P. H. Examination, and eventually all will have qualified under the second standard above referred to.

Station or Garrison duties.

Formerly the duties of interpreting at Courts Martial, Courts of Inquiry, Courts of Inquest, and Courts of Requests, &c., convened by Officers Commanding Stations, were performed in turn by the Regimental Interpreters.

To provide for these and all other duties hitherto appertaining to Interpreters that may be *extra regimental*, the following Rules are laid down:—

In the event of the assembly in a station of a Court Martial or any other Court at which the services of an Interpreter may be considered essential, the Brigadier General or other Officer Commanding should nominate an Officer for the duty. This Officer, who should always be selected with reference to his qualifications as an Interpreter, must at least have passed either the P. H. Examination or that under the present second standard.

The Officer so appointed may be a regimental Officer, or an Officer doing general duty; but if the former, such occasional employment should not remove him from his Regiment, or exempt him from any regimental duty with which the special duty does not necessarily interfere.

For the duties above indicated, an allowance will be passed at the following rates:—

For all Station or District Courts, Rupees 5.

For all General Courts Martial or other Special Courts held by order of the Commander-in-Chief or of Government, Rupees 10.

Should the Courts sit more than one day, the above allowance of Rs. 5 and 10 respectively, will be passed for each day during which the Interpreter's attendance may be actually necessary.

All appointments of Station Interpreters will cease from the 1st proximo, from which date the foregoing rules will come into operation.

No. 756 *of* 1865.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 212, dated 22nd June 1865, are published for general information:—

1. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, *viz.*:—

Lieutenant R. A. Dobbin.
Do. M. P. Ricketts.

2. The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, *viz.*:—

Major J. C. Bonamy	6	months.
Captain M. M. Prendergast ...	2	do.
Do. W. F. Leicester ...	6	do.
Do. J. A. Grant	5	do.
Do. A. Combe	4	do.
Do. W. S. Young	2	do.
Lieutenant H. Cowper	6	do.
Do. R. G. Armstrong ...	6	do.
Surgeon G. Barnard	4	do.

3. Captain J. C. Miller, Staff Corps, has been permitted to resign the service from the 12th May 1865.

4. Veterinary Surgeon M. J. Marshall, who arrived in this country with the "C." Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, has, at his own request, been allowed to cancel his volunteering for general service, and has been admitted to furlough from the 8th May 1865.

No. 757 *of* 1865.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 219, dated 30th June 1865, are published for general information:—

Para. 3. * * * * * * * * * * * I shall not object to modify the decision conveyed in my Despatch dated 9th December 1864, No. 397, to the extent recommended by your Government, and allow to Officers, during the time they are on probation, the option of entering the Staff Corps from the day following their Cadre promotion, instead of from the prior date of their appointment on probation. Under this view, a Lieutenant appointed to the Staff Corps on probation on 1st January 1865, who obtains Cadre promotion on 1st July 1865 and completes his course of probation on 31st December 1865, will be appointed to the Staff Corps as a Captain from 2nd July 1865, instead of from 1st January 1865.

4. The promotion of an Officer during probation will thus go on in the Regiment or Cadre to which he belongs. The Officer who, during his period of probation, obtains no regimental or Cadre promotion, will enter the Staff Corps from the date of his appointment on probation.

No. 758 *of* 1865.—The services of Lieutenants K. C. Pye and J. A. Armstrong, of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The 4th August 1865.

No. 759 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Corps in Cachar, to be designated the "Cachar Mounted Volunteers," and to make the following appointment to the Corps:—

To be Commandant.

Captain R. Stewart, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

No. 760 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Clayton Turner Lane, of the late 16th Regiment, Native Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, Bunnoo District, Punjab.	From the 14th April 1862.

No. 761 *of* 1865.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
15th Bengal Cavalry...	Ressaidar Sirbillund Khan .	Ressaldar .	1st February 1865 ...	Door Mahomed Khan, "Bahadoor," resigned
	Jemadar Emaum Buksh Khan..	Ressaidar ..	Ditto	Sirbillund Khan, promoted.
4th Goorkha Regt.	Havildar Roop Sing Lama ...	Jemadar ...	1st May 1865 ..	Keemah Negee, invalided.
45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regt., N. I.	Jemadar Abbas Alli Shah ..	Subadar .	Ditto ..	Kadir Alli, invalided.
	Havildar Mokum Deen	Jemadar	Ditto	Abbas Alli Shah, promoted.

No. 762 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

2nd Infantry.

Lieutenant W. S. Nugent, of the 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be Doing-duty Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Jones, appointed Quarter Master.

No. 763 *of* 1865.—In continuation of para. 2 of the General Order by His Excellency the Governor General, No. 156A. of the 13th October 1863, the following rates of allowance are fixed to cover all charges for Office expenses of the Officers referred to in para. 13 of the Despatch from the Secretary of State, published in the above-quoted order:—

	Per Mensem.
Assistant Adjutant General of Division	Rs. 135
Major of Brigade	„ 135
Fort Adjutant, Fort William ...	„ 115
Deputy Judge Advocate General ...	„ 45

2. A special additional Office Allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem will be allowed to the Majors of Brigade at Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra, Umballa, and Meean Meer, where the duties are unusually heavy.

3. The foregoing Rules will come into effect from the 1st proximo.

No. 764 *of* 1865.—The admission to the Bengal Staff Corps of Lieutenant A. Vallings, of Her Majesty's 108th Foot, Adjutant, 1st Punjab Infantry, announced in G. G. O. No. 481 of the 11th May 1865, is to be held to have effect from the 5th December 1864, instead of the date previously notified.

H. W. NORMAN, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Orders by the Vice-Chanceller and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering:—

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

A. T. Atkinson, Presidency College, (C. E. Department).

Poorno Chunder Sircar, Presidency College, (C. E. Department).

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY, *The 24th July* 1865. J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A. *Registrar.*

Quarterly Report for the Quarter ending 30th June 1865.

Report on the Examination of the Junior Unpassed Civil Servants in Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali, held in April 1865.

PERSIAN.

Nos.	Names.	Division of Presidency.	Date of arrival at Calcutta.	Date of Initiatory Examination.	Remarks.
			Sandheads.		
1	Lister ...	N. W. P.	11th Dec. 1862	17th Dec. 1862	Leave on Medical Certificate to Europe. Passed in Hindi on 1st April 1863.

URDU.

1	Ellison ...	N. W. P.	19th Oct. 1864	1st Nov. 1864	Passed in Hindi on 1st March 1865.
2	Beachcroft ...	Ditto .	12th Nov. 1864	17th Nov. 1864	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Hindi on 3rd January last. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in four months.
3	Stogdon ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Passed with "marked proficiency" on the 1st instant. Entitled to a Medal of Merit. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Hindi on 1st March last. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in four months.
4	Gordon ...	B. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Bengali on 1st February last. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in four months. Studying for Honors in the Bengali language.
5	Manson ...	B. ..	Ditto .	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
6	Huddlestone ..	N. W. P.	16th Nov. 1864	Ditto ...	Passed on the 1st instant. Has to pass in a second language.
7	Hodgkinson ...	B. ...	25th Nov. 1864	28th Nov. 1864	Ditto ditto.
8	Venning ...	N. W. P.	26th Nov. 1864	1st Dec. 1864	Ditto ditto.
9	Nicholls ...	Ditto	29th Nov. 1864	Ditto ...	Not passed in any language.
10	Meres ...	B. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto .	Passed in Bengali on 1st March 1865.
11	Trafford ...	N. W. P.	Ditto	Ditto ..	Passed in Hindi on 1st March 1865.
12	Pears ...	B. ...	30th Nov. 1864	Ditto ...	Not passed in any language.
13	Bullock ...	N. W. P.	12th Jan. 1865	16th Jan. 1865	Passed on the 1st instant. Has to pass in a second language.

Report on the Examination of the Junior Unpassed Civil Servants in Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali, held in April 1865,—concluded.

HINDI.

Nos.	Names.	Division of Presidency.	Date of arrival at Calcutta.	Date of Initiatory Examination.	Remarks.
1	Gardiner ...	N. W. P.	25th Nov. 1864	28th Nov. 1864	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 1st February last. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in four months.
2	Thorburn .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
3	Fryer ...	Ditto ..	29th Nov. 1864	1st Dec. 1864	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 1st March last. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in four months.
4	Neill ...	Ditto ...	25th Nov. 1864	28th Nov. 1864	Passed in Hindi on 1st March last. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 1st February 1865. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in three months. Studying for Honors in the Hindi language.

BENGALI.

			Sandheads.		
1	Dalton ...	B. ...	8th Jan. 1864	18th Jan. 1864	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 1st September 1864.
			Sandheads.		
2	Bovell * ...	B. ...	12th March 1864	21st March 1864	Passed in Urdu on 1st July 1864.
3	Smeaton ...	B. ...	19th Oct. 1864	1st Nov. 1864	Passed in Bengali on 1st March last. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 1st February last. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in four months. Studying for Honors in the Bengali language.
	Hallett ...	B. ...	Ditto ...	24th Oct. 1864	Passed in Urdu on 3rd January last. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Bengali on 1st December 1864. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in two months. Discontinued his studies for Honors in the Bengali language.
5	Rampini ...	B. ..	29th Nov. 1864	1st Dec. 1864	Passed in Bengali on 1st March last. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 3rd January last. Gained a donation of Rs 800 for passing in two languages in three months. Studying for Honors in the Bengali language.

* Was drowned on the 4th April near Chandernagore while attempting to cross the River Hooghly during a squall.

Report on the Examination of the Junior Unpassed Civil Servants in Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali, held in May 1865.

PERSIAN.

Nos.	Names.	Division of Presidency.	Date of arrival at Calcutta.	Date of Initiatory Examination.	Remarks.
			Sandheads.		
1	Lister ...	N. W. P.	11th Dec. 1862	17th Dec. 1862	Leave on Medical Certificate to Europe. Passed in Hindi on 1st April 1863.

URDU.

1	Ellison ...	N. W. P.	19th Oct. 1864	1st Nov. 1864	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Hindi on 1st March 1865.
2	Nicholls ...	Ditto ...	29th Nov. 1864	1st Dec. 1864	Not passed in any language.
3	Meres ...	B. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Passed in Bengali on 1st March 1865.
4	Trafford ...	N. W. P.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Passed in Hindi on 1st March 1865.
5	Pears ...	B. ...	30th Nov. 1864	Ditto ...	Passed "with marked proficiency" on the 1st instant. But not entitled to a Medal of Merit, this being his sixth examination. Has to pass in a second language.

HINDI.

1	Huddlestone ...	N. W. P.	16th Nov. 1864	17th Nov. 1864	Passed in Urdu on 1st April 1865.
2	Venning ...	Ditto ...	26th Nov. 1864	1st Dec. 1864	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 1st April 1865.
3	Bullock ...	Ditto ..	12th Jan. 1865	16th Jan. 1865	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 1st April 1865. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in three months.
4	Neill ...	Ditto ...	25th Nov. 1864	28th Nov. 1864	Passed for a Certificate of High Proficiency in Hindi on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 1st February, and in Hindi on 1st March last. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in three months. Studying for Honors in the Urdu language.

Report on the Examination of the Junior Unpassed Civil Servants in Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali, held in May 1865,—concluded.

BENGALI.

Nos.	Names.	Division. of Presidency.	Date of arrival at Calcutta.	Date of Initiatory Examination.	Remarks.
1	Hodgkinson ...	B. ...	25th Nov. 1864	28th Nov. 1864	Passed in Urdu on 1st April 1865.
2	Smeaton .	B. ...	19th Oct. 1864	1st Nov. 1864	Passed in Bengali on 1st March last. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 1st February last. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in four months. Studying for Honors in the Bengali language.
3	Gordon ...	B. ...	12th Nov. 1864	17th Nov. 1864	Passed in Urdu on 1st April last. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Bengali on 1st February last. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in four months. Studying for Honors in the Bengali language
4	Manson ...	B. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto.
5	Rampini ..	B. ...	29th Nov. 1864	1st Dec. 1864	Passed for a Certificate of High Proficiency in Bengali on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 3rd January, and in Bengali on 1st March last. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in three months. Studying for Honors in the Urdu language.

Report on the Examination of the Junior Unpassed Civil Servants in Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali, held in June 1865.

PERSIAN

Nos.	Names.	Division. of Presidency.	Date of arrival at Calcutta.	Date of Initiatory Examination.	Remarks.
			Sandheads.		
1	Lister ...	N. W. P.	11th Dec. 1862	17th Dec. 1862	Leave on Medical Certificate to Europe. Passed in Hindi on 1st April 1863.

URDU.

1	Trafford ...	N. W. P.	29th Nov. 1864	1st Dec. 1864	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Hindi on 1st March 1865.
2	Meres ...	B. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Absent on Medical Certificate. Passed in Bengali on 1st March 1865.
3	Nicholls ...	N. W. P.	29th Nov. 1864	Ditto ...	Passed on the 1st instant. Has to pass in a second language.

Report on the Examination of the Junior Unpassed Civil Servants in Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali, held in June 1865,—continued.

URDU,—*concluded.*

Nos.	Names.	Division of Presidency.	Date of arrival at Calcutta.	Date of Initiatory Examination.	Remarks.
4	Neill .	N. W. P.	25th Nov. 1864	28th Nov. 1864	Passed for a Certificate of High Proficiency in Hindi on 1st May last. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 1st February, and in Hindi on 1st March last. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in three months. Studying for Honors in the Urdu language.
5	Rampini ..	B. .	29th Nov. 1864	1st Dec. 1864	Passed for a Certificate of High Proficiency in Bengali on 1st May last. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 3rd January, and in Bengali on 1st March last. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in three months. Studying for Honors in the Urdu language.
		HINDI.			
1	Huddlestone ..	N. W. P.	16th Nov. 1864	17th Nov. 1864	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 1st April 1865.
		BENGALI.			
1	Hodgkinson ..	B	25th Nov. 1864	28th Nov. 1864	Passed in Urdu on 1st April 1865.
2	Pears . .	B.	30th Nov. 1864	1st Dec. 1864	Passed with "marked proficiency" in Urdu on 1st May last, but not entitled to a Medal of Merit, this being his sixth examination.
3	Smeaton .	B.	19th Oct. 1864	1st Nov. 1864	Passed for a Certificate of High Proficiency in Bengali on the 1st instant.— Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 1st February, and in Bengali on 1st March last. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in four months. Studying for Honors in the Urdu language.
4	Gordon ...	B. ...	12th Nov. 1864	17th Nov. 1864	Absent on Medical Certificate. Passed in, Urdu on 1st April last. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Bengali on 1st February last. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in four months. Studying for Honors in the Bengali language

Report on the Examination of the Junior Unpassed Civil Servants in Persian, Urdu, Hindiand Bengali, held in June 1865,—concluded.

BENGALI.—*concluded.*

No.	Name.	Division of Presidency.	Date of arrival at Calcutta.	Date of Initiatory Examination.	Remarks.
5	Manson ...	B. ...	12th Nov. 1864	17th Nov. 1864	Passed in Urdu on 1st April last. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Bengali on 1st February last. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in four months. Studying for Honors in the Bengali language.

By Order of the Board of Examiners,

FORT WILLIAM,
The 13th July 1865.

W. N. LEES,
Secy. to the Board of Examiners.

No. 535.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council,

SIMLA;
HOME DEPARTMENT,
The 28th July 1865.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Under-Secy. to the Government of India.

No. 1.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Abstract of operations of the Government Savings' Bank, from 1st May 1864 *to 29th April* 1865.

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Balance due to Depositors in 1863-64	... ...	9,57,028 6 2
Deposits in 1864-65... ...	6,63,063 9 8	
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1864-65	33,989 1 11	6,97,052 11 7
		16,54,081 1 9
Deduct—		
Withdrawals in 1864-65 ...	6,37,874 5 10	
Investment in Government Loans	79,695 0 7	7,17,569 6 5
	Balance Rs.	9,36,511 11 4
Liabilities.		
Balance due to Depositors in 1864-65	... ...	9,36,511 11 4
Assets.		
Due by General Books ...	9,02,522 9 5	
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1864-65	33,989 1 11	9,36,511 11 4

BANK OF BENGAL,
GOVT. SAVINGS' BANK;
Calcutta, 26th July 1865.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary,
Govt. Savings' Bank.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 30th June 1865.

MR. FRANCIS HALSEY has been appointed Acting Agent for the Bank at Cawnpore, in room of Mr. Donald Kennedy; and Mr. Donald Kennedy has been appointed Acting Agent for the Bank at Rangoon, in room of Mr. Alexander Watson, resigned.

By Order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Department of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta Mint.

The following Currency Notes are this day available for coin at this Office.

These Notes are payable on presentation at the Offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency where they have been issued.

To avoid delay, parties should not apply under sealed letters to the Head Commissioner, but personally with coin :—

Allahabad	Circle Notes	for Rupees	2,1 /50
Lahore	ditto	ditto ...	5,70,850
Nagpore	ditto	ditto ...	8,16,090

(Signed) H. HYDE,
The 29th July 1865. *Head Commissioner.*

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 21st July 1865.

	4 per cent.		4 per cent.	4 per cent.	4 per cent.	4 per cent.	4 per cent.	5 per cent., Public Works,	5 per cent.	5½ per cent.	3½ per cent.	4½ per cent.	Total
	Transfer of 1865.	Transfer of 1824-25	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1854-55.	of 1856-57.	of 1859-60.	of 1853-54.	of 1856-57.	Rupees.
Amount brought forward from Statement dated 12th July 1865 ..	4,43,100	53,000	300	26,28,300	25,24,600	1,10,10,100	80,12,000	35,29,400	5,11,79,300	2,85,13,600	27,600	16,000	10,79,37,300
Add—													
Amount enfaced at Madras, as per Registers received up to date	...	...	...	16,500	...	47,800	29,100	...	31,500	35,000	...	...	1,59,900
Amount enfaced at Bombay, as per Registers received up to date	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,500	51,300	70,500	71,500	...	...	2,25,800
Amount enfaced at Calcutta up to date ..	95,900	...	...	1,48,300	...	8,000	20,200	...	3,23,000	1,37,600	...	...	7,33,000
Total ...	5,39,000	53,000	300	27,93,100	25,24,600	1,10,65,900	80,93,800	35,80,700	5,16,04,300	2,87,57,700	27,600	16,000	10,90,56,000
Deduct—													
Amount removed from the London Books, as per Registers received up to date...	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	20,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	41,000
Total ...	5,29,000	53,000	300	27,93,100	25,24,600	1,10,55,900	80,73,800	35,80,700	5,16,03,300	2,87,57,700	27,600	16,000	10,90,15,000

Fort William;
Loan Office,
The 27th July 1865.

R. P. Harrison,
Accts. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPORT

BY THE

DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL,

FOR

Half-year ended 30th June 1865.

THE buoyant demand for money, which marked the close of the Bank's transactions for the half-year ended on 31st December last, was still more actively developed in the two following months. While the efflux of silver to the rice ports, and to the cotton growing districts in the interior, was unusually heavy, local requirements were increased by large demands on the part of constituents who had a close business connection with Bombay. Early in January the Directors deemed it expedient to raise the rates of interest and discount two per cent. all round; and on the 12th of the same month, an additional rate of one per cent. was imposed. The advances outstanding at Head Office and Branches on 31st January, compared with those of the 27th December preceding, show an increase of fifty-four lacs. Within the same period the Cash Balance was diminished by thirty-five lacs.

Throughout February the demand for accommodation was fully sustained, and the private deposits at same time exhibited a marked decline. Not only did silver go forward to the rice ports on an unprecedented scale, but provision had to be made for payment of calls on several local undertakings projected under the Limited Liability Acts. On the 9th, and again on the 25th February, the rates of interest and discount were successively raised one per cent.

Although the shipments of silver for Rangoon and Akyab were very considerable in March, the flow of the precious metals into this port, during the same period, was not less than one crore and twenty lacs, of which amount Bombay alone contributed thirty-four lacs.

The demand from the interior having slackened in the early part of March, and the Bank's advances generally, in like manner, having shewn a decided downward tendency, the Directors, on the 16th of that month, reduced the rates one per cent. all round, and to a similar extent on the following Board day.

Throughout April the import of specie continued to be very heavy, and as Home advices reported a further decided fall in prices and depressed markets, consequent on the probability of peace being speedily established in America, the public requirements very materially declined, and unemployed capital out-of-doors became abundant. As the Bank's cash reserve from week to week exhibited a steady increase, the Directors, by successive steps during April, May, and June, assimilated the Bank's rates more closely to those prevailing in the open market, until a fall of six per cent. has been reached, as compared with the maximum rates charged in March preceding. The half-year closes with an unprecedently heavy Cash Balance, and, although the value of imports continues to be large, the trade of Calcutta with the interior remains in a very depressed condition.

The commercial relations of Calcutta with Bombay being very intimate, the attention of the Directors was early attracted to the late extraordinary development in the latter city, of Banking, Financial, and other Joint Stock Associations. Abuse of credit, accompanied by excessive speculation, and the diversion of capital from its legitimate purposes, were the inevitable results which followed the undue expansion of Companies having, in too many instances, unsound foundations.

Precautionary measures for averting loss at the Head Office and Branches were, in consequence, timeously adopted. When at length the long impending monetary crisis overtook Bombay, many serious failures followed on this side; but the Directors have the satisfaction of informing the Proprietors, that the actual loss sustained through bad and doubtful debts during the past six months, does not exceed Rs. 6,500 at the Head Office, and Rs. 5,000 at the Branches.

In former Reports, the Directors have, from time to time, set forth, that the losses at the Bank's Branches were unimportant. Before the close of the books for the half-year just ended, provision to the extent of Rs. 11,600 was made for sundry doubtful balances, which had not been previously written off. The aggregate amount of bad debts at the Branches, is thus brought up to Rs. 16,600. That sum is sufficient to meet every irrecoverable claim at the ten Branches, since the establishment of the first Agency on 2nd December of 1861, down to 30th June 1865. The progress of the Branches in every respect continues to be satisfactory. Exclusive of loans on Government Securities, the gross amount of Bills which has been under discount by the Branches is nearly nine crores. Of that sum, upwards of three crores and fifty-three lacs have been discounted during the last twelve months.

The net profits of the past half-year, after deducting Income Tax, and writing off Rs. 23,100 for all bad and doubtful debts, at the Head Office and Branches, amount to Rs. 13,27,797-2-8, out of which the Directors have appropriated Rs. 13,20,000 in payment of dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the Bank's entire capital. The balance, amounting to Rs. 7,797-2-8, is carried forward to next half-year's account.

The Directors have further to inform the Shareholders, that negotiations initiated in 1863, have been recently resumed for transferring to the Bank the duties connected with the management of the registered public debt at Calcutta, now performed by the Accountant General to the Government of India, and for extending the agreement between Government and the Bank for seven years, subsequent to March 1867.

Several modifications in the terms of the existing agreement are still under consideration. So soon as the proposed arrangements shall have been definitely settled, the Directors will take an early opportunity of submitting the modified agreement to a general Meeting of the proprietors, for their formal approval.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal as at 30th June 1865.

LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.				
Proprietor's Capital paid up		2,20,00,000	0	0	Government Securities, Investment No. 1		34,59,992	0	0
Reserve Fund		17,44,962	9	7	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		1,09,94,950	0	0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office, ..	69,39,190 7 4				Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches ...		12,50,194	14	3
General Treasury Balance at Branches	95,09,713 4 3				Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		57,99,262	12	1
		1,64,48,903	11	7	Dead Stock		3,98,806	4	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,78,95,877	8	10	Stamps		9,096	6	0
Bank Post Bills, &c...		1,37,533	10	0	Balances with other Banks		4,06,568	9	4
Bank Notes Outstanding		2,71,200	0	0	Sundries		5,54,539	2	10
Sundries		15,64,287	7	4			2,28,73,810	1	2
					Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	3,19,33,831 7 6			
					Cash and Currency Notes including Treasury Balance at Branches..	1,52,55,123 6 8			
							4,71,88,954	14	2
Rupees		7,00,62,764	15	4	Rupees		7,00,62,764	15	4

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.							
Amount received in Discount, Interest, and Commission at Head Office and Branches	.....	...	...	16,33,171	12	6	
DISBURSEMENTS.							
Establishment at Head Office and Branches	1,98,332	2	0				
Pensions	2,900	0	0				
Directors' Fees...	11,089	0	0				
Law Charges	4,518	12	6				
CONTINGENCIES—Stationery	8,386 5 5						
Lighting	2,186 15 3						
Printing	4,481 2 11						
Advertisements	647 5 3						
Office Rent, Assessments, and Miscellaneous Charges at Head Office and Branches... ...	26,824 5 8						
Cheque and Pass Books	565 15 4						
Allowance for Wear and Tear of Bank Property	7,919 10 0						
	51,011	11	10				
				2,67,851	10	4	
				13,65,320	2	2	
DEDUCT—							
Income Tax	14,422	15	6				
Amount set aside to meet bad and doubtful debts at Head Office and Branches	22,100	0	0				
				37,522	15	6	
Net Profit	.....	...	...	13,27,797	2	8	
Amount of Dividend declared at 12 per cent. per annum...	.....	...	...	13,20,000	0	0	
Surplus carried forward to next Half-year's Accounts... ...	.....	...	...	7,797	2	8	
RESERVE FUND.							
Reserve Fund at 31st December 1864	.....	...	...	17,67,132	0	4	
To old Outstanding Bank of Bengal Notes paid during the half-year	19,842	10	8				
To Sundries	2,326	12	1				
				22,169	6	9	
Balance of Reserve Fund, ... Rupees				17,44,962	9	7	

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (IN THE ORDER OF ROTATION).

Govt. Directors ... R. P. HARRISON, ESQ., Accountant and Auditor General to the Government of India, *President of the Board.*
ARTHUR GROTE, ESQ., Member of the Board of Revenue.
HUGH SANDEMAN, ESQ., Accountant General, Bengal.
HENRY DUNDAS, ESQ., of MESSRS. SHAND, FAIRLIE and CO.
JAMES ROME, ESQ., of MESSRS. CROOKE, ROME AND CO.
The HON'BLE JOHN N. BULLEN, of MESSRS. KETTLEWELL, BULLEN AND CO.
JOHN SKINNER, ESQ., of MESSRS. JARDINE, SKINNER AND CO.
The HON'BLE DAVID COWIE, of MESSRS. COLVIN, COWIE AND CO.
ALEXANDER WALKER, ESQ., of MESSRS. GISBORNE AND CO.

By Order of the Board,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 13th July 1865.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

At a Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 26th July 1865.

PRESENT:

R. P. HARRISON, ESQ.	E. F. HARRISON, ESQ.
R. N. SHORE, ESQ.	R. B. CHAPMAN, ESQ.
V. H. SCHALCH, ESQ.	T BRUCE LANE, ESQ.
THE HON'BLE W. S. SETON-KARR.	S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ.
THE HON'BLE G. CAMPBELL.	H. BEVERLY, ESQ.
H. D. SANDEMAN, ESQ.	

R. N. SHORE, ESQ., *in the Chair.*

Read the following Report submitted by the Managers:—

"The Managers submit their proceedings for the past half-year for the consideration and sanction of the Meeting.

"Subject to the approval of the Subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund the following families:—

"The three children (one daughter and two sons) of the late Sir G. F. Edmonstone, Annuitant of 1863, who died on the 24th September last in England.

Three children, yearly allowance	... £	260	0 0

"The six children (two daughters and four sons) of the late Mr. D. B. Morrieson, Annuitant of 1855, who died on the 11th October last in England.

Six children, yearly allowance	... £	430	0 0

"The widow and two sons of the late Mr. F. Gouldsbury, Annuitant of 1863, who died in England on the 22nd December last.

Mrs. Gouldsbury	... £	300	0 0
Two children	... „	200	0 0
Yearly allowance	... £	500	0 0

"The widow of the late Mr. W. C. Bovell, who died at Chandernagore on the 4th April last.

Mrs. Bovell	£	300	0 0
Less ⅕th under Rule 7	„	60	0 0
Yearly allowance	... £	250	0 0

"The widow and seven children (two daughters and five sons) of the late Mr. E. Sandys, who died at Dinagepore on the 14th May last.

Mrs. Sandys	.. £	300	0 0
Seven children	... „	500	0 0
	£	800	0 0
Less ⅙th under Rule 7	„	133	6 8
Yearly allowance	... £	666	13 4

"The Managers are unable as yet to report on the realization of subscriptions on account of the Fund, under the new system of account experimently introduced in the Bengal Division of the Presidency, and referred to in the Report laid before the last Meeting. The four Statements, *viz.*, those from December 1864 to March 1865, which have been furnished by the Bengal Accountant show, on the whole, that deductions have been made accurately, and the Managers are inclined to think it will work favorably. The system has, since the 1st May last, been extended by Government to the other Provinces of the Presidency.

"The above change in the system of accounts will require a revision of Articles IX. and XXI. of the Rules of the Fund, and the Managers propose to advertize the amendments under Article XVIII. of the Rules.

"In consequence of an inquiry addressed to the Managers by an Annuitant under the Old Rules, asking whether the savings which she has been able to make from her own and her daughter's annuities, would be regarded as subsequent acquisitions within the meaning of Articles XXII. and XXIV. of the Old Rules, so as on her death to deprive the members of her family of the benefit otherwise derivable from them, it was unanimously resolved by the Managers to propose the following addition to Article XXIV. of the Old Rules:—

"'*Bonâ fide* savings from the pensions assigned "'to any family from the Fund under the Old "'Rules, are not subsequent acquisitions within the "'meaning of Articles XXII. and XXIV., and "'such savings may be enjoyed by any member or "'members of the family without any deductions "'from the pensions assigned.'

"The Managers beg to lay before the Meeting the Report of the professional Actuary whose opinion was asked on certain special questions connected with the Fund and on the financial state of the Institution generally. The Managers will take an early opportunity of informing the Subscribers of any steps which it may appear necessary to take with reference to the Actuary's Report, and meantime printed copies thereof will be distributed to all Subscribers."

Resolved unanimously that the proceedings of the Managers as above reported, be approved.

Resolved unanimously that the following amendment to Article XXIV. of the Old Rules of the Civil Fund, be adopted, *viz.*:—

"*Bonâ fide* savings from the pensions assigned to any family from the Fund under the Old Rules are not subsequent acquisitions within the meaning of Articles XXII. and XXIV., and such savings may be enjoyed by any member or members of the family without any deductions from the pensions assigned."

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND OFFICE, *The 26th July* 1865. } R. N. SHORE, *Chairman.*

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

IMPORTANT INDIGO FACTORIES FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction on or about the 20th instant (unless previously disposed of by private contract)—

By order of the Mortgagees,

The well-known Indigo Factories called the Allumchund Concern, at Allahabad, with valuable Talook property attached thereto and Koontee crop now in the ground;

also,

The Koolsun Factory, Allahabad, with Koontee crop, both lately the property of N. Flouest, Esq., deceased. Further particulars and conditions of sale will be published, and in the mean while applications to be made to Messrs. W. Moran and Co., Old Mint Mart, Calcutta, and Messrs. Barrow, Sen, and Watson, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

The Sarawuk, Jaenee, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company "Limited."

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 *and Act VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

CAPITAL—Rs. 2,50,00,000.

In 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which more than half have been taken up.

FIRST CALL Rs. 10 ON EACH SHARE.

No further Call will be made this year.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their applications *forthwith* with remittances.

TEMPORARY HEAD OFFICE:

CALCUTTA, NO. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAR.

DIRECTORS:

PUNDIT SOW CHUNDER, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH CHEERUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.
LALLAH MOOLCHUND CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur, Banker.
LALLAH CHIMUN LOLL, of Joypore and Agra, Banker.
LALLAH MOHUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Nokor, Saharunpore.
LALLAH BARROOMULL, of Saharunpore, Zemindar.
PUNDIT SEETARAM, of Gwalior, Zemindar.

BRANCHES:

Delhi, Rewaree, Bhewanee, Lahore, Umritsur, Mooltan, Rawal Pindee, Peshawur, Jumboo, Cashmere, Agra, Gwalior, Allyghur, Meerut, Saharunpore, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Mirzapore, Bombay, Hydrabad, Ahmedabad, Nagpore, Indore, Joypore, Joudpore, Ajmeer, Kurrachee, and Roribhuckur.

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF BENGAL.
AND
THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK LIMITED.

DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negociate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3	months' notice,	3 per cent.
6	do.	4 per cent.
12	do.	5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on its Agencies, no Commission will be charged, otherwise the rate of Commission will be ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., ¼ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver and Sovereigns, ¼ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton and other articles of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances if desired will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are to be made payable to the undermentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,
Managing Director and Secretary.

Just published—Price Five Rupees.

VOLUME II.

OF

SELECTIONS

FROM

CALCUTTA GAZETTES

OF THE

Years 1789 to 1797.

SHOWING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA

SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

BY

W. S. SETON-KARR, C. S.,

Judge of the High Court of Judicature and President of the Record Commission.

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Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

No. 32.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 3rd August 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXVI. OF 1865.

An Act to amend Act XXIX. of 1861 *(to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Indian Army).*

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the 83rd Article of War enacted in the said Act XXIX. of 1861; it is enacted as follows:—

Repeal of Article 83. I. The Article of War numbered 83 in the said Act XXIX. of 1861, is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof, the following Article of War shall be read and taken as Article 83 of the said Act XXIX. of 1861:—

ARTICLE 83.

Punishment of light offences. The Commander-in-Chief in India shall, under the authority of the Governor General in Council, prescribe the minor punishments to which Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers shall, for light offences, be liable, without the intervention of a Court Martial; and shall specify the Officer or Officers by whom such minor punishment, and the extent thereof, may be awarded. But no such minor punishment shall be awarded by a Court Martial.

Construction. II. This Act shall be read and taken as part of the said Act XXIX. of 1861.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd of August 1865:—

A Bill to make temporary provision for the decision of Civil Appeals in the Districts within the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is necessary, pending the establishment of the Chief Court in the Punjab under Act XXIII. of 1865, to make special provision for the decision of such Appeals as previously to the passing of Act XIX. of 1865 were heard by the Financial Commissioner; It is enacted—

I. Until such time as Act XXIII. of 1865 shall come into operation, the Government of the Punjab may invest the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab with the powers of Judicial Commissioner, for the purpose of trying generally Appeals in respect of suits regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, anything in Act XIX. of 1865 to the contrary notwithstanding.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

WHEN Act XIX. of 1865 was passed, it was expected that a Chief Court of Judicature, consisting of two or more Judges, would immediately be established in the Punjab, under Act XXIII. of 1865.

Circumstances have, however, arisen to delay the establishment of such a Court, and the Judicial Commissioner alone being unequal to the disposal of the additional Appellate work thrown upon him by the operation of Act XIX. of 1865, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has recommended a temporary suspension of the provisions of that Act, so far as they prohibit the cognizance of suits connected with land by the Revenue Courts of the Province.

It seems sufficient, in order to effect the object in view, to pass a short Act enabling the Financial Commissioner as heretofore, and until the establishment of a Chief Court, to hear Appeals in suits connected with land, and this it is proposed

to do by empowering the Lieutenant Governor to invest him with the powers of Judicial Commissioner.

SIMLA, *The 2nd August* 1865. } W. GREY.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 722.

Simla, the 5th August 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. Francis Macnaghten, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of two years, from the date of embarkation.

No. 723.

The 7th August 1865.

Mr. J. H. Condon, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Baraitch, is granted three months' privilege leave, under the rules applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ, from the 28th July, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 725.

Leave of absence for forty-three days is granted to the Reverend J. Clough, Junior Chaplain of Tounghoo, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta preparatory to availing himself of the leave on urgent affairs granted to him on the 5th June.

No. 728.

Mr. A. Thomas, in medical charge of the station of Kyouk Phyoo in British Burmah, has obtained an extension of leave of absence on medical certificate for six months, from the 12th June 1865.

No. 730.

The undermentioned First Class Native Doctors are appointed to do duty in British Burmah :—

Abdoolla Khan.
Syed Oolfuth Ali.
Ushruff Khan.
Meer Wajid Alí.

No. 786.

The 8th August 1865.

Mr. A. Wrixon, Head Quarters Inspector of Police, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate for Captain F. A. Dickens, District Superintendent, during the absence of that Officer on the leave granted to him in Orders No. 2019, dated 3rd July.

No. 788.

Mr. H. W. Bowen, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Comraotee District, has been granted one month's privilege leave from the 13th ultimo.

No. 790.

Lieutenant R. W. E. Burrowes, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Mundla, is deputed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Mundla, from the date on which he took charge from Mr. Higgins.

No. 792.

Mr. W. B. Jones, Deputy Commissioner of Wurda in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers described in Section 1 of Act XV. of 1862.

No. 838.

The 9th August 1865.

Zorawur Sing, Honorary Magistrate of Rehlee in the Saugor District, is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of the Rehlee Tehseel.

No. 840.

The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India has permitted Mr. H. S. Mackenzie to resign the Civil Service from the 24th June 1864.

No. 843.

The Honorable Elphinstone Jackson and the Honorable Arthur George Macpherson took their seats as Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, on the 1st instant.

No. 844.

Appointment.—Lieutenant G. A. Strover, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, in British Burmah, to be Cantonment Magistrate of Rangoon, *vice* Captain Bennet.

No. 861.

The 10th August 1865.

Notifications.—The following Act of Parliament XXVIII. Vict., Cap. 17, is published for general information :—

CAP. XVII.

An Act to enlarge the Powers of the Governor General of India in Council at Meetings for making Laws and Regulations, and to amend the Law respecting the Territorial Limits of the several Presidencies and Lieutenant Governorships in India.

9th May 1865.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session holden in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, Chapter Sixty-seven, it was, among other things, enacted that the Governor General of *India* in Council shall have Power, at Meetings for the Purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to make Laws and Regulations for all Persons, whether *British* or Native, Foreigners or others within the

XXIV. and XXV. Vict., c. 67.

Indian Territories under the Dominion of Her Majesty, and for all Servants of the Government of *India* within the Dominions of Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty: And whereas it is expedient to enlarge the said Power by authorizing the Governor General of *India* in Council to make Laws and Regulations for all *British* Subjects of Her Majesty within the Dominions of such Princes and States: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:—

Power to Governor General to make Laws for all British Subjects, whether in Service of Government of India or otherwise.

1. The Governor General of *India* shall have Power, at Meetings for the Purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to make Laws and Regulations for all *British* Subjects of Her Majesty within the Dominions of Princes and States in *India* in alliance with Her Majesty, whether in the Service of the Government of *India* or otherwise.

Preceding Section to be read as Part of Section 22 of recited Act.

2. The preceding Section shall be read with and taken as Part of Section Twenty-two of the said Act of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Years of Her Majesty, Chapter Sixty-seven.

Section 18 of XVI. and XVII. Vict., c. 95 repealed.

3. And whereas it is expedient to amend the Law respecting the Territorial Limits of the several Presidencies and Lieutenant Governorships in *India:* Section Eighteen of the Act of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, Chapter Ninety-five, intituled *An Act to provide for the Government of* India, is hereby repealed.

Power to Governor General to appoint Territorial Limits of Presidencies, &c., by Proclamation.

4. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of *India* in Council from Time to Time to declare and appoint, by Proclamation, what Part or Parts of the *Indian* Territories for the Time being under the Dominion of Her Majesty shall be or continue subject to each of the Presidencies and Lieutenant Governorships for the Time being subsisting in such Territories, and to make such Distribution and Arrangement, or new Distribution and Arrangement, of such Territories into or among such Presidencies and Lieutenant Governorships as to the said Governor General in Council may seem expedient.

Power to Secretary of State in Council to signify Disallowance of such Proclamation.

5. Provided always, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State in Council to signify to the said Governor General in Council his Disallowance of any such Proclamation: And provided further, that no such Proclamation for the Purpose of transferring an entire Zillah or District from one Presidency to another, or from one Lieutenant Governorship to another, shall have any Force or Validity until the Sanction of Her Majesty to the same shall have been previously signified by the Secretary of State in Council to the Governor General.

By Order of the Governor General in Council.

No. 893.

The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department; copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same, upon payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 245.—Mr. John Paul Baugh Le Patourel, of Her Majesty's Service, Hon'ble Company's Marine, No. 11, Garden Reach, Calcutta, in the Province of Bengal, and of Pietti House, Guernsey, for "improvements in Ventilators."

No. 254.—Messrs. Robert Luke Howard, of No. 85, Upper White Cross Street, in the County of Middlesex, Engineer; and John Danglish, M.D., of Reading, in the County of Berks, England, for "improvements in apparatus for making Aerated Bread."

No. 894.

Doctor J. Reid, Civil Surgeon of Bhundara in the Central Provinces, has obtained two months' leave on medical certificate, from the 11th June.

No. 896.

The following Officers are appointed to officiate as Assistant District Superintendents of Police in Oudh, in the room of Lieutenant Ward, District Superintendent, and Lieutenant Noble, Assistant District Superintendent, absent on sick leave to Europe:—

Mr. J. W. Anderson, *vice* Lieutenant Ward.

Mr. H. A. F. Smith, *vice* Lieutenant Noble.

No. 898.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions in the Police of the Central Provinces:—

Captain J. D. Vallance, District Superintendent, 5th Class, to be District Superintendent, 4th Class, in the room of Captain W. F. Ireland, deceased.

Lieutenant H. A. Hammond, Assistant District Superintendent, 1st Class, to be District Superintendent, 5th Class, in the room of Captain Vallance.

Rai Dabee Persad, Assistant District Superintendent, 2nd Class, to be Assistant District Superintendent, 1st Class, in the room of Lieutenant Hammond.

Mr. W. R. Baillie, Officiating District Superintendent, to be Assistant District Superintendent, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant H. Martin, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Jubbulpore, to officiate temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Nursingpore.

No. 900.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Douglas, R. A., Director General of Telegraphs in India, availed himself of leave, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe in the Military Department, on the 24th July 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. Robinson, R. E., received charge of the Office of Director General of Telegraphs in India, from Lieutenant-Colonel C. Douglas, on the forenoon of the 24th July 1865.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 1652.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 10th August 1865.

Notification.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. R. H. Davies to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Oudh, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. J. Wingfield, C. B., in addition to his duties as Financial Commissioner.

W. MUIR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 302.

MILITARY.

The 9th August 1865.

Notification.—Lieutenant J. Jacob, appointed under G. O. No. 254, dated 3rd July, to be Adjutant of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, assumed charge of the office on the 14th July.

No. 1634.

GENERAL.

The 8th August 1865.

Notifications.—Lieutenant G. G. Young, Officiating Settlement Officer of Seetapore, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 25th July, of the preparatory leave granted to him in G. O. No. 1604, dated 3rd August, and made over charge of his Office to Mr. O. Wood.

No. 1636.

Lieutenant A. N. Bruce, Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, officiated as Political Agent in Meywar from the 3rd April to the 3rd May 1865, inclusive.

Lieutenant W. J. W. Muir, Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, officiated as Political Agent in Joudhpore from the 24th April to the 8th May 1865, inclusive.

No. 1638.

Assistant Surgeon M. W. Mott, M. D., in medical charge of the Bhurtpore Agency, returned to his duty on the 14th ultimo from the privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 570, dated 13th March 1865.

No. 1650.

The 10th August 1865.

Mr. W. C. Capper, C. S., Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer of Lucknow, is granted fifteen months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, under Section 3 of the New Civil Service Absentee Rules, from the 23rd July 1865.

Mr. Capper availed himself, on the afternoon of the 15th July, of the preparatory leave granted to him in G. O. No. 1542, dated the 22nd ultimo.

A. COLVIN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1796.

Simla, the 10th August 1865.

Notification.—Read the following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

FINANCIAL. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 139. *London, the 16th June* 1865.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I have considered in Council your Financial letter dated the 3rd February last, in which you bring to notice that that portion of Rule 3 of the Revised Civil Absentee Rules, which regulates the allowance to be drawn by Civilians on return from leave, is inapplicable to the cases of Civilians returning from furlough, and recommend the continuance of the rules hitherto in force, under which a Civilian draws the subsistence allowance of his rank from the date of his return from furlough to the date of assuming charge of an acting appointment, or to the date of his receiving a permanent appointment, when he is at once admitted to the full salary thereof.

2. I see no objection to the continuance of the Rules recommended by you, and you will therefore cause the necessary alteration to be made accordingly.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. WOOD.

In accordance with the instructions conveyed in the foregoing Despatch, the Governor General in Council is pleased to alter Rule 3 of the Civil Service Furlough and Absentee Rules, as follows:—

"For the interval elapsing between departure "from station and the commencement of reckon- "ing absence on furlough, and between the end "of reckoning absence on furlough and re-arrival "at station, the absentee shall be allowed special "leave calculated at the rate of one day for every "ten miles to be travelled, except when Railways "or steam-boats are available, when one day for "every 100 miles only will be allowed (or the time "actually occupied in the voyage, when its dura- "tion exceeds the time calculated at the rate of "100 miles a day), with seven days at the port "of embarkation, provided that a period of three "months shall in no case be exceeded, and that

"the time claimed shall have been spent *bonâ fide* "in progress between the place of departure and "the place of destination."

During the interval between departure from station and the commencement of reckoning absence on furlough, the absentee will be entitled to draw a moiety of his allowance; and from the date of his return from furlough, to the date of assuming charge of an acting appointment, or to the date of his receiving a permanent appointment, he will draw the subsistence allowance of his rank.

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 5th August 1865.

No. 765 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Major General Colin Troup, C. B., of the Bengal Infantry, to the Divisional Staff of the Army, in succession to Major General Sir S. Corbett, K. C. B., deceased.

The 8th August 1865

No. 766 *of* 1865.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated 27th July 1865, the services of Assistant Surgeon J. M. Cameron, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Monghyr, and of Assistant Surgeon S. Delpratt, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Hazareebaugh, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 767 *of* 1865.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 16th June 1865, is published for general information:—

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, the 16th June 1865.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Edwin Beaumont Johnson, C. B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be His Royal Highness' Assistant Military Secretary, dated 10th July 1865.

No. 768 *of* 1865.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 105, *dated 12th July* 1865.—Directing the following transfers in the Hyderabad Contingent:—

4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Captain A. Drury, paid Doing-duty Officer, 5th Infantry, temporarily doing duty, 4th Infantry, to be paid Doing-duty Officer.

5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieutenant R. J. McGhee, paid Doing-duty Officer, 4th Infantry, Officiating Adjutant, 2nd Infantry, to be paid Doing-duty Officer.

The 9th August 1865.

No. 769 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Conductor Michael O'Loughlin, of the Army Commissariat Department.	For twenty months.

No. 770 *of* 1865.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to.
Cadre of the late 15th Regiment, N. I.	Lieutenant John George Campbell	Captain	2nd June 1865	Captain H. Philpotts, Staff Corps, deceased.
Cadre of the late 6th European Regiment	Lieutenant William Edward Delves Broughton	Ditto	6th July 1865	Captain J. C. Hamilton, deceased.
Cadre of the late 25th Regiment, N. I.	Lieutenant Henry Doyle Metcalfe	Ditto	7th July 1865	Captain W. F. Ireland, deceased.

No. 771 *of* 1865.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to.
Cadre of the late 1st European Light Cavalry	Lieutenant Arthur George Webster, 19th Hussars	Captain ..	10th May 1865	Captain (Brevet Major) H. H. Gough, V. C., 19th Hussars, exchanged to the Bengal Staff Corps.

No. 772 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Surgeon of the Bengal Medical Department is promoted to the rank of Surgeon Major, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 507 of the 20th June 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Rank and Name.	From what date.
Surgeon James Tyrell Carter Ross, F. R. C. S.	26th July 1865.

No. 773 *of* 1865.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 165 of the 2nd March 1863, the name of the undermentioned Officer who retired from the service under the Annuity Scheme of 1861, is removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry:—

Rank and Name.	Remarks.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Major General, Retired List) John Craigie Halkett, C. B.	By death of General John Truscott, Bengal Infantry.

No. 774 *of* 1865.—The following promotions by brevet are made under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Brevet.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date from which entitled to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.
	To be Lieutenant-Colonel.	
Late 27th Native Infantry .	Major Thomas Whittaker Seager ..	28th July 1865.
	To be Majors.	*Date from which entitled to the rank of Major.*
Late 10th Native Infantry ...	Captain Charles Armstrong ..	22nd July 1865.
Late 60th Native Infantry	Captain Jonathan Keer ...	26th July 1865.
	To be Captain.	*Date from which entitled to the rank of Captain.*
Staff Corps .	Lieutenant William George Cubitt, V.C.	26th July 1865.

No. 775 *of* 1865—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Surgeon John White, M. D., of the Medical Department, attached to the 8th Bengal Cavalry. — For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

No. 776 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty-six years' service, eight years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Reginald Ouseley .. 29th July 1865.

The 10th August 1865.

No. 777 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Lieutenant F. H. Conolly, Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, British Burmah.	28th July 1865.
Lieutenant M. P. Ricketts, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Jubbulpore.	

No. 778 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, the following appointments in the—

Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Commandant.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. Barrow, C. B., Madras Staff Corps.

Staff.

Major A. E. Wilkinson.

Adjutant, Lieutenant R. H. de Montmorency.

* Lieutenant and Quarter Master B. L. Freeman.

Officers of Companies.

Sirmoor or Lucknow Company.

* Captain Mathew Rutland Joyce.

* Lieutenant Thomas Davis.

* Ensign D. Burgess.

Martiniere or Cadet Company.

* Lieutenant Henry Stobart.

The nomination of the Officers with an asterisk before their names has been made subject to their passing an examination in drill before the Inspecting Officer.

No. 779 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify for general information, the following appointments in the—

BEHAR MOUNTED RIFLE CORPS.

Commandant.

Major James Furlong (on leave).

Officers of Troops.

Captain John Charles Campbell Daunt, V. C.
* Captain Frederick Collingridge.
* Captain Russell Morland Skinner.

Lieutenant Henry Leadbithe Hollway.
* Lieutenant Charles Venables Agles.

* Cornet Alexander Shaw Urquhart.
* Cornet John Minden Wilson.
* Cornet George William Llewellin.
* Cornet Frederick Halliday.

The nomination of the Officers with an asterisk before their names has been made subject to their passing an examination in drill before the Inspecting Officer.

The 11*th August* 1865.

No. 780 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

3rd Punjab Infantry.

Ensign H. Wood, Her Majesty's 35th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be Doing-duty Officer on probation, *vice* Lieutenant Roberts, appointed Quarter Master.

H. W. NORMAN, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 282.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 5*th August* 1865.

Notifications.—C. V. Vanoo Gopaul Sawmy Moodilliar is appointed to the Public Works Department, as an Accountant of the 4th Grade, and posted to British Burmah, with effect from the 28th February 1865.

No. 283.

The 7*th August* 1865.

Mr. E. C. Smyth, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, from the 4th August 1865.

No. 284.

The undermentioned men are appointed to the Public Works Department as Overseers of the 3rd Grade, and posted to Mysore :—

Corporal J. C. Johnson.
Teeromal Row.
D. O'Dogherty.
L. M. Morrell.

No. 285.

The 9*th August* 1865.

Sergeant C. Collogher, Her Majesty's 77th Foot, is appointed to the Public Works Department, as an Overseer of the 1st Grade, on probation, and posted to Rajpootana. Sergeant Collogher is for the present temporarily attached to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 286.

Mr. W. H. Pigott, Accountant, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, is reduced to the rank of Accountant, 3rd Grade, and transferred to the Rajpootana Office of Account.

No. 287.

The 10*th August* 1865.

A. Ram Rao, B. C. E., is appointed an Engineer Apprentice in the Public Works Department, and posted to Mysore.

No. 15F.

REVENUE.—FORESTS.

The 2*nd August* 1865.

Notification.—The following Rules for the better management and preservation of the Government Forests in British Burmah, drawn up under Act VII. of 1865, have been confirmed by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, and are, in accordance with Section 6 of the Act, published in the *Gazette of India* :—

British Burmah.—Forest Rules.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

Forest Rules—their object.

The following Rules are published for the administration of the Government Forests in British Burmah, and for the management of foreign and drift timber :—

Limits of the Forests.

II. The Government Forests of British Burmah are bounded and limited as follows :—

FIRST.—*Forests between the Irrawaddee River and the range of hills East of the Sittang River.*

These forests comprise the hills andvalleys of the Pegu Yomah range, and are bounded as follows :—

On the West by a line passing from the station of Meaday through the points of junction of the following streams :—

Boolay and Pudday,
North and middle Nawing;

thence to the head waters of the Meimakah River East of Prome, and along that river to the mouth of the Meoungdagah Khyoung in the Rangoon District.

On the South by a line drawn from the mouth of the Meoungdagah Khyoung across to Pegu town.

On the East by a line drawn from Pegu town to Bonee village, thence to Kanyinokdoh village between the Binedah and Yainway streams, thence to the junction of the Woon and Koon streams, and thence across the Sittang River to Kyoukee town, and to the hills between the Sittang and Salween Rivers, and along the line of water-shed between the Sittang and Salween Rivers, to the Northern frontier line.

SECOND.—*The Forests in the Tenasserim Division of British Burmah.*

1. The Beeling Forests above the village Phawota on the Beeling River.

2. The Yoonzaleen Forests above the village of Kadinetitat on the Yoonzaleen River.

3. The Domdamee Forests above the junction of the Domdamee stream with the Salween River.

4. The Thoungyeen Forests between the hills bounding the Thoungyeen valley on the South-West, and the Siamese boundary line.

5. The Attaran Forests above the junction of the Zimmay and Winyeo streams.

Officers appointed to carry out these Rules.

III. The Officers appointed for the administration of the forests are—

1. The Conservator of Forests.

2. His Assistants, *viz.*, the Deputy and Assistant Conservators, and the Native Forest Assistants.

3. The Subordinate Officers, *viz.*, Goungs, Goungways, and Peons both in the forests and at the timber stations.

The administration of the forests throughout the whole Province of British Burmah, shall be vested in the Conservator of Forests.

The administration of one division or sub-division of the forests, shall be vested in a Deputy or Assistant Conservator.

Duties of Subordinate Local Forest Officers.

IV. There will be a Subordinate Forest Officer in charge of every Government Forest District. He must live within or close to the forest. He will be expected to be thoroughly acquainted with every part of the forest, and whatever happens therein. In cases of unauthorized felling or other breach of the Forest Rules, it will be his duty to report the occurrence immediately. It will further be his duty to prevent, by all means in his power, the continuance or repetition of the acts constituting the breach. He will seize all wood, or other forest produce, unlawfully cut or removed, which he may find in the forests. He will use every lawful means for the defence of the property entrusted to his charge. He will be held responsible that no Teak trees, but those selected by the Conservator or his Assistants, are felled.

Forest Officers not to engage in other employ.

V. No Forest Officer shall engage in any employment or office whatever, other than his duties under these Rules, unless expressly permitted to do so, in writing, by the Conservator of Forests.

CHAPTER II.

OF TEAK TREES AND TREES OF OTHER KINDS.

Teak trees—how protected.

VI. No person is permitted, without orders from the Conservator or his Assistants, to mark, girdle, or fell any Teak trees, large or small, to cut or to break off branches from Teak trees, or to injure them in any way.

Precaution to be taken in felling and dragging of timber.

VII. The felling and dragging of timber must be done in such a manner as not to break or injure any Teak trees. Owners of elephants are responsible for any injury done by their animals.

Sanction of Government of India required for sale and lease of forests.

VIII. No Government Teak Forests may be sold, and no grant of land may be given within the limits of a Government Teak Forest, without the special sanction, in every instance, of the Government of India, with the exception mentioned below. Nor shall any lease be given for any Government Teak Forest, which includes the permission to girdle or otherwise to kill or fell green Teak trees, without the special sanction, in every instance, of the Government of India. In forests thus leased, grants of waste land may be given without the special sanction of the Government of India. But the grantee will be bound, over and above the price of the land, to pay to the lessee of the forests, an indemnification for every tree above a certain size standing on the land at the time the grant is made. The rate of this indemnification to be the same as the rate paid to Government by the lessee for the timber under his lease.

Toungyas where prohibited.

IX. No Toungya is to be formed on any spot on which stand Teak trees, large or small, green or seasoned, without the permission of the Officer in charge of the Forest District. It shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner to exempt certain Forest Districts from the operation of this rule, and also to cancel the order of exemption at any time.

Teak in Toungyas to be protected from fire.

X. All Teak timber which may be lying in a place selected for a Toungya, must be protected against destruction by fire. The cultivators of the Toungya will be held responsible for all injury done to such Teak timber by fire.

Setting fire to Teak Forests prohibited.

XI. Whoever sets fire to any Teak Forest, or causes the conflagration of a Teak Forest, is liable to punishment under the Indian Penal Code. Travellers will be held responsible for the extinction of their camp fires, and Toungya cultivators must, to the best of their ability, prevent the spread of Toungya fires into Teak localities.

Other trees and bamboos are free, with certain exceptions.

XII. All trees (except Teak) as also bamboos are free. But it shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner to authorize the levying of duty on the felling, cutting, or otherwise using of trees of other kinds; as also of prohibiting these being felled, cut, tapped, or in any way made use of, if they are below a certain size. It shall also be lawful for the Conservator of Forests or his Assistants to prohibit the felling, cutting, or otherwise using of any trees which they may have marked or girdled.

CHAPTER III.

OF RESERVED FORESTS.

Reserved tracts defined.

XIII. Certain tracts of forest land or waste will be reserved as the exclusive property of the State. Such waste or forest lands will be termed "*Government Reserved Forests.*" Unauthorized felling, cutting, marking, killing or injury of trees, shrubs or bamboos, or the collection of leaves, wood-oil, resin or other forest produce within the limits of the Government Reserved

Forests, or any act which violates the rights of the State as proprietor of these forest lands, will be punished. Toungya cultivation, and interference of any kind with the ground or its produce, without the special permission of the Officers in charge of the Government Reserved Forests, is prohibited. The right of using existing roads through the Government Reserved Forests, will be free if compatible with the conservancy of the forests. But the Conservator of Forests, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, shall be at liberty to close any existing roads through a Reserved Government Forest, wherever he may deem it requisite to do so.

Demarcation and boundaries of Government Reserved Tracts.

XIV. The boundaries of each Government Reserved Forest will be marked off as the Chief Commissioner may direct. Where the boundary is not an established road, the bed of a river or other line easily traced, a path at least six feet wide must be cleared through the jungle along the whole boundary line, and the marks should not be more than 200 yards apart. A proclamation must be issued and published in the nearest villages within a month of the final demarcation of the forest, stating in a general way the boundaries of the forest, and warning against trespass, theft or mischief. It shall ordinarily be the duty of the Deputy Commissioner of the District to issue this proclamation. A copy of it is to be deposited in the Office of the Deputy Conservator of the District.

The Officer in charge of a Government Reserved Forest must, twice a year, after the close and before the commencement of the rains, go along the whole of his boundary lines and state in his report the state of the boundary lines and marks.

It is the duty of the Officer in charge of a "Government Reversed Forest" to report immediately every encroachment of the boundaries of his forest.

Demarcation of villages within Reserved Tracts.

XV. Should villages be situated so as to be surrounded on all sides by a Government Reserved Forest, the boundaries around their lands must be demarcated in the same manner as the boundaries of a Government Reserved Forest; or should the villages be merely temporary settlements, they may be allowed to remain for a period not exceeding three years, under such conditions as the Conservator of Forests and the Deputy Commisioner of the District may determine under approval of the Chief Commissioner.

But no cultivation, by clearing or burning the jungle, is, on any account, to be permitted within the boundaries of a Government Reserved Forest.

Reserved Tracts Procedure.

XVI. The Conservator of Forests, or any Deputy Conservator in charge of a Forest Division, may reserve any tract in the forests not exceeding one hundred acres, provided such tract do not contain houses or cultivation. Forests of a larger size can only be reserved by the Chief Commissioner. The procedure to be observed in the reservation of forest tracts is described in Schedule I. The Chief Commissioner may at any time sanction alterations in the rules of this Schedule.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the use of Streams and Canals, of Marking Hammers and management of Drift Timber.

Streams and canals not to be blocked up.

XVII. The right of floating timber by natural streams and artificial canals in British Burmah is reserved in all cases, subject to the control of the District Officer and other Government authorities. A list of streams in each district which may not be closed, nor blocked up, neither partially nor entirely, neither for fisheries, irrigation, nor for other purposes, is given in Schedule II. The Chief Commissioner may at any time add streams to this list. The throwing in of Toungya refuse into these streams is prohibited.

Poisoning of streams may be prohibited.

XVIII. The Chief Commissioner may prohibit the poisoning of streams for the purpose of fishing in any division of the forests.

Teak timber—how protected.

XIX. No Teak timber which is subject to the control of the Forest Department, or found adrift in the creeks and rivers of the country, shall be marked, neither shall any mark on it be effaced. It shall not be converted, cut into pieces, nor burnt; neither shall it be concealed, removed, nor disposed of by sale or otherwise without orders from the Conservator of Forests or his Assistants.

The marking of timber—where prohibited.

XX. The use of marking hammers, except by an order of an Officer of the Forest Department, on the rivers enumerated in Schedule III., and on such other rivers as the Chief Commissioner may direct, is prohibited.

Government Teak timber—how to be disposed of.

XXI. The disposal of timber from the Government Forests of British Burmah, either by sale or gratuitously for the common public benefit, will take place according to the regulations of Schedule IV. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, amend these regulations.

Marks and Passes for Government timber sold.

XXII. All timber disposed of by the Forest Department will be stamped with such mark or marks as the Conservator of Forests may, from time to time, direct; and the purchasers or grantees will, on application, receive a Pass in the form exhibited in Schedule V.

Foreign Teak timber—how to be dealt with on the Irrawaddee and Sittang Rivers.

XXIII. Foreign Teak timber when brought across the frontier on the Irrawaddee and Sittang rivers, must be reported at such stations as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, direct. Such timber will receive a Pass in the form exhibited in Schedule VI.

Teak timber brought to Moulmein—how to be dealt with.

XXIV. All Teak timber which is brought down the Salween, Beeling, Attaran, or any other rivers to Moulmein, whether from beyond the frontier or from the forests in British Territory, must be reported and passed in the manner described in Schedule VII.

Teak timber brought to Rangoon and Bassein.

XXV. All Teak timber which is brought to Rangoon or Bassein will be examined at the river stations named in Schedule VIII. No

rafts of timber shall leave or pass these stations without an order from the Forest Department.

Drift timber—the property of Government.

XXVI. All drift and unclaimed Teak timber within the Province of British Burmah, will be considered the property of Government, unless proof of ownership be given according to Rules XXXI., XXXII. and the provisions of Schedule VII.

Scales of salvage for drift timber.

XXVII. Scales of salvage for the different parts of the country are given in Schedule IX. They may be altered by the Chief Commissioner. Notifications exhibiting these rates will, from time to time, be published for general information.

Permission to save drift timber—how given.

XXVIII. Permission to parties wishing to collect their own timber which may have gone adrift, will be granted on application at the discretion of the Conservator of Forests, or such Assistants as he may authorize to give this permission. The Permit will be made out according to form in Schedule X. These Permits must show the marks which should be on the timber, and the holders will only be permitted to take away such logs as bear these marks.

Parties who have saved drift timber—how to act.

XXIX. Parties who have saved Teak timber are bound to deliver the same, on receipt of salvage money, to such persons as are authorized by the Conservator of Forests to receive it.

Monthly notices of drift timber brought in, to be issued.

XXX. At the stations of Rangoon, Prome, Tounghoo and Moulmein, and at such other stations as the Conservator of Forests may direct, notices shall be published on the last day of every month, stating the number and description of pieces of drift timber brought in during the month.

Notices inviting claimants to come forward.

XXXI. Not less than thirty days' notice will be given for the reception of claims to the ownership of drift timber by the office from which the notice was issued, after which, no claimant appearing, the timber, with such exceptions as are provided for in Schedule VII., will be sold on account of Government. Claims for drift timber must be sent in with full particulars and according to form given in Schedule XI.

Claims to drift timber—how decided.

XXXII. All such claims will be decided by the Conservator of Forests, or such Officers as he may authorize so to do, provided however that they shall be at liberty to decline to arbitrate regarding such timber, in case they may see fit so to do, and refer claimants to the Civil Courts.

Claimed timber—how redeemed.

XXXIII. Timber awarded to claimants must be redeemed by payment of the salvage and other expenses which may have been incurred on account of such timber.

CHAPTER V.

Procedure and Penalties in case of a breach of these Rules.

Duty of Forest Department Subordinates to report breach of these Rules.

XXXIV. It is the duty of the Forest Goungs, Goungways, and Peons of the Department, and of all Police Officers, to see that these Rules are not violated; and should they in any case be infringed, to report the same without delay to the Forest Officer in charge of the division or sub-division in which the offence took place; and it shall be lawful for any Forest or Police Officer to take into custody, without a warrant, any person who hinders or obstructs him in the discharge of his duties under these Rules, provided that the person thus apprehended be brought before a Magistrate within three days from the date of his apprehension.

Penalty for breach of Forest Rules.

XXXV. Any person who infringes any provisions of the Forest Rules, or any subordinate of the Forest Department who wilfully neglects his duty, will be liable to imprisonment without labor for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months without labor. In cases where the infringement involves fraud or theft, or any other offence provided in the Penal Code, the offender will be liable to be proceeded against in a Criminal Court, under the provisions of the Penal Code.

Tools, timber, and other articles may be confiscated.

XXXVI. Any axes, dahs, marking hammers, or other tools or implements used in an act which constitutes an offence against these Rules, and all timber that has been marked or obtained in a manner contrary to these Rules, or that has not been reported and passed in accordance with Rules XXI. to XXIV., and Schedules V. to VIII., whether entire or cut up or sawn up, may be seized by any Officer of the Forest Department or Police Officer, and such tools or implements and timber may be confiscated by the orders of the Magistrate of the District, or any Forest Officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, or a Subordinate Magistrate.

Powers of the Conservator of Forests under these Rules.

XXXVII. The Conservator of Forests shall have the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, but shall exercise those powers subject to such limitations as may, from time to time, be imposed by the Chief Commissioner.

Powers of the Deputy and Assistant Conservators.

XXXVIII. The Chief Commissioner may vest any Deputy or Assistant Conservator of Forests with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, subject to such limitation as he may deem proper.

Procedure in cases of violation of these Rules.

XXXIX. All cases of violation of these Rules may be tried and determined by the Magistrate of the District, by the Conservator of Forests, or any Deputy or Assistant Conservator who may have been vested with the powers of a Magistrate, or a Subordinate Magistrate. The mode of procedure in the trial of forest cases will be that provided in Act XXV. of 1861.

XL. The appeals against the decision of the Conservator of Forests while exercising the powers of a Magistrate under these Rules, will lie to the Court of the Commissioner of the Division where the offence was committed. And the appeal against any decision of a Deputy or Assistant Conservator of Forests acting as a Magistrate under these Rules, will lie to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

Appeals where to lie.

A monthly Register of all cases tried and determined by each Forest Officer in any Division or District of a Deputy Commissioner, is to be submitted to the Appellate Court. The Register is to be kept in the form given in Schedule XII.

SCHEDULE I.

On the procedure to be observed in setting apart Reserved Forests.

1. Whenever a Forest Officer proposes to reserve a forest tract, he shall personally go round and through it to ascertain its natural boundaries, and hold a valuation survey of it.

2. A report containing full particulars regarding the tract, whether any inhabitants are included within it, and the reasons for reservation, together with a map of the district shewing the exact situation of the tract in question (a sketch map two miles to the inch if no district map exists), shall be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the District, who will attach his opinion to the report and forward it through the Commissioner to the Conservator of Forests, who will submit it to the Chief Commissioner for his final orders, after attaching any remarks he may have to make.

3. The Deputy Commissioner, should he see no objection to such reservation, will, on receipt of the report from the Forest Officer, issue immediate instructions to prevent the cutting of Gardens and Toungyas within the locality which it is proposed to reserve, pending the final orders of the Chief Commissioner.

4. The Chief Commissioner will pass orders on the report, and if he approve of the tract being reserved, the Forest Officer will proceed finally to demarcate it in accordance with Rule XIV.

SCHEDULE II.

STREAMS WHICH ARE TO BE KEPT OPEN UNDER RULE XVII.

Rangoon District.

The Pegu or Zamayee River down to Pegu town, and all its tributaries

Pounglin and all its tributaries.

Mayzel and all tributaries.

Thayet	ditto.
Thabew	ditto.
Magayee	ditto.
Okkan	ditto.
Thounzai	ditto.

Myanoung District.

Beeling and all tributaries.

Wayhla	ditto.
Tanapo	ditto.
Mokkha	ditto.
Minhla	ditto.
Tsapoke	ditto.
Tyemyoke	ditto.
Myoung	ditto.
Kadet	ditto.
Gamoong	ditto.
Toung Khyoung	ditto.
Boben	ditto.
Mimboo	ditto.
Tounyoh	ditto.
Shway-lay	ditto.

Meimakah or Illine River from Tsanyouay up to Engmah.

Prome District.

Nawing and all its tributaries.

Boolay, including the Choung Goungyee, the Pudday, and all their tributaries.

Keenee and all its tributaries.

Partly Rangoon District and partly Tounghoo District.

Kawleyah and all its tributaries.

Binedah	ditto.
Pyoontazah and Yainway	ditto.

Tounghoo District.

Koon and all its tributaries.

Phyoo	ditto.
Ngagyat	ditto.
Kwaymathay	ditto.
Khaboung	ditto.
Swah	ditto.
Myolah	ditto.
Bimbyay	ditto.
Gwaythay	ditto.
Koonoong or Swoaydoyah	ditto.
Kannee	ditto.
Thoukyaghat	ditto.
Youkthawah	ditto.
Moong	ditto.
Padah	ditto.

The Sittang River above Tounghoo town.

SCHEDULE III.

Names of rivers on which the use of Marking Hammers is prohibited within the British Territory.

The Salween River.

The Sittang River.

The Pegu River at and below Pegu town.

The Puzzoondoung River below Kyoongalay village.

The Meimakah, Hline, and Rangoon Rivers.

The Irrawaddee River and its branches, including the Bassein River.

SCHEDULE IV.

Exhibiting the Rules under which Government timber in the Province of British Burmah, may be disposed of—

1. By public auction sales at stations or in the forests. At all public sales one portion of the payment (not less than twenty per cent. on the amount) is to be made on the day of sale, either in cash, public securities, or promissory notes, and the balance within a term not exceeding three months after the day of sale. No timber to be delivered before payment in full shall have been received; but the timber to be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment it is knocked down.

2. By private sales on indent approved of by the Conservator of Forests or the chief Forest Officer at the station, or in the division where the sale is held.

Private sales shall not be effected at the rates below the average rates realized at the public sales of the preceding year, unless by special order from the Conservator of Forests.

No private sale of Government timber is to be considered as concluded, and no timber is to be delivered on account of the same, unless the full amount of the purchase money is paid to the Forest Officer conducting the sale.

3. By sale of the seasoned timber standing or lying in a certain Forest District, to Permit or Lease-holders. This timber remains the property of Government until the full amount of purchase money is adjusted. These sales hold good for a certain period. Timber not brought out within the time fixed, whether paid for or not, remains the property of Government. Sales of timber under this Rule are not ordinarily to be concluded for a longer period than three years.

4. By grant gratuitously to parties residing in the district near the forests, and at a distance from the principal rivers, for the erection of buildings for the common benefit of the public, as Christian churches or chapels, schools, kyoungs, zayats, bridges, &c. Applications for the timber under this Rule may be made to the Conservator of Forests, or his Assistants. Final orders regarding such applications granting timber for these purposes or otherwise, will be issued by the Conservator of Forests, or by such Assistants as he may specially empower so to do. Timber granted under this Rule will be pointed out to the grantees by the Forest Goungways. The grantees must fell and remove the same to the place where the timber is to be used, within a fixed time.

Timber for these purposes will be given gratuitously, but on a certain date, which will be mentioned on the grant, this document must be returned to the Assistant or Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge of the division, with an account showing how it has been used. Should it not have been expended for the purposes specified in the application, the timber will revert to Government; and the parties who received the grant, will, if they should have applied the timber to other purposes, be liable to punishment under the Forest Rules.

SCHEDULE V.

Form of Pass for Timber sold by the Forest Department.

No.	Date.	Owner or Consignee.	Place of Destination.	Description of Timber.	Timber marks.	No. of logs or pieces.	Total.	REMARKS.

SCHEDULE VI.

Form of Pass for Foreign Timber imported into the British Territory.

No.	Date.	Owner or Consignee.	Place of Destination.	Description of Timber.	Timber marks.	No. of logs or pieces.	Total.	Amount paid on account of Duty.	Amount still to be paid.	Where to be paid.

SCHEDULE VII.

Rules for the management of the Kuddo Revenue Station.

All timber to be reported at Kuddo within seven days.

1. All timber passing down the Salween and Attaran Rivers must be reported at the Kuddo Revenue Station, within seven days of its arrival, failing which, on discovery, it will be liable to pay double duty before the timber is cleared.

Attaran timber declared for duty at Nantay.

2. Attaran timber to be declared for duty at the Nantay Station where it will be passed, all other timber to be declared for duty at Kuddo.

Report to contain full particulars.

3. The report must contain full particulars regarding the timber, its position at the station, number and description of logs, their marks, and other particulars. Owners of timber or their agents who give incomplete or incorrect reports, render themselves liable to punishment under the rules for the administration of forests.

Report open for inspection for seven days.

4. The reports will be open to public inspection for seven days, before a certificate of registry will be granted. Copies of the reports will be forwarded daily to the Moulmein Office for public inspection.

Granting of certificate.

5. After the lapse of seven days, the Officer in charge of the Revenue Station will grant a certificate, and will mark each log with such marks as may from time to time be directed, except in the case of an incorrect report, when a fresh report will have to be made under Rule I., before certificate of registry will be granted. No timber will be passed without a certificate.

Rates of duty to be paid.

6. The following rates of duty are to be paid before the timber can be allowed to leave the station :—

	Rs.	As.	P	
For logs of and above 5 feet in girth	2	12	0	per log.
For logs of and from Attaran	4	0	0	do.
For logs below 5 feet in girth	1	6	0	do.
Ditto from Attaran ..	2	0	0	do.
Stem pieces	0	9	0	do.
Ship crooks	0	4	0	do.
Boat do.	0	1	0	do.
Small do.	0	0	6	do.
Small pieces...	0	2	0	do.

On the payment of these rates the timber will be passed and marked with the Pass Hammer of the Timber Revenue Station. In measuring timber the middle girth must be taken.

Timber passing limits of stations unmarked, liable to confiscation.

7. All timber which passes the limit of the Revenue Stations without the Pass marks of the Forest Department, is liable to be seized and confiscated.

Two years allowed for payment of duty, and removal of timber.

8. All duty must be paid and timber removed within two years of date of certificate, failing which, it will be advertised and sold to recover the duty and clear the depôt.

Time allowed for passed timber to remain at depôt.

9. Timber which has been passed must be removed within one month, or be subjected to a fine of eight annas per log per day during one month, after which, if not removed, notice will be given by advertisement, and the timber removed from the limits of the station, at the risk and expense of the owner. If from any natural cause beyond the control of the owner, it is impossible to remove the timber within the period named, application should be made to the Revenue Officer who will pass special orders in the case.

Timber when to be removed.

10. The time for the removal of timber from the station is from sun-rise to sun-set, and no timber must be removed at any other time without special permission from the Revenue Officer, who will judge of the necessity of the case. Breach of this rule will be punished under the Forest Rules.

Timber from Government Forests—how to be passed.

11. Timber from the Government Forests will be passed by the Timber Revenue Officer upon a certificate granted by the Forest Officer showing that the Forest Revenue has been adjusted.

Agents—how appointed.

12. Parties wishing to transact business through Agents must duly appoint these Agents as required by law. The names of Agents must be registered at the Revenue Office.

Obliterations of marks—how punished.

13. All timber on which marks have been purposely obliterated by fire, or otherwise obliterated or defaced, will be retained by the Kuddo Revenue Department, and be treated as drift timber under Rules 27 and 28 of this Schedule.

Lien on timber to be held by Government.

14. Government to have a lien on all timber, whether decreed by the Civil Courts or not, until payment of all Government demands on the timber has been made.

Channel where timber is not to be placed.

15. Timber brought to the Revenue Station is not to be placed in any part of the channel on the East side of the Koutsing Island. Any timber found lying there will be removed at the risk and expense of the owner.

River frontage at depôt—how obtained.

16. Parties desiring to have river frontage allotted to them at Kuddo for placing and collecting their timber, must apply to the Revenue Officer who will pass the necessary orders. The portion allotted will be registered in the office, and the application must be renewed on the first of January of every year.

Marks and Hammers to be registered.

17. Timber owners wishing to collect and mark their timber at the Kyodan, must register their marks and hammers at Kuddo.

Certificate to contain all marks put upon timber.

18. After the receipt of certificate of registration, the timber may be stamped by purchasers at Kuddo, but the marks or stamps put upon it must be reported at the office either in Moulmein or Kuddo, to be entered in the original certificate which should bear a complete record of all marks on the logs entered in it.

Fee for registration of hammers.

19. A fee of ten Rupees must be paid for every mark or hammer registered at the Kuddo Revenue Office, and a certificate will be granted on payment of fee.

Registration to extend over two years.

20. This registration to hold good for two years, that is to say, from 1st May in each year to 1st May of the second year, when parties are required to register their hammers, either in person or by duly appointed Agent.

Breaches of Rules—how punished.

21. Breaches of these Rules by subordinates of the Forest Department and others, will be punishable under the Rules for the administration of the forests in British Burmah.

Appeal—where to lie.

22. Appeals from the decisions of the Kuddo Revenue Officer shall lie with the Deputy Conservator in charge of the Salween Division, and from the latter with the Conservator. Appeals from the decisions of the Conservator of Forests shall lie with the Chief Commissioner.

Appeals in special cases—where to lie.

23. In the absence of the Conservator of Forests or Deputy Conservator from Rangoon or Moulmein, an appeal from the orders of the Kuddo Revenue Station Officer shall lie with the Deputy Commissioner of the District of Amherst, who will pass orders, should he consider it necessary to do so, after inquiry into the matter. Such orders may be appealed from, to the Commissioner, Tenasserim, whose order shall be final.

Drift timber below Kuddo.

24. Parties who have salved timber below Kuddo must bring it to one of the Government Drift Timber Depôts, reporting their having done so, with full particulars, at the Forest Office, Moulmein, where the amount of salvage, as per Schedule IX., will be paid to them on the timber being taken charge of.

Drift timber above Kuddo.

25. Parties who have salved timber above Kuddo must bring it to one of the stations mentioned in Schedule IX., where they will be entitled to receive the salvage due.

Salvors to be appointed for salving of drift timber.

26. Salvage of timber below Kuddo will be in the hands of Salvors (not to exceed four in number), to be named by the Trade and approved of by the Forest Department, who will issue a "Letmhat" to each, and register their names in the Forest Office. These "Letmhats" will be cancelled by the Forest Department on sufficient grounds being shown.

Ownership to drift timber arriving at Moulmein—how to be proved.

27. All drift and unclaimed timber coming down the Salween, Beeling, Attaran, and other rivers to Moulmein, will be considered the property of Government, unless proof of ownership be given within the time provided in Rule 28.

Regarding time allowed for claim.

28. Monthly notices will be issued of the number of drift logs brought in during the month. Lists containing the description of the logs and their marks (so far as they have been ascertained), will be open for inspection at the Kuddo and Moulmein Offices. Claims to drift timber will be admitted up to date of preliminary notice of sale.

Regarding public sales of drift timber.

29. Public sales of timber (should sufficient have been collected to render a sale advisable) will take place every six months, on the 15th January and 15th July in each year. At these sales no timber will be sold, the receipt of which has not been publicly notified, inviting claimants to come forward under Rule 28, six months previously.

Logs found beached to be treated as drift timber.

30. Logs found beached, or aground below the mouth of the Attaran, and not in charge of any person, will be considered to be drift timber and treated as such.

SCHEDULE VIII.

Names of River Stations where all Timber will have to stop to be examined.

Rangoon Station.

Timber arriving from the Sittang River.
Timber arriving from the Irrawaddee River.
At the mouth of the Poozoundoung Creek.
At the mouth of the Tsan Khyoung, below Kemendine.

Bassein Station.

Timber arriving at Bassein must stop above the town at such a place as the Collector of Timber Revenue may direct.

SCHEDULE IX.

Rates of Salvage for Timber saved from the undermentioned Rivers:—

		Rs.	As.
I.—Sittang River Station above and including Kyassoo	per log	3	8
If brought to Rangoon	„	6	0
II.—Irrawaddee River Stations above and including Henzadah ...	„	2	0
If brought to Rangoon or Bassein	„	4	0
III.—Hlyne, Pegu, and Pounglin Rivers, also Rangoon River from and above Monkey Point, delivered at Government Depôt ...	per log	2	0
Below Monkey Point and lying on Sea shore, delivered at Government Depôt, expenses incurred to be paid.			
One-half only of the rates set down will be paid for drift timber saved, but not brought into Government Stations and made over to Forest Officers.			

SALWEEN RIVER.

Below Kuddo.

Between Kuddo and Battery Point Depôt	per log	3	0
„ Battery Point Depôt and Kulmee Channel	„	7	0

Above Kuddo

At Kyodan	„	0	4
„ Kamanlay	„	0	8
„ Koman or Komoung	„	1	0
„ Meebong to Palian	„	2	0
„ Kuddo	„	3	0

For logs in length below twelve cubits, or in girth below two cubits, and for logs that are burnt or otherwise of inferior value, reduced rates will be paid.

SCHEDULE X.

Form of Permit to collect Drift Timber.

——————————is permitted to pay salvage on, and collect the logs which bear the marks entered below in this Permit.

Timber marks.

KUDDO,——————

——————————— 186 .

N. B.—This Permit is good only up to the 1st January 186 .

For salvage rates, see back of Permit.

SCHEDULE XI.

Form in which claim for Drift Timber must be prepared.

——————————claims——logs of drift timber lying at——————————

as per description and marks entered below :—

Depôt No.	Description and number of logs.	Marks.	Orders of Revenue Officer and Remarks.

The——————————186 .

SCHEDULE XII.

Register of Forest Cases tried and decided by Forest Officers. 18 .

Number of Register.	Name, residence, and occupation of the accused.	Date and locality when and where the offence was committed.	Nature and description of offence.	Nature of evidence.	Date of sentence.	Sentence.	Commutation of punishment.	REMARKS.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. A.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BENGAL,

Calcutta, 4th August 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and General Treasury will be closed on Monday the 14th August, on account of the Hindoo festival Junmostoomee, in conformity with Government Notification No. 64 of 16th April 1862.

By Order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,

Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

BLANK Bill Forms of Public Service Transfer Receipts bearing Nos. 27383, 27384, and 27385, having been stolen from the Gondah Treasury, Officers in charge of Treasuries are warned to withhold payment of the same.

GONDAH TREASURY, *The 4th August* 1865. } J. S. ROSS, *Major*, *Deputy Commissioner.*

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

THE undermentioned duplicate Government Promissory Note standing in the name of Bahadoor Sing, the Proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the Note and Interest has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a triplicate Note in favor of the Proprietor:—

Duplicate No. 9411 of 1832-33 for Rs. 3,000.

LUCKNOW, *The 26th July* 1865. } BAHADOOR SING.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

IMPORTANT INDIGO FACTORIES FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction on or about the 20th instant (unless previously disposed of by private contract)—

By order of the Mortgagees,

The well-known Indigo Factories called the Allumchund Concern, at Allahabad, with valuable Talook property attached thereto and Koontee crop now in the ground;

also,

The Koorsun Factory, Allahabad, with Koontee crop, both lately the property of N. Flouest, Esq., deceased. Further particulars and conditions of sale will be published, and in the mean while applications to be made to Messrs. W. Moran and Co., Old Mint Mart, Calcutta, and Messrs. Barrow, Sen, and Watson, Old Post-Office Street, Calcutta.

Department of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta Mint.

THE following Currency Notes are this day available for coin at this Office.

These Notes are payable on presentation at the Offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency where they have been issued.

To avoid delay, parties should not apply under sealed letters to the Head Commissioner, but personally with coin:—

Allahabad Circle Notes	for	Rupees		2,14,600
Lahore	ditto	ditto	...	5,70,640
Nagpore	ditto	ditto	...	8,16,090

H. HYDE,

Head Commissioner.

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In 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which more than half have been taken up.

FIRST CALL RS. 10 ON EACH SHARE.

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DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negociate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3 months'	notice,	3 per cent.
6	do.	4 per cent.
12	do.	5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on its Agencies, no Commission will be charged, otherwise the rate of Commission will be ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., ¼ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver and Sovereigns, ¼ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton and other articles of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances if desired will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are to be made payable to the undermentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,
Managing Director and Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE advertisement in the *Gazette of India* of date 29th July, under the heading "The Sarawuk, Jaenee, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company Limited," in so far as it represents the Bank of Bengal to be the Bankers of the Company, is unauthorized and incorrect.

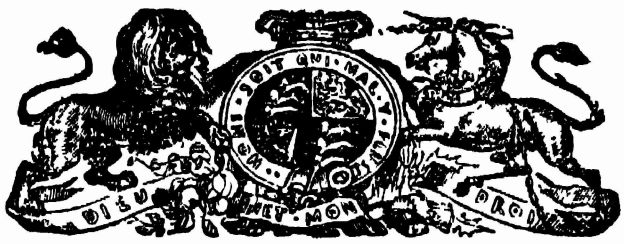
By Order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 3rd August 1865.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

No. 22.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of India.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the Provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., C. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Wednesday, the 2nd August 1865.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Hon'ble W. Grey.

The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.

The Right Hon'ble W. N. Massey.

The Hon'ble Colonel H. M. Durand, C. B.

The Hon'ble W. Muir.

A BILL TO AMEND ACT XXIX OF 1861 (TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE ARTICLES OF WAR FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NATIVE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS IN HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN ARMY).

The Commander-in-Chief moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act XXIX of 1861 (to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Indian Army).

Sir W. Mansfield said that there was little to add to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, but he might perhaps mention that in 1863 the Advocate General had been asked for a definition of the term Commanding Officer as used in the Native Articles of War. The Advocate General had ruled that the term embraced only the Commanding Officer of a Regiment, and that the Articles of War vested no authority in any other regimental Officer even when commanding a detachment at a distance from Head Quarters, such Officers possessed no power as such apart from the authority of the Titular Commanding Officer, *i. e.*, the Officer Commanding at the Head Quarters of the Regiment.

He (Sir W. Mansfield) had himself doubted whether such an opinion was sustainable, it was certainly opposed to the general practice of the Army, he might say of all Armies; but since it had been confirmed by the Advocate General there was no option but to have recourse to legislation in order that the proper position of subordinate Officers might be placed on a legal footing, otherwise they would be exposed to countless actions and other annoyances in the discharge of their regular duties. With these observations he would move for leave to introduce the Bill.

The Right Hon'ble Mr. Massey asked if an alteration had not been made, he believed at the instance of the Hon'ble Mr. Grey, in the Bill since the Draft was first circulated. He remarked that, as first drafted, the Bill provided that the power now vested in His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, under the authority of the Governor General in Council, of laying down Rules under this Bill, had been originally vested in the Commander-in-Chief of Presidencies and in the Commandants of separate forces. The importance of preserving uniformity in legislating as to punishments was so obvious, that he could not but consider the alteration in the Bill a material improvement.

Sir W. Mansfield replied that the case was as stated by the Hon'ble Member, and the obvious advantages of preserving uniformity had led to the alteration noticed. He might add that he was prepared, almost immediately after the passing of the Bill, to submit a set of Rules for the approbation of the Governor General in Council.

The Motion was then put and agreed to.

The Governor General having consented to the suspension, at Sir W. Mansfield's request, of No. 16 of the Rules for the conduct of business, Sir W. Mansfield introduced the Bill and moved that it be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Sir W. Mansfield then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

A BILL TO MAKE TEMPORARY PROVISION FOR THE DECISION OF CIVIL APPEALS IN THE DISTRICTS WITHIN THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP OF THE PUNJAB.

The Hon'ble Mr. Grey moved for leave to introduce a Bill "to make temporary provision for the decision of Civil Appeals in the Districts within the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab." He said that the object of the Bill was merely to revert partially for a time to the state of things which existed in the Punjab before the passing of Act XIX of 1865. Before that Act became law, the Revenue Courts in the Punjab heard suits as to land, rent, &c., and the Financial Commissioner, or Chief Revenue Authority, was the final Court of Appeal in such cases. Act XIX of 1865 transferred the whole of this class of business to the Civil Courts, and when that Act was passed it was intended to establish a Chief Court in the Punjab, for which purpose Act XXIII of 1865 was simultaneously passed. Delay, however, had unaccountably occurred in bringing the latter Act into operation, and the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab had represented that the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, which, since the passing of Act XIX, had become the only final Court of Appeal in all Civil cases, was quite unequal to the disposal of the heavy increase of Appellate work which was thus thrown upon it. The Lieutenant Governor therefore had proposed that so much of Act XIX of 1865 as transferred certain business from the Revenue to the Civil Courts, should be suspended until the Chief Court was established.

The necessity for temporary legislation was established, but it seemed desirable to confine it within the smallest limits consistent with the requirements of the case. The present Bill, therefore, merely proposed to empower the Financial Commissioner to hear Appeals in cases relating to land, &c., which now lie, under Act XIX of 1865, to the Judicial Commissioner only.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

SIMLA,
The 2nd August 1865.

A Bill to amend Act XXIX of 1861 *(to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Indian Army).*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the 83rd Article of War enacted in the said Act XXIX of 1861; it is enacted as follows:—

Repeal of Article 83.

I. The Article of War numbered 83 in the said Act XXIX of 1861 is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof, the following Article of War shall be read and taken as Article 83 of the said Act XXIX of 1861:—

ARTICLE 83.

Punishment of light offences.

The Commander-in-Chief in India shall, under the authority of the Governor General in Council, prescribe the minor punishments to which Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers shall, for light offences, be liable, without the intervention of a Court Martial; and shall specify the Officer or Officers by whom such minor punishment, and the extent thereof, may be awarded. But no such minor punishment shall be awarded by a Court Martial.

Construction.

II. This Act shall be read and taken as part of the said Act XXIX of 1861.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Act XX of 1845.

IN the year 1845, the nature of minor punishments to be used in the Native Army was for the first time defined by law, and it was then also enacted that such punishments could in the Native Army be awarded only by the "Commanding Officer."

2. It is very expedient that certain subordinate Officers should possess by law the power of summarily awarding minor punishments, which, previously to 1845, was in fact vested in Adjutants of Regiments and Officers Commanding Companies in the Native Army by Regulation.

3. When portions of a Regiment are detached from its Head Quarters, the expediency does in truth become an absolute necessity. But it is obvious that at all times numerous petty occasions demand the exercise of practical check of the soldiery by Officers below the position of the Commanding Officer of a Regiment.

4. The limitation above alluded to finds no place in the Mutiny Act, or the Articles of War enacted for the maintenance of order and discipline in the British Army.

5. It has therefore been determined to introduce the present Bill by which, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, the Commander-in-Chief in India may prescribe the minor punishments to be inflicted, without Court Martial, in the Native Army, and the Officer or Officers by whom they may be awarded.

The 27th July 1865. W. R. MANSFIELD.

A Bill to make temporary provision for the decision of Civil Appeals in the Districts within the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is necessary, pending the establishment of the Chief Court in the Punjab under Act XXIII of 1865, to make special provision for the

decision of such Appeals as previously to the passing of Act XIX of 1865 were heard by the Financial Commissioner: It is enacted

I. Until such time as Act XXIII of 1865 shall come into operation, the Government of the Punjab may invest the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab with the powers of Judicial Commissioner, for the purpose of trying generally Appeals in respect of suits regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, anything in Act XIX of 1865 to the contrary notwithstanding.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

WHEN Act XIX of 1865 was passed, it was expected that a Chief Court of Judicature, consisting of two or more Judges, would immediately be established in the Punjab, under Act XXIII of 1865.

Circumstances have, however, arisen to delay the establishment of such a Court, and the Judicial Commissioner alone being unequal to the disposal of the additional Appellate work thrown upon him by the operation of Act XIX of 1865, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has recommended a temporary suspension of the provisions of that Act, so far as they prohibit the cognizance of suits connected with land by the Revenue Courts of the Province.

It seems sufficient, in order to effect the object in view, to pass a short Act enabling the Financial Commissioner as heretofore, and until the establishment of a Chief Court, to hear Appeals in suits connected with land, and this it is proposed to do by empowering the Lieutenant Governor to invest him with the powers of Judicial Commissioner.

SIMLA, *The 2nd August* 1865. } W. GREY.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Registration of Ozone in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1863-64. By Dr. H. Cook, Superintendent of Mahabuleshwur.

In compliance with the notification published in Circular No. 1076 from the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, dated 15th May 1863, the Ozone Registrations kept at various Civil and Military Hospitals in the Bombay Presidency and Sind have been forwarded to me for compilation and report.

2. I propose briefly to review each set of returns in detail, and then to consider them arranged in classes, according to geographical position of the Observatories, with a view to eliminate and arrange the facts that may be apparent—

1st.—As to the general presence or absence of ozone at each station during the year;

2ndly.—As to the connection that may appear to exist between the meteorological and geographical conditions registered and the evolution of ozone;

3rdly.—As to the presence or absence of ozone in connection with the prevalence of cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and fevers; and, lastly, briefly to review what has been written in connection with the subject previously in Europe, with a view to determine whether the conditions under which atmospheric ozone is found and the circumstances attending it are the same here as there.

3. Ozone registrations have been made at the following stations :—

1. Ahmedabad,
2. Ahmednuggur,
3. Belgaum,
4. Bombay,
5. Deesa,
6. Hydrabad, Sind,
7. Kolapore,
8. Kurrachee,
9. Mahabuleshwur,
10. Mhow,
11. Poona,
12. Rajcote,
13. Sattara,
14. Surat,
15. Tanna.

Beside these I have received returns for broken periods from Bhooj, Mundlaisir, and Panchgunny. In a few cases the registrations were commenced in June, but as the majority were sent in for the first time for the month of August, I have omitted all prior to that date.

4. The returns yield the following *data* :—in arranging them systematically for contrast, I shall adopt the following headings, and, to save recapitulation, shall merely quote the indicial letters :—

A—Mean amount of ozone for the month.

B—Months during which the amount of ozone was in excess of the average.

b—Prevailing winds during these months.

C—Months during which ozone was deficient (of the average).

c—Prevailing winds.

D—Months during which cholera was prevalent; ditto diarrhœa, dysentery, and fevers.

E.—Months during which the amount of ozone by day was in excess of that of the night.

F—Ditto during which it was in excess at night over the day.

G—Noticeable facts deducible from the registrations of particular months.

No. 1.

5. AHMEDABAD JAIL HOSPITAL.—Lat. 22° 58′ N., long. 72° 37′ E.; distance from sea-coast 46 miles ; height above the sea unknown; position of Hospital in the centre of the city.

A—Day 1·5, Night 0·7 = 2·2.

B—May, June, and July.

b—Westerly; occasionally Easterly during the day.

C—November, December, January, March, and April.

c—North-East.

D—*Cholera*—from 25th March to 31st July in the city, from 18th June to 31st July in the jail; *Dysentery*—August and September; *Diarrhœa*—more or less throughout the year, principally in August, January and July; *Fevers*—principally in October.

E—Throughout the year.

G—The amount of ozone during the months of August, September, and October, was registered as 0. This, I believe, was due in some degree to a defect in the ozonometer; probably the outer cage was too impervious to air from excess of paint or varnish, as when, on my suggestion, the outer cage was removed, the ozone paper showed coloration equal to Nos. 1·0 and 2·0 of the scale. Throughout the cold-weather months the quantity of ozone continued small, varying from 0·0 to 2·0 and (rarely) 3·0, frequently absent at night. The lowest monthly means were those of December

and March, averaging only 1·1 for the 24 hours. During the latter months it was almost entirely absent at night. In this month cholera commenced in the city.

No. 1. A.

6. Ahmedabad Regimental Hospital of 20th Native Infantry.—Registration commenced on the 1st January.

A—Day 2·8, Night 2·6=5·4.

B—May, June, and July.

b—South and South-West.

C—January and April.

c—North.

D—*Cholera*—end of March and beginning of April.

E—January, February, March, and April.

F—June and July.

G—The corps appears to have been healthy during the year. Ozone was absent at night for a short time in January, but never after. Amount registered reached No. 10·0 on three occasions in July, and once in August: at each occasion there were heavy falls of rain.

No. 2.

7. Ahmednuggur Civil Hospital. Lat. 19° 10′ long. 75° 4′; distance from sea-coast 162 miles; height above the sea-level 2,100 feet; situated in the centre of a walled town.

A—Day 1·2, Night 0·4=1·6.

B—August, September, October, November, December, June, and July.

b—S. W. July, August, and September; N. W. October and June; N. E. the remainder.

C—January, February, March, April, and May.

c—North-Easterly; occasionally North-Westerly at evening.

D—*Cholera*—not prevalent as an epidemic; a few cases in February, March, and May; *Dysentery*—a few cases in November, January, February, and July; *Diarrhœa*—August.

E—Throughout the year.

G—Ozone was at its lowest development in the months of January and March, when it fell to a mean of 0·6 for the 24 hours. In the latter month it was almost entirely absent at night: easterly winds prevailed. During this and the previous months some cases of cholera occurred. The highest monthly means were those of November and December, but the numbers recorded did not exceed 2·0 by day, and 1·0 by night.

A sudden increase took place on the 5th May at the setting in of the westerly winds, and the numbers by day continued high throughout the following months. The numbers by night very variable, often sinking 0·0: cholera appeared in the jail in the middle of June, but the cases were not numerous.

The highest recorded numbers during the year were, day 3·0, night 2·0=5·0, on the occurrence of rain and S. W. winds in October.

No. 3.

8 Belgaum Hospital of H. M.'s 41th Regiment.—Lat. 15° 52′, long. 74° 42′; distance from sea-coast 56 miles; height above sea-level 2,200 feet.

A—Day 2·0, Night 2·8=4·8.

B—December, January, February, March, April, May, June, and July.

b—Easterly in December, Westerly and North-Westerly for the remaining months.

C—August, September, October, and November.

c—Westerly in August, September, and October, variable in November.

D—*Cholera*—April to July in the city and neighbourhood; none in the regiment; *Dysentery*—not prevalent: a few cases occurred in every month except September, October, and April; *Diarrhœa*—ditto; a few cases in November, May, and June; *Fevers*—more prevalent in June and July.

F—Throughout the year.

G—Hardly a trace of ozone was registered for the first three months—apparently due to the same cause as that mentioned previously.

In November it rose to Nos. 4·0 by day, and 3·0 by night, and frequently to 6·0 for the 24 hours, during cool, genial weather with dews at night. In December the amount registered varied from 5·0 to 10·0 for the 24 hours, rising to the highest point about the middle of the month, after some days of storms of rain with electrical disturbance.

The amount greatly decreased in January, February, and [illegible], when the air became very dry. In May 7·0 by day, and 8·0 by night=15·0, were registered on the occurrence of a succession of thunder-storms with rain. In June and July it remained steady at high numbers.

No. 4.

9. Bombay Lunatic Asylum.—Lat. 18° 53′, long. 72° 52′; distance from sea-coast 300 yards; height above the sea 30 feet; situated at Colaba Point;—commenced 1st November; also for the months of August and September at the Marine Battalion Hospital, on the verge of Back Bay.

A—Day 1·8, Night 1·3=3·1.

B—December, January, February, March, and July.

b—N. E. by day, N. W. by night, during cold-weather months; Westerly July.

C—August, September, April, May, and June.

c—North-Westerly.

D—*Cholera*—was never absent from Bombay during the entire period: it was most prevalent during the months of January, February, April, May, June, and July, but especially during May; *Dysentery*—most prevalent during December; *Diarrhœa*—July; *Fevers*—January.

E—Throughout the year with the exception of the months of May and July.

G—The amount of ozone registered at the Marine Battalion Hospital was very small, never exceeding No. 1·0 of the scale, and was frequently absent. At Colaba it was rarely absent, except in the month of May; in this month No. 2·0 was the highest and this number only occurred twice: the mean for the month gave only 0·6 for the day and 0·7 for the night. It was during this month that cholera reached its height. In July the mean rose to 5·0. Throughout the year the numbers registered were usually remarkably regular and equal.

No. 5.

10. Deesa.—Hospital of H. M.'s 56th Regiment.—Lat. 24°12', long. 72°17', distance from sea-coast 110 miles; height above sea-level 408 feet.

A—Day 1·8, Night 1·9=3·7.

B—August, September, October, November, May, June, and July.

b—S. W. August, May, June, and July; N. and N. W. October and November.

C—January, February, March, and April.

c—N. and N. E. January and February; Variable March; Northerly by day, Westerly by night, April.

D—*Cholera*—none; *Dysentery*—September, October, and November; *Diarrhœa*—August, September, and October; *Fevers*—August and September.

E—August, September, May, June, and July.

F—October, November, December, January, February, and March.

G—In March the average amount registered sank to 0·7 by day and 1·0 by night: ozone was absent on several occasions. It rose, however, to 3·0 on the 9th, on the occasion of a dust-storm, and again on the 29th, with high wind and dust. The month was an excessively dry one. No. 5·0 (for 24 hours) was also twice recorded in the following month (which resembled it in character) on similar occasions of high gusts of wind and dust. In May it rose to 8·5 (for 24 hours) on the 6th, after rain on previous day with thunder, and again on 16th to 6·5 on the occurrence of sand-storms and lightning, and on several occasions from 5·0 to 7·0 with high winds and sand-storms.

The maximum numbers registered were 4·5 by day and 7·0 by night=11·5, on 26th October, during a heavy storm of wind and rain, and 4·0 by day and 10·0 by night=14·0, after rain and with high wind, on 4th January. On several occasions during this month high numbers were registered after light rain or during the prevalence of gusty winds and dust.

No. 6.

11. Hydrabad (Sind)—Hospital of H. M.'s 95th Regiment—Lat. 25°22', long. 68°11'; distance from sea-coast 60 miles; height above sea-level 48 feet; position S. W. of the town.

A—Day 1·1, Night 0·8=1·9.

B—September, April, May, June, and July.

b—Westerly, April and September; S. W. May, June, and July.

C—October, November, February, and March.

c—North-Westerly

D—*Cholera*—none; *Dysentery*—October; *Diarrhœa*—a few cases in September; *Fevers*—October and November.

E—Throughout the year slightly, but decidedly during the months of May, June, and July.

G—The smallest amount of ozone occurred in October and November. In the former it averaged only 0·1 by day and 0·3 by night, in the latter 0·2 by day and 0·1 by night, or a mere trace. At the latter part of October rain fell for four days in succession, but with no increase in the amount of ozone. Dysentery was prevalent during this month, and fevers for the latter half of this and the whole of the following month. The highest numbers registered during the year were 4·0 by day and 1·0 by night = 5·0, on the 28th September, 3·0 by day and 3·0 by night = 6·0, on the 26th during high S. W. winds and dust. At the latter end of January the numbers again rose from 1·0 to 4·0 under like circumstances; this increase was attended with a disappearance of fever cases from hospital.

During May, June, and July, ozone was never absent, and ranged steadily from 2·0 to 3·0 by day and 1·0 to 2·0 at night.

No. 7.

12. Kolapore Civil Hospital.—Lat. 16°45', long. 71°15'; distance from sea-coast 60 miles; height above sea-level 1,797 feet; position outside the town.

A—Day 2·6, Night 2·0=4·6.

B—November, December, January, April, May, June, and July.

b—N. E. by day, N. W. by night, November, December, and January; S. W. and W. May, June, and July.

C—August, September, October, and March.

c—N. W. and S. W. August and September; N. E. October and March.

D—*Cholera*—May and June; *Dysentery*—not prevalent; *Diarrhœa*—ditto; *Fevers*—ditto.

E—Throughout the year with the exception of May, June, and July, when it became equal.

G—The lowest amount of ozone occurred during the autumn of 1863, when it averaged 1·0 by day and 0·5 by night. An increase took place on the 26th October, when, after a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, it rose to 3·0 by day and 1·0 by night=1·0, during the middle and end of November, with disturbed weather, to 4·0 by day and 3·0 by night, and continued unusually high during the following months.

The highest numbers registered were 7·0, 8·0, and 9·0 (for the 24 hours). On the 3rd, 4th, 6th, and 7th, of January, no meteorological phenomena are recorded to account for this increase, except it be distant lightning at evening. During the latter part of April, from the 21th to 20th, the numbers varied from 6.0 to 9·5 (for 24 hours), succeeding a heavy storm, and preceded by disturbed weather and high wind. A slight decrease took place the following week, coincident with the outbreak of cholera in the city, but the depression was not very remarkable.

No. 8.

13. Kurrachee (Sind), Hospital of H. M.'s 109th Regiment.—Lat. 24°47', long. 67°3'; distance from sea-coast 3 miles; height above sea-level 40 feet; position of Hospital half a mile N. E. of camp.

A—Day 1·2, Night 1·3 = 2·5.

B—August, April, May, June, and July.

b—Westerly.

C—October, November, December, January, February, and March.

c—Northerly October and March; Easterly November and December; Northerly and Easterly January and February.

D—*Cholera*—not prevalent; *Dysentery*—more prevalent in September, February, March, and April; *Diarrhœa*—more prevalent in May; *Fevers*—October, November, December, and January.

E—Throughout the year, with the exception of—

F—August, May, June, and July.

G—The smallest amount of ozone occurred in February, averaging 0·8 by day and 0·2 by night. The quantity in November, December, and January was also very small, averaging for this period only 0·8 by day and 0·4 by night. It was absent on several occasions (more especially by night) during these months, and occasionally in March. On the 14th of this month it suddenly rose to 4·0 by day and 1·5 by night, after high westerly winds and dust. It reached the same degree on the 21st January with a change of wind from N. to W. and heavy dew. The occasions on which it rose the highest for the year were the following:—18th August, 4·0 by day and 6·0 by night = 10·0, after some days of squally weather with rain and wind from S. W. (during this time four inches of rain fell—a most unusual occurrence for this country); the numbers continued high for three days; again on 23rd, 3·2 by day and 4·0 by night = 7·2, on the occurrence of rain and W. wind.

On 7th April 6·0 by day and 1·5 by night = 7·5 (no particular change); 23rd idem 6·5 by day and 5·5 by night = 12·0, after a continuance of dust-storms and W. winds. On several occasions during this month the amount registered was great during the prevalence of dust-storms and strong winds. The average amount was greater for this month than at any other period of the year, with the fewest number of fever cases. There was much atmospheric disturbance.

No. 9.

11. MAHABULESHWUR.—Lat. 17°56′, long. 73°30′; distance from sea-coast 40 miles; height above sea-level 4,700 feet; position centre of the station.

A—Day 3·2, Night 3·7=6·9.

B—October, November, February, May, and June.

b—S. E. and E. October and November; E. by day, Westerly by night, February; Westerly May and June.

C—December, January, March, April, and July, also August and September.

c—E. December and January; E. at morning, W. at evening, March and April; S. W. July, August, and September.

D—*Cholera*—never prevalent on the hills; some cases were brought up from below in December, January, March, and May; *Dysentery*—not prevalent; *Diarrhœa*—ditto; *Fevers*—more prevalent in April and May.

E—Slightly in July, equal in December, May, and June.

F—Throughout the year with these exceptions.

G—On account of there being no Medical Officer at the station in the months of August and September 1863 to commence the registration no register was kept during these months. Judging from results obtained in 1864, ozone during these months is at its lowest development, averaging only 1·7 by day and 1·6 by night.

The cold and dry month of January is the next lowest in the scale, averaging 2·3 by day and 2·7 by night, occasionally falling as low as 1·0. This was also the case often during the dry winter months when easterly winds were prevalent, but on no occasion was it entirely absent.

The maximum average was obtained in the month of October, when it reached 4·9 by day and 5·6 by night = 10·5 for the 24 hours.

This is far higher than any results elsewhere obtained throughout the Presidency with the exception of Tanna.

On the 27th of this month, after strong westerly winds and rain, the numbers rose to 8·0 by day and 9·0 by night = 17·0, and on the following day to 18·0. In the month of February, from the 16th to 22nd inclusive, there was a period of excess averaging by day 6·2, by night 8·7 = 14·9, and reaching a maximum of 17·0. There had been a sudden change of wind from E. to W. and N. W., blowing strongly, with great increase of moisture in the atmosphere.

In May there was a second, less remarkable, period, with strong N. W. and W. winds and slight falls of rain. In June (7th), after a thunder-storm and rain, it rose to 10·0 by day and 6·0 by night = 16·0, and for the following 6 days, during which a succession of slight thunder-storms took place, it averaged 11·8 for the 24 hours.

With the excessive rain of July the numbers decreased, sinking occasionally to 1·0. There was a short period of comparative excess during the prevalence of violent winds.

No. 10.

15. MHOW—HOSPITAL, ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Lat. 75° 48′, long. 20° 33′; distance from sea-coast 203 miles; height above sea-level 1,883 feet.

A—Day 1·3, Night 1·8 = 3·1.

B—August, September, October, November, and June.

b—S. W. August and September; Southerly November and June.

C—December, January, February, March, April, and May.

c—S. E. December; Easterly January; Easterly by day and Westerly by night February and March; S. W. by day, N. W. by night, April and May.

D—*Cholera*—April, May, and half of June, reaching its height the first week in May in the bazaar, and its latter week in the regiment; *Dysentery*—not prevalent; *Diarrhœa*—somewhat prevalent in August; *Intermittent Fevers*—August and November.

E—At no time.

F—Throughout the year, more decidedly in February, April, May, and June.

G—Ozone was frequently absent in February, and sank to its lowest in March; throughout this month it was almost entirely wanting by day, and the average for the night reached only 0·7: No. 2·0 was the highest registered during the month. The months of April and May were equal, the average for the day being 0·3 and night 1·3. Cholera made its appearance in April in the city, and reached its height the first week in May. In this month it occurred in the regiment, and was most prevalent from the 24th to 31st, during which period the quantity of ozone was very limited. It was wholly absent by day, frequently at night; the mean 0·0 by day, 0·9 by night. In June it re-appeared in full quantity, and cholera disappeared.

The highest monthly average occurred in September, when 3·5 by day and 4·0 by night were registered = 7·5; 6·21 inches of rain fell, and S. W. winds prevailed.

The highest maximum occurred on the 24th, when No. 6·0 by day and 8·0 by night=14·0, were registered, and it frequently rose to 10·0 for the 24 hours. In August it rose as high as 11·0, and remained high for the latter half of this month, with S. W. winds. In October it rose to 10·0 on the 27th after unsettled weather with lightning, but the most marked rise was (compared with the average of the month) on the 4th and 5th of January, when it reached 12·0 and 10 0 respectively, the mean monthly average being 2·9; the excess was coincident with thunder-storms. No registration was kept for the latter half of June and all July, there being no ozone papers in store.

No. 11.

16. Poona—Hospital of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment.—Lat. 18° 28', long. 74° 10'; distance from sea-coast 62 miles; height above sea-level 1,850 feet.

A—Day 2·6, Night 2·9=5·5.

B—August, September, October, May, June, and July.

b—Westerly.

C—November, December, January, February, and March.

c—Easterly.

D—*Cholera*—December in the city (855 cases); a few cases occurred in the regiment in March and July; *Dysentery*—not prevalent; *Diarrhœa*—October, March, April, and July; *Fevers*—most prevalent in September, April, and July.

E—Slightly in August, February, and June.

F—December, April, May, and July.

G—The lowest quantities of ozone were registered in the months of November and March, the mean daily average being day 1·0, night 1·0. In the former month the quantities were very irregular, varying from 0·0 to 6·0, and for the latter part of the month it was entirely absent. This deficiency continued through the first 10 days of December, when epidemic cholera broke out in the city, and for the following 10 days the number of cases averaged 140 per diem. Ozone re-appeared after this, and for the remainder of the month gave a mean equal to the average for the year; cholera subsided at the close of the month.

In the month of March ozone was frequently absent, and the numbers registered were always low; a few cases of cholera occurred in the regiment, but not as an epidemic. A few sporadic cases occurred also in July, when there was no deficiency of ozone.

The highest monthly mean occurred in October, day 4·0, night 4·1=8·1, and the second highest in July, 3·9 and 4·1=8·0. In August the amount rose several times above 15·0 (for 24 hours), and on one occasion to 17·0, with strong S. W. winds and rain.

In September the numbers were high, rising to 16·0 on the 5th after rain, and 14·0 on the 26th with rain; in October on the 6th and 14th to 12·0 after rain with thunder, on the 21st and 23rd idem to 14·0 with thunder-storms, on the 25th and 27th idem to 16·0 and 18·0 with rain; and in July from 9 0 to 16·0 under the same circumstances. This month, despite the high ratio of ozone, appears to have been comparatively a somewhat unhealthy one, there being several cases of cholera and dysentery in hospital.

No. 12.

17. Rajcote Civil Hospital.—Lat. 22° 15', long. 70° 50'; distance from sea-coast 41 miles; height above sea-level 500 feet. (Registration commenced in October.)

A—Day 0·5, Night 0·6=1·1.

B—May, June, and July (probably also August and September).

b—Westerly.

C—December, January, and March.

c—Easterly and Northerly.

D—*Cholera*; *Dysentery*—more so in October, November, March, and April; *Diarrhœa*—ditto in April and May; *Fevers*—October.

E—February, March, and May.

F—October, November, December, and June.

G—The amount of ozone registered has been remarkably small throughout the year (the least on record). This probably results from either the bad position of the Hospital (placed in an unhealthy site), or from its being shut in by high surrounding buildings.* The lowest monthly mean occurred in December, when only 0·2 was registered for the 24 hours. During this month it was generally absent, and the highest quantity registered was 1·0. The months of October, November, and January, were hardly better. It was more generally present in February, March, and April, and reached its highest monthly mean in May. The highest maxima were 5·0 on the 16th November after southerly winds, 5·0 on the 19th and 20th February during thunder-storms with light rain and high winds, and 4·0 on 1st July with strong S. W. winds.

No. 13.

18. Sattara Civil Hospital.—Lat. 17° 40', long. 74° 2'; distance from sea-coast 56 miles height above the sea-level 2,320 feet; position suburb of city.

A—Day 2·5, Night 2·4 = 4·9.

B—August, September, October, November, June, and July.

b—South-Westerly.

C—December, January, February, March, April, and May.

c—Easterly.

D—*Cholera*—from 5th April 1864 to 29th June in the city and neighbourhood; *Dysentery*—more prevalent in May and June; *Diarrhœa*—not prevalent; *Fevers*—more prevalent in February, April, and July.

E—October, November, December, January, February, March, and April.

F—August, June, and July.

G—Ozone was at its lowest development in March, the average for the month being 1·6 day and 1·4 night. The months of May and June were hardly better, the mean being day 1·7, night 1·7. The amount frequently fell to 1·0, and the maximum never rose (with one exception) above 2·5. These were the months during which cholera was epidemic. Ozone re-appeared in greater amount in June, on several occasions rising to 8·0 for the 24 hours, and cholera disappeared at the close of the month. The means for the month of July rose to day 3·2, night 3·4=6·6.

* I have since ascertained that the ozonometer was hung by mistake inside the building in a position where the paper was not under the influence of a free current of air.

The highest monthly mean occurred in August being for the day 3·6, night 3 9=7·5.

The means for the months of July, September, and October, were also very high.

A period of excess occurred from 1st to 23rd of August, when the daily mean was 8·6, with strong S. S. W. winds and rain: the wind then became northerly, and the amount fell to 4·5 for the remainder of the month. The highest amount registered was 12·5. It reached 9·0 and 12·0 on some occasions in September with S. W. winds and rain, on a few occasions in October to 10·0, under the same circumstances, and again in June and July.

No. 14.

19. Surat Civil Hospital.—Lat. 21° 11′; long. 73° 3′; distance from a sea-coast 10 miles, height above sea-level 30 feet.

A—Day 1·3, night 1·2=2·5.

B—August, September, and October.

b—South-west.

C—The remaining months of the year.

c—Easterly and North-Easterly.

D—*Cholera*—March, April, and May (total 1,300 cases); *Dysentery*—not prevalent; *Diarrhœa*—ditto; *Fevers*—more prevalent in the months of August, October, November, January, and April.

E—August.

F—Nearly equal for the rest of the year.

G—There was a fair amount of ozone registered for the first three months, August, September, and October, giving a daily average of 4·0. In November it fell to 2·0, rose again slightly in December, to subside in January again to 2·0, at which low figure it continued for the rest of the year (under review).

In August the quantity registered frequently rose to 8·0 for the 24 hours with S.W. winds, and in September and October to 5·0. It was never entirely absent throughout the year. After December the quantity never rose above 1·0 for the day and 1·0 at night. Meteorological changes appeared to have no effect in increasing the amount even temporarily. That a small amount was always present was probably due to the contiguity of the sea.

Cholera broke out in March (four months after the deficiency of ozone became very marked), and appears to have raged with considerable violence for this and the two following months. The quantity of ozone registered did not increase on the subsidence of the epidemic.

No. 15.

20. Tanna Jail Hospital.—Lat. 19′ 10′, long. 73′ 3′; distance from sea-coast 13 miles; height above sea-level 6 feet.

A—Day 4·0, night 3·5=7·5.

B—October, January, March, April, May, June, and July.

b—S. W. June and July, remainder N. W.

C—August, September, November, December, and February.

c—S. W. two first months, northerly for the remainder.

oz 4

D—*Cholera*—in hospital September and April (26 cases); in city and neighbourhood September, December, March, April, and May; *Dysentery*—August, September, October, and December; *Diarrhœa*—August, September, and October; *Fevers*—August, September, January, February, March, and April.

E—August, September, October, May, June, and July.

F—January and April.

G—Ozone was at its lowest during the months of August and September, giving an average of 4·1 for the 24 hours. For the first part of th month of August the numbers were moderately high, and from the 9th to 14th was a period of excess, giving a mean of 9·3 for the 24 hours.

Towards the close of the month it fell very low, the last 8 days having an average of 2·0. On the 30th it was entirely wanting; on the 2nd of the following month cholera broke out in the city. After the 8th ozone increased in amount, and occasionally rose as high as 6·0 (for the 24 hours) and cholera disappeared.

Throughout the month of October the numbers were very high. In November the numbers occasionally fell to 1·0, but the average for the month was fair, 5·2: the winds were light from the north.

In December there was a slight increase, but the numbers continued below the average for the year: dysentery was prevalent, and cholera again appeared in the neighbourhood, though not in the Jail. January had a larger amount, the numbers generally high, and often reaching 11·0; dysentery and cholera decreased. In February there was a slight decrease, the average being 6·9. In March the numbers increased to 4·3 by day and 4·1 by night. No cholera and but very little dysentery in the Jail, but cholera cases occurred in the neighbourhood. In April the quantity of ozone continued high; cholera, however, occurred in the Jail at the latter part of the month, though it decreased in the neighbourhood. May had the same full average, and although no cholera occurred in the Jail, it reached its height in the country and city. In June the monthly average increased to 8·9, and cholera disappeared. In July it (ozone) reached its maximum development, and gave a mean of 6·6 by day and 5·9 by night= 12·5, the highest monthly average recorded.

Part 2nd.

21. The annexed table (No. 1) gives the monthly means for each station, arranged in a tabular form.

22. The mean daily amount of ozone for the whole Presidency, as deduced from these returns, would appear to be about 4·0 for the 24 hours.

23. The daily average for each particular station varies extremely, from 1·1 at Rajcote to 7·5 at Tanna.

No. 1.

Table showing the MONTHLY MEANS *of the quantities of* OZONE *registered at the various Stations.*

MONTHS.	1 Ahmedabad.		2 Ahmednuggur.		3 Belgaum.		4 Bombay.		5 Deesa.		6 Hydrabad.		7 Kolapore.		8 Kurrachee.		9 Mahabuleshwur.		10 Mhow.		11 Poona.		12 Rajcote.		13 Sattara.		14 Surat.		15 Tanna.		Means.
	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	
August -	0·0	0·0	1·5	0·4	0·0	0·0	...	...	2·3	1·9	1·0	0·8	1·0	0·5	1·6	2·2	..	...	2·8	3·0	3·9	3·7	...	...	3·6	3·9	2·6	2·3	2 5	1·7	3·6
September -	0·0	0·0	1·6	0·3	0·0	0·0	...	...	2·1	1·9	1·2	1·1	1·0	0·5	1·5	1·1	...	...	3·5	4·0	3 9	8	...	...	3·2	3·2	1·9	2·0	2·9	1·1	3·4
October -	1·5	0·7	1·5	0·3	0·2	0·2	...	..	2·0	2·2	0·4	0·3	1·1	0·5	1·3	0·9	4·9	5·6	1·9	2·0	4·0	4·1	0·3	0 8	3·3	2·8	1·7	1·6	6·0	4·0	4·0
November -	1·2	0·1	1·9	0·8	1·8	2·0	2·0	1·0	1·8	2·8	0·2	0·1	3·7	2·4	0·8	0·6	4·1	4·8	2 0	1·9	1·1	1·1	0·3	0·8	2·0	2·7	1·0	1·0	2·7	2·5	3·4
December -	0·8	0·3	2·0	1·0	3·2	3·7	2·4	1·2	1·4	2·3	1·0	0·9	3·8	2·2	0·7	0·4	3·0	3·0	1·1	1·0	2·0	2·2	0·0	0·2	2·3	2·1	1·2	1·2	3·6	3·7	3·5
January -	1·3	0·3	0·5	0·1	2·1	2·9	2·4	1·6	1·0	2·5	1·0	0·9	3·2	2·1	0·9	0·3	2·3	2·7	1·4	1·5	1·5	1 6	0·3	0·3	2·0	1·8	1·0	1·0	3·6	4·0	3·2
February -	1·5	0·3	0·9	0·2	2·3	3·2	2·2	1·3	1·1	1·3	0·7	0·6	2·6	2·1	0·8	0·2	2·9	4·4	1·7	1·4	2·4	2·2	0·8	0·4	1·0	1·6	1·0	1·0	3·7	3·2	3·2
March -	1·0	0·1	0·6	0·0	2·3	3·0	2·3	1·4	0·7	1·0	0·8	0·6	2·5	2·0	1·4	0·9	2·2	3·3	0·0	0 7	1·0	1·0	0·5	0·4	1·6	1·4	1·0	1·0	4·3	4·1	2·9
April -	1·0	0·4	0·9	0·1	2·7	3·4	1·4	1·2	1·7	1·3	1·4	1·1	3·1	2·4	2·7	1·9	2·4	3·1	0·3	1·3	2·5	3·0	1·6	0·6	1·8	1·7	1·0	1·0	3·7	4·4	3·7
May -	4·3	1·4	0·7	0·4	3·1	4·4	0·6	0·7	2·3	1·7	1·6	1·0	2·8	2·8	1·5	1·7	3·5	3·5	0·3	1·3	2·2	3·7	1·0	0·8	1·7	1·7	1·0	1·0	4·3	3·8	4·0
June -	4·9	1·8	1·1	0·8	3·6	5·2	1·1	0·9	2·2	1·7	1·8	1·1	3·6	3·3	1·3	3·3	4·2	4·2	1·1	2·1	3·9	3·7	0·7	0·8	2·4	2·9	1·0	1·0	4·9	4·0	5·0
July -	4·2	2·0	1·3	0·8	3·7	5·3	2·4	2·6	2·8	2·0	1·9	1·2	3·0	3·0	0·7	2·2	3·1	3·0	...	...	3·9	4·1	0·9	0·9	3·2	3·4	1·0	1·0	6·6	5·9	5·4

24. The various stations with regard to their daily mean average may be arranged in the following order:—

Tanna	7·5	Deesa	3·7
Mahabuleshwur	6·9	Mhow	3·1
Poona	5·5	Bombay	3·1
Ahmedabad, 20th N. I. Hospital.	5·4	Kurrachee	2·6
		Surat	2·5
		Ahmedabad	2·2
Sattara	4·9	Hydrabad	1·9
Belgaum	4·8	Ahmednuggur	1·6
Kolapore	4·6	Rajcote	1·1

25. Or, if arranged in classes as regards geographical position, the divisions take the following order:—

Sind Division	2·2
Northern Division	3·0
Deccan Division	4·0
Coast Division	4·3
Southern Maratha Country	4·7
Hills (Mahabuleshwur)	6·9

26. I would not, however, wish to infer that this arrangement puts forward a claim to great exactitude. The returns are influenced by several causes, which should be borne in mind when considering the relative mean quantities of ozone (and, by inference, healthiness of the various districts). The relative position in the list of many of the places will possibly in future returns be much altered, though not, I believe, of the several Divisions. Position of the Observatory is one of the chief causes which influence the amount of ozone registered. This is particularly the case at Ahmedabad and Ahmednuggur (and perhaps at Rajcote). The observations at these places were made at Civil Hospitals situated in the centres of large towns, shut out from access of currents of fresh air, and sharing in the polluted atmosphere of the thickly populated environs. The second return from Ahmedabad, from the Regimental Hospital, which, I presume, is situated without the city, shows this, and my own private registrations kept at Ahmednuggur in 1861 and 1862 gave me a mean daily average above 3·0, my house being situated near the *maidan*.

Extraneous causes influencing the development of ozone.

The prevalence or otherwise of epidemic cholera (as will be shown) influences the quantity of ozone.

The prevalence or otherwise of particular winds also influences its development, as do also other meteorological phenomena, as the occurrence of rain, thunder-storms, &c.

A single annual return, therefore, is not conclusive of the character of any particular place with regard to the amount of its atmospheric ozone.

No. 2.

Table showing MONTHLY MEANS *of particular Districts.*

1.—SIND.

Months.	Kurrachee.		Hydrabad.		Means of 24 hours.	Winds.
August	1·6	2·2	1·0	0·8	8·2	Westerly and S. W.
September	1·5	1·1	1·2	1·1	2·1	Ditto.
October	1·3	0·9	0·4	0·3	1·4	Northerly and easterly.
November	0·8	0 6	0·2	0·1	0·8	
December	0·7	0·4	1·0	0·9	1·5	
January	0·9	0·3	1·0	0·9	1·5	
February	0·8	0·2	0·7	0·6	1·1	
March	1·4	0·9	0·8	0·6	1·8	
April	2·7	1·9	1·4	1·1	3·5	Westerly and S. W.
May	1·5	1·7	1·6	1·0	2·9	Ditto.
June	1·3	3·3	1·8	1·1	3·7	Ditto.
July	0·7	2·2	1·9	1·2	3·0	Ditto.

2.—NORTHERN DIVISION.

Months.	Ahmedabad.		Deesa.		Mhow.		Means.	Winds.
August	0·0	0·0	2·3	1·9	2·8	3·0	3·3	Westerly.
September	0·0	0·0	2·1	1·9	3·5	4·0	3·8	Ditto.
October	1·5	0·7	2·0	2·2	1·9	2·0	3·4	Ditto.
November	1·2	0·1	1·8	2·8	2·0	1·9	3·2	Northerly and easterly.
December	0·8	0·3	1·4	2·3	1·1	1 0	2·3	
January	1·3	0·3	1·0	2·5	1·4	1·5	2 6	
February	1·5	0·3	1·1	1·3	1·7	1·4	2·1	
March	1·0	0·1	0·7	1·0	0·0	0·7	1·1	
April	1·0	0·4	1·7	1·3	0·3	1·3	2·0	
May	4·3	1·4	2·3	1·7	0·3	1·3	3·7	Westerly and S. W.
June	4·9	1·8	2. 2	1·7	1·1	2·1	4·6	Ditto.
July	4·2	2·0	2·8	2·0	Wanting.		5 5	Ditto.

3.—DECCAN.

Months.	Ahmednuggur.		Poona.		Sattara.		Means.	Winds.
August	1·5	0·4	3·9	3·7	3·6	3·9	5·6	Westerly and S. W.
September	1·6	0 3	3 9	3·8	3·2	3·2	5·3	Ditto.
October	1·5	0·3	4·0	4·1	3·3	2·8	5·3	N. W.
November	1·9	0·8	1·1	1·1	2·8	2·7	3·4	Northerly and easterly.
December	2·0	1·0	2·0	2·2	2·3	2·1	3·8	
January	0·5	0·1	1·5	1·6	2·0	1·8	2·5	
February	0·9	0·2	2·4	2·2	1·8	1·6	3·0	
March	0 6	0·0	1·0	1·0	1·6	1·4	1·8	
April	0·9	0·1	1·5	3·0	1·8	1·7	3·3	
May	0·7	0·4	3·2	3·7	1·7	1·7	3·8	Westerly.
June	1·1	0·8	3·9	3·7	2·4	2·9	4·9	Ditto.
July	1·3	0·8	3·9	4·1	3·2	3·1	5·7	Ditto and S. W.

4.—SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

Months.	Belgaum.		Kolapore.		Means.	Winds.
August	0·0	0·0	1·0	0·5	0·7	Westerly.
September	0·0	0·0	1·0	0·5	0·7	Ditto.
October	0·2	0·2	1·1	0·5	1·0	Variable W. N. W. and N.; occasionally easterly.
November	1·8	0·0	3·7	2·4	4·9	
December	3·2	3·7	3·8	2·2	6·4	
January	2·1	2·9	3·2	2·1	5·1	
February	2·3	3·2	2·6	2·1	5·1	
March	2·3	3·0	2·5	2 0	4 9	
April	2·7	3·4	3·1	2·4	5·8	
May	3·1	4·4	2·8	2·8	6·5	Westerly and S. W.
June	3·6	5·2	3·6	3·3	7·8	Ditto.
July	3·7	5·3	3·0	3·0	7·5	Ditto.

5.—COAST DIVISION.

Months.	Bombay.		Tanna.		Surat.		Means.	Winds.
August	Wanting.		2·5	1·7	2·6	2·3	4·5	Westerly.
September	...	...	2·9	1·1	1·9	2·0	3·9	Ditto.
October	...	...	6·0	4·0	1·7	1·6	6·6	Ditto.
November	2·0	1·0	2·7	2·5	1·0	1·0	3·4	Variable, N. N. W. and N. E.
December	2·4	1·2	3·6	3·7	1·2	1·2	4·4	
January	2·4	1·6	3·6	4·0	1·0	1·0	4·5	
February	2·2	1·3	3·7	3·2	1·0	1·0	4·1	
March	2·3	1·4	4·3	4·1	1·0	1·0	4·7	
April	1·4	1·2	3·7	4·4	1·0	1·0	4·2	
May	0·6	0·7	4·3	3·8	1·0	1·0	3·8	Westerly and S. W.
June	1·1	0·9	4·9	4·0	1·0	1·0	4·3	Ditto.
July	2·4	2·6	6·6	5·9	1·0	1·0	6·5	Ditto.

Ozone and non-ozone months.

27. In Table No. 2 I have arranged the various returns in order to show what months of the year have an excess and what deficiency of ozone, and to render this more apparent, and to eliminate certain data which tend to cloak the results, I have classed them according to Divisions.

28. The conclusions to be drawn from this table are very decided. The months during which ozone is in full development are August, September, October, May, June, and July, and the months during which there is least atmospheric ozone are November, December, January, February, March, and April.

29. These facts are less marked in the returns from the Southern Maratha Country and the Coast Division than in those from the other Divisions. In Belgaum and Kolapore there was an abnormal

deficit during the first three months, which probably may not occur again, while the missing returns from Bombay and the effect due to the variable character of the winds prevalent within a few miles of the Coast tend to confuse the results obtainable from these returns.

30. The results deducible from this table may be arranged as follows :—

Ozone Months.

Sind Division - - -	July	June	May	- - -	September	August
Northern do. - - -	July	June	May	October	September	August
Deccan do. - - -	July	June	May	October	September	August
Southern Maratha Country -	July	June	May	- -	- -	- -
Coast - - - - -	July	- -	- -	October	- -	- -

Non-Ozone Months.

Sind Division - -	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	- -	- -	- -
Northern do. - -	- -	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	- -	- -
Deccan do. - -	- -	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	- -	- -
M. S. Country - -	Variable from August to April.								
Coast - - -	Variable with exception of October and July.								

May, June, and July are prominently ozone months throughout the Bombay Presidency, and July, with hardly an exception, takes the lead.

Next in order come the months of August, September, and October, while the intervening months are those of deficit.

Ozone in excess by day of that of the night as regards stations.

31. The quantity of ozone registered by day at the various stations is found to be in excess of that of the night more generally than the converse. At Ahmednuggur and Ahmedabad it was the case throughout the year. At Bombay for 11 months, at Kolapore 9 months, at Kurrachee 8 months, and at Sattara 7 months, at Hydrabad for 3 months, while for the remaining months the quantities night and day were equal. At Tanna during 6 months it was in excess by day, 2 months in excess at night, while the remaining months were equal. The exceptions to the rule were Belgaum and Mahabuleshwur; in the former ozone was in excess by night throughout the year, and in the latter for 8 months.

Do. do. as regards months.

32. But if we take the aggregate sums of the means of the months for each station, and arrange them in order, we find that for every month of the year the amount by day was in excess of that for the night, and further that this excess was most marked during the months of August, September, October, November, and December; thus—

Months.	Day.	Night.	Amount of Excess.
August - - -	22·8	20·4	2·4
September - - -	22·8	19·0	3·8
October - - -	30·1	26·0	4·1
November - - -	27·4	24·6	2·8
December - - -	28·5	25·4	3·1
January - - -	24·5	23·6	0 9
February - - -	25·4	23·1	2·0
March - - -	22·2	20·9	1·3
April - - - -	28 2	26·9	1·3
May - - - -	30·9	29·9	1·0
June - - - -	37·8	36·8	1·0
July - - - -	38·7	37·4	1·3

Meteorological conditions influencing the development of ozone.

33. In Table No. 2, given above, I have appended a column showing the winds prevalent during the various months at each group of stations.

Winds.

34. It will be seen that the months during which the development of ozone was greatest were those during which south-westerly and westerly winds were prevalent—this result is very marked and decided throughout the returns, and there is hardly an exception to the rule; and again the months during which the development of ozone was least were those during which easterly and northerly winds prevailed.

35. The mean daily average for the latter months was 2·1, that for the months during which westerly winds prevailed was 4·0, and the average for those during which south-westerly winds obtained was 5·0.

36. In the remarks classed under the indicial letter G very many instances are noted of high numbers having been registered during the prevalence of S. W. winds, and of low numbers on the occasions of easterly and northerly winds prevailing.

Rain.

37. The development of ozone again is greatest during those months in which rain falls sufficiently to prevent undue dryness of the atmosphere, and decreases *(cæteris paribus)* with the increasing drought of the cold-weather months.

38. Excess of moisture, however, has a contrary effect, and prevents the development of atmospheric ozone. Thus, with the excessive rainfall of Mahabuleshwur (250 inches in 4 months) ozone is at its lowest development during the months of July, August, and September, when the air is completely saturated with moisture.

39. In the review of each station's returns, the increase of ozone on the occurrence of showers of rain (especially when considerable) has been repeatedly mentioned. Dew-falls have also a like effect. It will also have been seen that thunder-storms and the peculiar electrical condition of atmosphere shown by the prevalence of dust-storms and dust-columns exercise a decided influence in increasing the apparent amount of ozone.

Dew, thunder-storms, and dust-storms.

40. And lastly, the force or velocity with which winds blow influence very decidedly the amount of ozone appreciable by the test paper. This is explainable by the fact that in proportion to the velocity with which wind travels, whether the wind be an ozoniferous one or otherwise, is the actual amount of atmosphere to the action to which the test-paper is submitted in a given time.

Force of winds.

41. The development of ozone is proportionately greater the nearer the spot where the observations are made is to the sea-shore. The ocean (or rather the column of atmosphere over the ocean) may be looked upon as the great reservoir of ozone. Here the causes which produce ozone are in greatest force, while those which tend to its destruction (after production) are weakest; other conditions, therefore, being equal, we may expect to find that places situated on or near the sea-coast, or within range of its influence, have the largest amount of atmospheric ozone.

Geographical position influences the development of ozone.

42. Elevation also above the sea-level has a similar effect, inasmuch as the higher strata of the atmosphere, being less exposed to contamination by oxidizable substances and consequent destruction of ozone, are more highly charged with this agent.

43. Much of this effect is lost, however, when the station (at which observations are made) is situated in the centre of vast plains equally raised above the sea-level (as the Deccan), and, on the other hand, the effect is intensified when the elevated point rises abruptly from the low level, as the summit of an isolated hill or the side of a mountain. Thus the amount of ozone on the summit of the hill-fort of Sattara (900 feet above the city), or at Sulabut Khan's Tomb at Ahmednuggur (400 or 500 feet above the plain), is very decidedly in excess of the quantity to be detected in the atmosphere of these cities, varying from 15 to 25 per cent.

44. When both these causes, therefore, are in operation at any station, we may expect the amount of ozone of that place to be in excess (provided the ozonometer is fairly exposed to free currents of air), and consequently we find that the first seven places (including the Native Infantry Lines at Ahmedabad) on the list (given in paragraph 24) as having the largest amount of atmospheric ozone, are within a radius of 60 miles from the sea-shore, and raised (with the exception of Tanna) to very considerable elevations above its level.

Mahabuleshwur pre-eminently enjoys both these advantages, and its ratio of ozone is proportionably high.

45. That the cities of Bombay, Kurrachee, Ahmedabad, Hydrabad, and Ahmednuggur, are so low in the scale is due to their imperfect sanitary condition.

46. From consideration of the facts registered at the several hospitals in relation to the prevalence of disease, and quoted by me in the remark classed under the indicial letters D and G when reviewing the several returns, it will be seen that although it does not always follow as a logical sequence that cholera ensues as an epidemic on the absence of ozone from the atmosphere (or, perhaps more properly, from the registrations), yet it will have been evident that there is a decided connection between the absence or marked decrease of ozone and the presence of cholera.

The development of ozone in connection with the prevalence of certain diseases.

47. Thus (briefly to review the facts recorded) at the station of Ahmedabad, the month of March had the lowest monthly ratio, and ozone was almost entirely absent at night; in this month cholera broke out in the city. At Ahmednuggur March had also the lowest mean, and some cases of cholera occurred; at Bombay the means were low throughout the year, and cholera was prevalent more or less throughout; May had the lowest mean of all, and in this month cholera reached its height; at Kolapore a decrease (though slight) took place at the outbreak of cholera in May.

At Mhow the amount of ozone was very limited in February and March; cholera broke out in April, and reached its height during the week from the 24th to 31st of May, at which period ozone was entirely absent by day, and hardly appreciable at night. Ozone re-appeared in full quantity in June, and cholera disappeared. At Poona ozone was entirely absent during the latter part of November, the deficiency continuing through the first 10 days of December, when epidemic cholera broke out. On the subsidence of the epidemic, ozone re-appeared in full ratio. At Sattara the lowest ratio occurred in March, and was immediately followed by the outbreak of cholera; the rate continued very low during April and May, coincident with the prevalence of cholera, and rose to high numbers at the close of June, when cholera disappeared. At Surat cholera was prevalent during the months when ozone was at its lowest mean, although not for all these months. At Tanna there was a marked deficiency of ozone towards the close of August; on the 30th of this month it was entirely wanting, and two days after cholera broke out.

48. While, therefore, it is true that cholera may not necessarily make its appearance during seasons when the amount of ozone is low, or even altogether absent, yet there is sufficient proof to show that there is a very decided connection between this deficiency and the appearance of cholera.

49. In the third section of the report of the Bengal Cholera Commission, it is laid down that on the outbreak of cholera in an epidemic form at any station, the troops are to be immediately removed to camps formed for the purpose at some distance from cantonments. If the cases are simply sporadic, they are not to be so removed. The decision of this frequently weighty and difficult question rests with the principal medical officer on the spot. I cannot but think that under circumstances like these, a knowledge of the condition of the atmosphere as regards the excess or deficiency of ozone would prove of very great assistance to him in forming his diagnosis. And, again, when ozone is shown to be absent from the atmosphere or abnormally deficient, the fact would

justifiably warrant a greater amount of precaution being taken, and a stricter application of the rules of sanitary science being enforced.

50. As regards dysentery, diarrhœa, and intermittent fever, the connection between these diseases and the absence or presence of ozone is not so evident.

In Table No. 3 I have shown the aggregate number of cases of these diseases in hospital during each month, with the average amount of ozone. It will be seen that the number of cases of dysentery and diarrhœa was smallest during the cold and dry weather months, when also the amount of ozone was least; but the number of diarrhœa cases was also low in the months of May, June, and July, when the quantity of ozone was highest—much lower than in the months of August, September, and October, when the mean of ozone was but slightly higher than the cold-weather mean.

No. 3.

Table showing the aggregate numbers of cases of DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, *and* INTERMITTENT FEVER, *in hospital during each month of the year.*

Months.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Fevers.	Ozone.
August	460	649	1,723	3·6
September	364	553	1,507	3·4
October	273	348	1,926	4·0
November	281	348	1,782	3·4
December	303	224	1,350	3·5
January	213	188	1,295	3·2
February	254	104	1,128	3·2
March	287	191	1,147	2·9
April	286	336	1,322	3·7
May	341	372	1,081	4·0
June	341	254	1,077	5·0
July	403	405	1,312	5·4

51. The number of cases of intermittent fever was very decidedly less during May, June, and July, when the amount of ozone was greatest; this indeed is the only well-marked result obtainable as regards these diseases.

52. The results may be thus classified:—

Average number of cases in Hospital for the months of May, June, and July.

Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Fevers.	Ozone.
361	343	1,156	4·8

Average number of cases in Hospital for the months of August, September, and October.

Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Fevers.	Ozone.
365	516	1,718	3·6

Average number of cases in Hospital for the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April.

Dysentery.	Diarrhœa	Fevers.	Ozone.
270	231	1,337	3·3

53. These classes of disease are those over which the different phases of climate (such as temperature, moisture, drought, &c.,) exercise a decided influence. Other physical causes also influence their development. Thus fevers are most prevalent in Sind during the months of October, November, and December, on the subsidence of the overflow of the Indus, and in other parts of the country in August, September, and October at the close of the monsoon, when portions of country are flooded with water, or are drying up after being flooded. Dysentery and diarrhœa are particularly prevalent in the damp months of July, August, and September, when the atmosphere is saturated with moisture; this is peculiarly the case amongst prisoners confined in the jails of the Deccan.

54. For these reasons, therefore, we perhaps could hardly expect to find that the influence of the one element of climate, atmospheric ozone, should make itself conspicuously felt on these classes of disease.

PART 3RD.

Discovery of ozone.

55. Dr. Prout, in his Bridgewater Treatise published in 1834, pointed out that "the best analysis almost invariably indicated a slight excess of oxygen above the amount of 20 per cent. which there ought to be in the atmosphere," which he considered became associated with vapour, and formed a chemical compound. He says "oxygen in this state of combination seems to be particularly grateful, if not necessary, to animal life. The air in which it abounds so combined is dry, bracing, and exhilarating." He pointed out the bleaching properties of dew and of the air as corroborative of the existence of this chemical compound. The compound to which he referred is doubtless that we now know by the name of ozone. In 1839 M. Schönbein whilst making experiments on the decomposition of water by electricity, was struck with the peculiar odour produced on the liberation of the gases. He then made a series of experiments to ascertain the cause of this phenomenon, and in 1840 published his opinion that it was due to a new elementary substance, analogous to chlorine or bromine, to which he gave the name of "ozone," from the Greek verb *ozo*, to stink. He continued his observations,

and contributed a long series of papers on the subject, enlisting the attention of a large number of scientific observers, who have since written on the matter.* Perhaps the best treatise is that by M. H. Scoutetten, Professor of Medicine at the Military Hospital at Metz, published in 1856. Dr Moffat was the first to take up the subject in England, and he and many other scientific men have devoted much interest to the matter.

Nature and properties of ozone.

56. The absolute nature of ozone is not yet definitely settled. It has been considered by some a teroxide of hydrogen. De la Rive and Berzelius call it allotropized oxygen. Dr. Scotetten believes it to be oxygen positively electrified. Schönbein thinks it polarized oxygen, and that it exists in two forms, positive-active oxygen and negative-active oxygen, and he has shown that oxygen enters into three several combinations with certain substances. These combinations he divides into antozonides and ozonides, according as they are formed with the positive-active or negative-active oxygen. Clausius considers that the Molecules of ordinary oxygen are diatomic, and each contains an electro-positive and an electro-negative atom. Active oxygen consists of unpaired atoms which may be free or loosely united, and according as the atoms are electro-positive or electro-negative they form antozone or ozone.

57. But whatever may be the actual chemical nature of ozone, its properties are very marked and decided.

58. *Physiologically* considered, ozone in a concentrated form (like other energetic agents) is an active and deadly poison, producing death by the intensity of its action. A small animal dropped into a jar filled with this gas dies immediately. If air charged with it is accidentally breathed, great distress is occasioned, and intense irritation set up in the air passages. Respiration is greatly accelerated, a painful sense of suffocation and constriction result, and, if the inhalation is continued, inflammation of the lungs is set up.

59. *Chemically* ozone is the most powerful oxidizing agent we yet know of, transforming in the cold even silver into the peroxide of that metal, iodine into iodic acid, nitrogen into nitric acid, and the acids ending in "*ous*" to those ending in "*ic*," &c. It destroys instantaneously sulphuretted, seleniuretted, and phosphuretted hydrogen.

It is remarkable for its bleaching properties,—a fact made use of by spreading cotton or other fabrics in the air to whiten.

Ozone is a colourless gas having a peculiar odour, and whose specific gravity is four times as great as oxygen. Some substances have a great affinity for ozone, and are capable of being charged with it; such substances have thus been called "ozone-carriers." The principal bodies of this class are distilled as essential oils, especially oil of turpentine, which may be made to contain 50 per cent. of its volume of this gas.

60. In a *meteorological* sense ozone has been shown by Schönbein to be one of the chemical antipodes and antidotes to all oxidizable miasmatic and malarious gases and emanations disengaged from putrifying animal and vegetable substances, converting them into innocuous matter, and thus purifying and sustaining the salubrity of the atmosphere.

Schröder found that putrefaction would not go on in ozonized air; white of egg kept in it for 38 days showed no trace of alteration. It has been proved by experiment that air containing $\frac{1}{5000}$ of ozone can disinfect 540 times its volume of air rendered fœtid by highly putrid meat; that is to say, such a fœtid atmosphere may be completely purified by a quantity of ozone equal to $\frac{1}{3703000}$ of its volume. According to Zenger, ozone ordinarily exists in the atmosphere in every minute proportions, or from ·01 to ·002 of a milligramme in 100 litres of air. Scoutetten gives the normal proportions as $\frac{1}{100000}$. I believe, however, that, under peculiar circumstances, it is capable of being concentrated in the atmosphere, and in this form becomes the active agent of the terrible Simoom of the deserts of Cutchee, Arabia, Mesopotamia, and Africa.

61. By virtue of its chemical action ozone has the power of decomposing many substances; thus it precipitates the peroxide of lead from an alkaline solution of that metal or from the acetate. It rapidly decomposes all the salts of the protoxide of manganese, producing the peroxide. It also decomposes with great facility iodide of potassium, setting free the iodine.

Advantage has been taken of this fact to prepare a test-paper that will show the presence of the gas Iodide of potassium is dissolved in a solution of starch, and the mixture spread upon bibulous paper. The iodine being set free by ozone combines with the starch, giving when dry a brown colour to the paper, and when wetted a blue tint. For the purposes of correct registration, it is necessary that all the materials employed should be absolutely pure, or the results become obscured by spontaneous decomposition. I have found it, however, experimentally, not a very difficult matter to prepare the materials sufficiently pure.

62. Messrs. Rogers & Co. of Bombay, who prepared the test-paper used in these registrations, have succeeded in producing a very good sample, which keeps well, and is sufficiently sensitive. The formula is iodide of potassium 30 grains, starch 120 grains, distilled water 6 fluid ounces.

The starch is boiled for three minutes in the water, and the salt dissolved in it when cold. Pure bibulous paper is then dipped in the solution, and the superfluous fluid being removed, the paper is dried in the dark. The starch used is the best wheat-starch, well washed with distilled water and carefully dried. The paper is treated with diluted hydrochloric acid, to remove the salts it usually contains (earthy carbonates), then washed in eight changes of water, and dried in a stove.

63. The prepared paper is cut into slips of sufficient size, and a slip is hung in a circular cage of wire-gauze, and exposed in a place where there is a free circulation of air, but protected from the sun's rays and from rain. The slips of paper are changed morning and evening, and compared with a scale coloured in a gradation of tints, from the lightest hue to the darkest, acquired by the paper under the influence of ozone. The various gradations are numbered from 1 to 10.

64. Mr. Lowe, F. R. A. S., &c., &c., has lately made a series of experiments* on the preparation of

* The following is a list of the names of the principal writers on the subject:—MM. Schönbein, De la Rive, Marignac, Osann, Fremy, Becquerel, Wolf Berigny, Decharmes, Semmolin, Williamson Bockel &c., on the Continent, Moffat, Faraday Glaisher, Tripe, Lowe, &c., in England.

* Published in the *Intellectual Observer* No. XXVII of April 1864.

tests for ozone, and has found that the quickest results were obtained with powder, instead of papers, the powder being much more sensitive. He is at present engaged in ascertaining which of the various starches is the best for this purpose, and what are the best proportions to be used. So long, however, as an uniform test-paper is used, the chief aim, that of ascertaining the relative presence or absence of ozone, is fulfilled.

The production of ozone.

65. All decided chemical action is accompanied by the production of ozone, the oxygen of the air being intensified into this element; thus if a little caustic potash is poured into a glass flask, and some sulphuric acid added, chemical action takes place, and the oxygen of the air contained in the flask is found to have acquired the properties of ozone. The same result ensues when any chemical decomposition takes place. Ozone is also produced when air is electrified; Fremy produced ozone by passing electric sparks on the outside of a tube containing dry oxygen. Ozone is given off in considerable quantities when an electrical machine is worked; indeed, when the machine is large, the amount is sufficient to cause disagreeable symptoms in the operators. The galvanic current produces the same results. When water is decomposed by a current of electricity, the oxygen is found to be transformed into ozone. Ozone is also given off by vegetation; trees and plants when covered with leaves give off ozone under the action of the sun's rays. Scoutetten made a long series of experiments on this matter, and considered that the production of the gas was due to evaporization. It is essential that the plants should be living and growing. Ozone is also formed by the vaporization of water of seas and tanks; thus the stratum of air above the ocean is charged with this gas.

But it is probable that the chief supply atmospheric ozone is due to electrical changes in the atmosphere.

66. Ozone may be produced artificially in various ways; the common method is to place a piece of phosphorus in a jar, and pour on it a sufficient quantity of water to almost cover it; the mouth of the jar is lightly closed, and the whole set aside for a short time, after which the air contained in the jar will be fond to be charged with ozone. It is also easily prepared by the decomposition of water by the electric pile. But the most efficacious plan is that lately published by M. R. Böttzer. He combines in a porcelain capsule at the ordinary temperature, by a glass rod, two parts of perfectly dry permanganate of potash with three parts of hydrated sulphuric acid. When a little of this mixture is introduced into a large flask fitted with a glass stopper ozone is continuously produced until the whole of the permanganate is decomposed.

Ozone when abundant and when deficient.

67. The amount of ozone is greatest where the atmosphere is freest from contamination of oxidizable substances. Ozone is itself destroyed in the act of destroying mephitic emanations; its presence, therefore, is a proof of the pureness of the atmosphere. Ozone is abundant over the sea,—at high elevations, where the influence of contaminations produced on the ground ceases to act,*—in winds blowing from the sea,—in winds having their origin from the equatorial currents, and therefore when blowing from points south of east and west,—and with strong winds,—during the prevalence of rain and hail,—with low readings of the barometer, probably because the air is moister under these circumstances and the wind stronger,—during the prevalence of thunder-storms,* and the occurrence of halos, auroræ, and the zodiacal light, and of negative atmospheric electricity,—during the spring and winter months in England, according to Dr. Moffat, but during the summer months on the continent, from observations collected by Dr. Scoutetten. It is more abundant during the night than the day.

68. When the opposite conditions to these hold the amount of ozone is deficient, or in thickly populated towns, especially in crowded by-ways and alleys,—near cesspools and drains,—in low-lying localities and places far removed from the sea-coast,—with land winds, and polar currents or winds blowing from the north and north-east,—in calms,—when the air becomes very dry and harsh,—with high readings of the barometer,—with positive electricity, or when there is little or no electricity in the atmosphere,—and during the autumn months.

69. It has been affirmed that no ozone can be detected in inhabited rooms; but the non-detection of ozone under these circumstances was due doubtless to the insensitiveness of the test-paper used. Mr. Lowe has lately pointed out that with his sensitive powder tests he has obtained opposite results. In England, where for the most part doors and windows are kept scrupulously closed, and when any air entering must come through long passages and close interiors, the amount is doubtless very small, but in India, where free currents of air are essential to existence, I have found no difficulty in detecting ozone in the air of rooms. Some observations on this point made by me in 1861 were published in my annual report on the Ahmednuggur jail, as follows:—"In the large hospital ward, upper-storied and well-ventilated, where from the fewness of patients 5,000 cubic feet of air was allowed to each, there was hardly a perceptible loss of ozone. In a ward occupied only at night, and freely ventilated during the day, with an allowance of 1,800 cubic feet to each occupant, there was a loss of 25 per cent., and in a ward under the same conditions, with an allowance of only 500 cubic feet of air to each occupant, there was a loss of 50 per cent."

70. Dr. Tripe, Health Officer for Hackney, pointed out in 1858 that the air is deozonized by passing over cities and towns; and Dr. Moffat showed that air was deozonized by mixing with the products of combustion; facts which point out the desirability of not placing camps to leeward of cities or bazaars, as regards the prevailing winds, and of doing away with the furnaces or towers for the burning of the contents of latrines, &c., which surround so many of our military cantonments.

Its connection with disease.

71. The most interesting and practically important point in connection with this subject is the relation of disease with the prevalence or absence of ozone in the atmosphere.

72. Schönbein and others, judging from the irritating effects of ozone when artificially pro-

* Experiments made at various elevations on the Alps gave the following scale:—the mean daily quantity of ozone from 740 to 2,000 feet is 16, from 2,000 to 4,000 it is 33, from 4,000 to 8,000 it is 77.

* Moffat states that the contrary is the case.

duced, considered it probable that an excess of ozone in the atmosphere caused influenza, hay-fever, and catarrh; but MM. Schifferdicker, Böckel, and other observers believe that there is no connection between them.

73. The professors of medicine at Bâle in 1847 reported that they had observed a decided connection between exacerbations of diseases of the organs of respiration and the unusual development of atmospheric ozone (une richesse plus grande).

74. Dr. Moffat stated before the British Association—"in a medicometeorological sense I am not prepared to state that atmospheric ozone *produces* any form of disease, but I have no hesitation in saying that it *prevents* diseases of the epidemic character by removing their causes."

75. Mr. Norris affirms that the Harmattan of Africa (analogous to the Simoom of Asia, *vide* paragraph 60), restores to health those labouring under fevers, arrests the spread of epidemics and the contagion of small-pox.

76. Mr. Hingeston lays it down as a rule that in "non-electric states of the air, when the electricity is weak or nothing, diseases of low type prevail, and mortality increases"; these non-electric are also non-ozone periods.

77. Dr. Moffat, after a long series of observations, came to the conclusion that "the maximum of ozone corresponds with the atmospheric conditions which give the maximum of diseases, and the minimum of ozone with those which give the maximum of deaths;" but the diseases under the first condition are sporadic, and possibly dependent on vicissitudes of climate, whilst under the latter they are epidemic.

78. Professor Hunt pointed out that "it is a curious fact that a low electrical intensity, and a consequent deficiency of atmospheric ozone, marks the prevalence of cholera, and an excess distinguishes the reign of influenza."

79. It was recorded by the Registrar General during the two last invasions of epidemic cholera that, "whilst the leaven of the disease seemed to have been universal throughout the metropolis, the consequences varied in different localities, and that such local varieties were found to be more nearly inverse to the elevation of the soil in the affected districts than proportionate to any other general influence. Thus out of every 10,000 on or below the level of high-water mark, the mortality was 156; in the districts of 3 and under 20 feet of elevation 91; of 20 to 40 feet 44; of 40 to 60 feet 36; of 60 to 80 feet 23; of 80 to 100 feet 17; and at 350 feet of elevation only 10. When we consider that the ratio of ozone increases at every foot of elevation, the increased immunity from cholera of the higher positions may perhaps in a great degree be considered to be due to ozone in the atmosphere.

80. Mahabuleshwur (and, as far as I am aware other hill stations of considerable height,) may be said to have a complete immunity from epidemic cholera.

81. Dr. Moffat proved with regard to elevation that the greater number of deaths from ordinary diseases and the minimum quantity of atmospheric ozone occurred in the lower stratum of air, while the least number of deaths and the maximum amount of ozone are found in the higher stratum.

82. The Society of Medicine of Königsburg in 1852 formed a Commission to inquire into the connection between atmospheric ozone and the prevalence of disease. The Commission registered their observations from 1st June 1852 to 31st May 1853, but failed to make out any connection between the prevalence of disease and the amount of ozone in the atmosphere.

83. Dr. Parkes, in a Note at page 433 of his "*Practical Hygiene*," just published, states on the authority of Schultze, Voltotine, De Wethe, and Lamont, that "ozone has no effect (as a meteorological condition influencing the prevalence of cholera) either in its presence or absence."

84. M. Böckel instituted a series of experiments during the epidemic of cholera in Strasbourg during the years 1854 and 1855, and arrived at the conclusion that there was "an intimate relation between the development of the epidemic and the diminution or disappearance of ozone." Ozone was shown to have disappeared with the commencement of the epidemic of cholera, and to have re-appeared at its conclusion.

85. M. Simonin observed the fact of the diminution of ozone at the outbreak of cholera at Nancy in 1854 (but the coincidence was not so well marked in the year following). Similar observations were made by other observers on the continent, as M. Wolf, Director of the Observatory at Berne, M. Robert of Neudorf, M. Couraux, &c.

86. In England the number of observers have been many, but their observations have chiefly been directed to determining the nature and properties of ozone, and its connection with meteorological phenomena. Dr. Moffat of Hawarden, however, has devoted many years to the observation of ozone with reference to its connection with disease. His researches have been so thorough, and his deductions are so reliable, that I trust I may be permitted to give an extract from his summary, published in the ninth and tenth reports of the Council of the Meteorological Society in detail:—"The two chief currents of the air in these latitudes have their peculiar conditions, and the calm has also its peculiarities. The north current is that of deaths, the south that of sporadic diseases, and the calm is the epidemic condition: casual observers must have noticed that during epidemic cholera a calm invariably prevails, and that during its visitation there is a remarkable immunity from sporadic diseases. The chief meteorological features of the calm are remarkably high-readings of the barometer, which slowly attain their maximum, and, having reached it, as slowly decrease. The air is at first clear and in gentle motion in the form of a north-east wind, and the sky is cloudless. As the barometer readings slowly drop, the air becomes hazy, the haze thickens until the sky is completely obscured, objects communicate a gluey sensation to the touch, and insects fly about in swarms; *there is no ozone.* The barometer readings still decrease, and when the haze can be seen through, cirri are seen hovering or moving slowly northwards in the higher regions of the air. The south current at last gains the ascendancy, and it is not unfrequently ushered in with a thunder-storm. There is rain; *ozone is detected,* and cholera declines. During this calm condition ozone is not only at its minimum, but it is seldom or never detected, and test-papers that have become brown rapidly lose their colour. The air then must be charged not only with the incompletely oxidated products of decomposition, but also with sulphuretted hydrogen, the deadly influence of which is too well known to require

any special remarks in this paper. Of all meteorological conditions the calm is the most favourable for the accumulation of the products of decomposition. Putrefaction not only goes on rapidly, but there is not a breath of air to remove its products, nor is there the supply of ozone so essential to their complete oxidation, by which they are rendered, if not salutary, at least innocuous, compounds. The medico-meteorological features of the calm I have carefully watched at every opportunity, and my belief is that it leads to the development of fever in all its forms; and whether we shall have fever or cholera just depends upon the length of its continuance, the season of the year, the amount of putrifying matter—in short the degree of saturation of the air with poisonous substances. In the villages before alluded to, I have seen an epidemic commence with scarlatina, run on to typhus, and terminate, in cases proving rapidly fatal, by vomiting and purging, and all disappear by the simple process of cleansing and draining. We have no power over the winds, but if we could direct a south or ozoniferous current into "fever-nests" and cholera localities, these diseases would vanish. In proof of the correctness of these views, I may state that during the cholera epidemic at Newcastle in September 1853, the calm prevailed, and ozone was at its minimum. The first case occurred there on 31st August, and the epidemic had reached its height on the 19th September. On the 19th I wrote to Dr. Barker of Bedford, stating that the calm was about to be overcome by the setting in of the south current with ozone, and requested him to watch the results. On the 20th of September the number of cases reported were deaths from cholera 108, diarrhœa 10. As I had predicted, the ozoniferous current set in, and on the 28th, *i. e.*, in eight days, the returns were deaths from cholera 18, diarrhœa 2. In September 1854 the epidemic was at its height in London, and ozone was then at its minimum. On the 10th September I wrote to Mr. Glaisher stating that the ozoniferous current was about to set in, and directed his attention to its probable effects on cholera. Ozone had not been perceived at Hawarden for 16 days. On the 11th it was 1·0, and on the 12th 4·0. From this date, according to Mr. Glaisher's report, the disease began to decline. According to these views, the periodical appearance of epidemics can be accounted for, and the progress of cholera from east to west explained."

87. After what has been written it may excite some surprise that certain chemists have doubted whether any sufficient proof has yet been brought forward that ozone exists in the atmosphere.*

Does atmospheric ozone really exist at all.?

It has been said that the reaction given by the test-paper is due to other causes, as ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen, nitric and nitrous acids, in the air.

88. Dr. Parkes sums up the more reasonable objections that have been brought against the present mode of detection of atmospheric ozone as follows:—

1*st*.—"The fact that other substances besides ozone act on the iodide of potassium, especially nitrous acid, which is formed in some quantity during electrical storms. Cloez has shown that air taken about one metre above the ground often contains nitrous acid in sufficient quantity to redden litmus. Starch and iodide paper is coloured when air contains ·0005 of its volume of nitrous acid. Indeed, some chemists have doubted whether any proof has even yet been given of the presence of ozone in the atmosphere.

2*nd*.—"The fact that the papers can scarcely be put under the same conditions from day to day; light wind, humidity, and temperature (by expelling free iodine), all affect the reaction.

3*rd*.—"Two chemical objections have been also made. Supposing that iodine is set free by ozone, a portion of it is at once changed by additional ozone into iodozone, which is extremely volatile at ordinary temperatures, and is also changed by contact with water into free iodine and iodic acid. Hence a portion of the iodine originally set free *never acts on the starch*, being either volatilized or oxidized. Again, the ozone may possibly and probably act on the starch itself, and hence another error." (?)

89. All these objections have a hypercritical tone about them, which detracts somewhat from their value.

90. Ammonia and sulphuretted hydrogen have the opposite effect to that here ascribed to them; they *bleach* (when in a sufficiently concentrated form to have any effect) rather than colour the test-paper.

91. Professor Lowe states,* "the action of ozone on the test-powders is somewhat analogous to that produced by nitric acid; yet diluted nitric acid, when increased to ten times the strength which the French philosophers declare is the proportion present in the air, is far too weak to produce any colour on the tests."

92. I have repeatedly exposed litmus paper with the test-paper when the indications of ozone have been very strong, but I have failed to perceive any reddening of the paper. The blue colour, it is true, disappears if the litmus is exposed for several days, but this is due to the bleaching effect of ozone, and altogether separate from any reddening by acid.

93. The manifestation of ozone, although frequently decided during thunder-storms, is not more than at some other times, when no electrical disturbance is present, and when, consequently, the conditions for the formation of nitrous acid are absent.

94. The second objection also is not one of much weight. The alterations of conditions of exposure could only slightly modify the amount of reaction; sufficient proof of the presence or absence of ozone would still remain. The force of wind and amount of humidity directly influence the amount of ozone in the air, and have, consequently, their legitimate influence on the test-paper.

95. As regards the third or chemical objection raised. If a portion of the iodine set free "never acts on the starch," the result is merely a less apparent colouration, which if uniform would not nullify the effect, but simply render it desirable to use a more sensitive test, and if occasional, depending on presence of vapour in the air, has really no appreciable effect, since the colouration at these times is more marked.

96. As ozone is not proved to have any effect *per se* on starch, the last objection raised in the extract quoted is premature.

* *Vide* Dr. Parker's *Practical Hygiene*, Sec 5.

* *Intellectual Observer*, April 1864.

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The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

Simla, the 14th August 1865.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations :—

A Bill to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay : It is enacted as follows :—

Definition of Terms.

1. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them :—

"Trader."

The word "Trader" shall mean any person or partnership, not being a Joint Stock Company, carrying on trade or mercantile operations within the local limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

"The Court."

The expression "the Court" shall mean the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Number.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

When Traders' Estates may be wound up under this Act.

2. Whenever any trader shall be, or shall declare himself, unable to pay his debts, it shall be lawful to wind up the Estate of such trader by Trustees under the control of the Court.

Trader when to be deemed unable to pay his debts.

3. A trader shall be deemed to be unable to pay his debts :—

1. Whenever a Creditor, to whom the trader is indebted in a sum exceeding Five Thousand Rupees then due, has duly served on the trader a demand in writing requiring the trader to pay the sum so due, and the trader has for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the Creditor.

2. Whenever satisfaction of a judgment, decree, or order of any Court in favour of any Creditor in any suit or other legal proceeding cannot be obtained.

3. Whenever the trader has committed an act of insolvency within the meaning of an Act passed in the eleventh and twelfth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria intituled *An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India.*

Power for Creditors to resolve that Estate ought to be wound up.

4. At any meeting of Creditors held after a trader is, or has declared himself, unable to pay his debts, and whether such meeting shall have been convened at the instance of the trader or of one or more of his Creditors, provided that six days' notice of such meeting shall have been given by advertisement in two of the daily English Newspapers and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay, it shall be lawful for a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors present or represented at such meeting, to resolve that the Estate of such trader ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application shall be made to the Court for the purpose ; and upon such Resolution being adopted, the meeting shall proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.

Resolutions to be reported to the Court and advertized.

5. Every such meeting shall be presided over by a Chairman elected by the meeting, and such Chairman shall determine the right of persons present to vote upon the matters aforesaid, and shall report the Resolutions adopted by such meeting to the Court by filing a copy thereof under his own signature in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court within two days from the date of such Resolutions being passed, and shall also cause such Resolutions to be advertized

without delay in the *Government Gazette* and in two of the daily English Newspapers and two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay: and all necessary expenses incurred by or by the authority of the Chairman in carrying out the Resolutions of the meeting shall be payable by the Trustees out of the Estate.

Form of application in the Court.

6. Upon such Resolutions being so filed in Court as aforesaid, the Chairman or any Creditor nominated in that behalf by the meeting may apply to the Court for an order to wind up the estate on the terms of such Resolutions. Every such application shall be in the form of a petition and shall be verified by the Petitioner in like manner as Plaints are required to be verified by Act VIII. of 1859; and on hearing such Petition, if the Court shall be satisfied that the Resolutions were duly carried, and that their terms are reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of the Creditors under the Estate, it shall confirm or modify the same as it shall deem fit, and shall make order accordingly, and in such order shall give such directions as to the management of the Estate and the advertisement of such order as it shall deem expedient; Provided always that the trader or any creditor may, within six days after the making of such order, apply to the Court to set aside the same either wholly or in part, giving to the Petitioner reasonable notice of such application.

Power for Court to confirm or modify Resolutions and give directions.

Order of Court to vest Trader's Estate on Trustees.

7. Upon the making of such order all the moveable and immoveable estate and effects of such trader and all debts due to him and all the future estate right title interest and trust of such Trader in or to any moveable or immoveable property which such trader may purchase or which may revert descend be devised or bequeathed or come to him, and all debts growing due to such trader in respect of transactions included in the liquidation, before the Court shall have made its final order in respect to the liquidation of his Estate, shall vest in the Trustees appointed by the Court, and all books papers deeds documents and writings in any way relating to such trader's estates and effects in his possession or under his custody or control, shall be forthwith deposited with such Trustees; and such order shall be entered of record in the said Court; and such notice thereof shall be published as the Court shall direct; and such order when so made shall by virtue of this Act relate back to and take effect from the filing of the said Resolutions in Court as aforesaid, and shall instantly and without any conveyance or assignment vest all the moveable and immoveable estate effects and debts as aforesaid of such Trader in the said Trustees.

Protection to Trader after vesting order.

8. After the date of such order all suits and legal proceedings of whatever kind in respect of such Trader's civil liabilities shall be stayed, and no execution attachment or other process against such Trader's property in respect of any debt, and no process against his person in respect of any debt, other than such process by writ or warrant as may be had against a debtor about to depart out of the jurisdiction of the Court, shall be available to any creditor or claimant without leave of the Court.

Power of Trustees.

9. The Trustees shall have power by virtue of this Act in their own name to do the following things :—

To bring or defend any action suit or prosecution or other legal proceeding Civil or Criminal on behalf of such trader; and on like behalf to claim prove and draw dividends under any bankruptcy insolvency or liquidation by Trustees under this Act.

To carry on the business of such trader so far as may be necessary for the beneficial liquidation of the same.

To sell the property, moveable or immoveable, effects and things in action of such trader by public auction or private contract, with power if they think fit to transfer the whole thereof to any person or Company, or to sell the same in parcels.

To execute on behalf of such trader all deeds receipts and other documents they may think necessary.

To refer disputes to arbitration and compromise any debts or claims.

To draw accept make and endorse any Hoondee, Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note on behalf of such Trader, and also to raise upon the security of the assets of such Trader's Estate from time to time any requisite sum or sums of money.

To do and execute all such other things as may be necessary for winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of such Trader.

To apply to the Court from time to time as occasion may require for its assistance in carrying out the powers conferred upon the Trustees by this Act: Provided always that such Trader or any Creditor shall be at liberty to apply to the Court to set aside or restrain any act done or about to be done by the said Trustees under this Act, and the Court shall make such order upon such application with respect to costs and otherwise as it shall deem fit; and provided also that nothing herein contained shall discharge the said Trustees or any of them from liability to account to the said Court for acts done by them in the liquidation of the Estate of the Trader under this Act.

Power to Trustees to examine Trader &c. on Oath.

10. The Trustees shall have power to summon before them and to examine upon Oath or otherwise such Trader and any of his Assistants Clerks or Servants whom the Trustees may deem capable of giving any information material to the full disclosure of the Trader's transactions books and affairs, or to the winding up of the same; and the provisions of the Acts in force for the time being for procuring the attendance of witnesses, and for the examination and punishment of witnesses in suits before Civil Courts, shall be of equal force and effect in respect of any person summoned to appear as a witness under the provisions of this Act.

Penalty on Trader fraudulently concealing effects or falsifying or destroying books, &c.

11. If in the course of their investigation it shall appear to the Trustees that such Trader has fraudulently with the intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the objects of this Act, destroyed or otherwise wilfully prevented or purposely withheld the production of any book paper or writing relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act, or kept

or caused to be kept false books, or made false entries in, or withheld entries from, or wilfully altered or falsified any such book paper or writing, or that such Trader has fraudulently with intent of diminishing the sum to be divided among his creditors or of giving an undue preference to any of the said Creditors discharged or concealed any debt due to or from the said Trader or made away with, charged mortgaged or concealed any part of his property of what kind soever, the Trustees shall forthwith report the same to the Court, which shall enquire into the same in like manner and with like powers as a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay; and upon such offence being proved against such Trader to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that the offender shall be punished with rigorous or simple imprisonment, as the Court shall direct, for a term which may extend to two years, and by Warrant under the Seal of the Court to order the offender to be arrested and committed to prison and there to be detained accordingly.

Penalty on Trader fraudulently or dishonestly contracting debt.

12. If in the course of their investigation, it shall appear to the Trustees that such Trader has contracted any of his debts fraudulently or by means of breach of trust or by means of false pretences or without having any reasonable or probable expectation at the time when contracted of paying the same, or shall have fraudulently or by means of false pretences obtained the forbearance of any of his debts by any of his creditors, or if it shall appear that such Trader's whole debts so greatly exceeded his means of providing for the payment thereof during the time when the same were in the course of being contracted (reference being had to his actual and expected property) as to show gross misconduct in contracting the same, the Trustees shall forthwith report the same to the Court, which shall thereupon enquire into the same in like manner and with like powers as a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay; and upon such offence being proved against such Trader to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that the offender be committed to and detained in the Gaol at Bombay, on the Debtors' side thereof, for such term not exceeding two years as the Court shall direct.

Executions upon certain decrees within three months of first order to be void.

13. If upon any decree voluntarily suffered by such Trader being insolvent to any person with intent to give such person a preference over other creditors of such Trader, any attachment or execution is issued against such Trader by virtue whereof the estate and the effects of such Trader or any of them are attached or taken in execution at any time within three months next before the filing of such order as herein mentioned, such attachment or execution shall be void in favour of the Trustees appointed by virtue of this Act as against the attaching or execution Creditor whether the same has been completely executed or not, and it shall be lawful for such Trustees to recover back from such Creditor the estate or effects of such Trader so attached or taken in execution or the proceeds thereof as the case may be; Provided always that such creditor shall, if the attachment or execution would have been valid but for this provision, be entitled to retain or levy as the case may be his costs of suit and of such attachment or execution.

Fraudulent Conveyances made by Trader within two months before first order to be void.

14. If any Trader whose estate shall be vested in Trustees under the provisions of this Act shall, when in insolvent circumstances, and within two months before the filing of such order as herein first mentioned, voluntarily convey assign transfer charge or make over any property moveable or immoveable, or any security for money bond bill note money goods or effects whatsoever to any person or upon any trust, every such conveyance assignment transfer charge or making over shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be fraudulent and void as against such Trustees.

Power of Court to entertain applications of Trader or any Creditor respecting Trader's Estate.

15. The Court shall have jurisdiction at any time during the liquidation of any Trader's Estate under this Act to entertain any application of the said Trader or of any person claiming to be a creditor, respecting the disclosure, distribution, inspection, conduct, management or liquidation of such Trader's estate or affairs, or any act or thing relating thereto, or generally for the decision of any dispute or question that may arise between the Trustees and such Trader or any creditor debtor or claimant.

Power of Court to remove and appoint Trustees.

16. The Court shall have power to remove any Trustees appointed under this Act, and to appoint others in their stead, and to fill up any vacancy occasioned by the death insolvency resignation or departure from India of any Trustee, or by any other sufficient cause; and the Court shall upon application to it in that behalf declare whether any act hereby required or authorized to be done by the Trustees may be done by all or one or more of such Trustees.

Power of Insolvent Court to order Insolvent Estates to be wound up under this Act.

17. It shall be lawful for the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, upon application by or on behalf of a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors of any Insolvent Debtor who has filed his petition in that Court, to order that the Estate of such Insolvent shall be wound up by Trustees under the provisions of this Act, upon such terms as to costs and remuneration to the Official Assignee, and with such directions as shall appear to be necessary and just.

Liberty to Trustees under Deed of Assignment to apply that Estate may be wound up under this Act.

18. It shall be lawful in any case in which the Estate of any Trader has been vested in Trustees under a Deed of Assignment before the passing of this Act, for such Trustees to apply to the Court for liberty to wind up such Estate under the provisions of this Act.

Liberty to Trustees to allow maintenance to Trader.

19. In any case in which the Estate of a Trader shall be vested in Trustees under the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Trustees, with the sanction of the Court, to make to such Trader out of the funds in their hands a reasonable monthly allowance for maintenance.

Remuneration of Trustees.

20. There shall be paid to the Trustees such salary or remuneration by way of percentage or otherwise as the Court shall direct; and all costs charges and expenses properly incurred in winding up the Estate, including the remuneration of the Trustees and the maintenance of the Trader, shall be payable out of the assets of the Trader in priority to all other claims.

Trustees to file Accounts half-yearly.

21. During the liquidation of the Estate the Trustees shall file half-yearly accounts of the progress of such liquidation in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court; and as soon as the affairs of the Trader are fully liquidated and the Estate distributed, the Trustees shall make up an account showing the manner in which such liquidation has been effected and the property of the Trader disposed of, and such account, with the Vouchers thereof, shall be filed in Court. All accounts so filed shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of Creditors, and copies thereof shall be granted on payment of such fees as may from time to time be fixed by the Court.

Estate when to be deemed fairly wound up.

22. The Trustees shall give notice of the filing of such final account with its vouchers by advertisement of even date in the *Government Gazette* and in two of the daily English Newspapers and in two of the vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay; and if no order to the contrary shall be made by the Court within three months after the date of the publication of such advertisement, the said Estate shall be deemed to have been fairly liquidated and wound up, and the Trustees shall thereupon be deemed to be fully released and discharged from all liability in respect of the said Estate and the liquidation thereof.

Trustees may grant Certificate to Trader for Order of Discharge.

23. After the filing of such final account as aforesaid and upon the said Trustees certifying to the Court under their hands that the said Trader has assigned conveyed or made over to them all his property effects and securities of every nature and kind whatsoever, and all books of account, accounts, vouchers, papers and documents relating to his Estate, and also that he has given all reasonable assistance to the Trustees in and towards realizing and winding up his Estate; it shall be lawful for the Court upon the application of such Trader, and upon such notice as it shall direct, to grant to such Trader an Order of Discharge; Provided always that if such Certificate as aforesaid shall have been refused to any Trader by the Trustees, such Trader may nevertheless apply to the Court for such Order of Discharge and the Court shall have power, upon such notice to the Trustees as it shall direct, to grant such Trader an Order of Discharge if it shall think fit.

Effect of Order of Discharge.

24. Such Order of Discharge shall operate to discharge the Trader and all property and effects acquired by him subsequent to the filing of the order herein first mentioned, from all debts claims or demands in respect of the transactions included in the account filed by the Trustees, and no suit shall thereafter be maintainable against the said Trader nor shall such after-acquired property and effects be liable to be attached or taken in execution, in or under the order of any Court in British India, in respect of such transactions.

Applications to be made to Judge in Chambers.

25. Any application directed by this Act to be made to the Court shall be made to a Judge in Chambers, who shall have power to make any order necessary to be made under this Act, or to refer such application to a full Court; and such Court or Judge is hereby empowered to make any order in respect of the premises which could be made by a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors under 11 and 12 Vic., Cap. XXI.

Limitation of Act.

26. The operation of this Act shall be limited to Estates in which the admitted liabilities are not less than five lakhs of Rupees.

Commencement of Act.

27. This Act shall come into force on the Tenth day of September 1865.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Letter from C. Gonne, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department,—(No. 1617, dated 1st July 1865).

I am directed to forward to you copy of a Memorial transmitted to the Government of Bombay by the Chamber of Commerce, and to request that you will lay the same before His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with the recommendation of this Government that the prayer of the Memorial which appears to be signed by all the most influential Firms and Banking Establishments in Bombay, should receive favorable consideration.

Memorial for a Legislative enactment to give power to Creditors to secure a more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Estates.

To His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, K. C. B., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE UNDERSIGNED MEMBERS OF THE MERCANTILE AND BANKING COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

Respectfully Sheweth,

That in view of the numerous failures involving sums of unexampled magnitude now taking place, and likely to continue to result from the present alarming monetary crisis in Bombay, your Memorialists would respectfully urge on your Excellency in Council the necessity for the immediate amendment, by legislative enactment, of the existing Insolvent Act.

That the Insolvent Court appears to be unsuited for the winding up of a number of large Estates proceeding contemporaneously.

That where an estate includes extensive and complicated mercantile operations, the undivided attention of one or more competent and interested persons is necessary to investigate and comprehend them, to carry out and bring to a close the various transactions pending, and to collect and distribute the funds as rapidly as possible, by realizing the assets through the means of sale, mortgage, suit or compromise.

That it is impossible that one official assignee, not himself a trader, assisted by a very limited staff, can effect those objects satisfactorily for a number of large estates in contemporaneous liquidation.

That by the Insolvent Act no suit can be instituted or defended by the official assignee without leave of the Court, and in like manner no composition of debts due to the estate, or reference to arbitration can be made without like leave and notice to creditors, nor is there power to compromise debts due by the Estate.

That the Insolvent Court now sits but once in the fortnight, and that its sittings, your memorialists are informed, could not be made more frequent without involving increased arrears at the original side of the Court, while the expense of applications and the delay thus incurred would prove extremely burdensome.

That the most satisfactory mode of winding up private estates, where the debtor and all the creditors assent, is under trustees, selected for mercantile ability, integrity, and, if possible, extent of interest in the estate to be wound up; that interest forming in itself a guarantee, that suits will not be improvidently instituted or defended, nor compromise be rashly or injuriously resorted to, and that distribution of assets will be made as rapidly as practicable.

That it is most desirable that a method be provided by which the benefits of winding up under trusteeship can, with certainty, be obtained by creditors, while the interest of debtors shall be duly protected when dealing honestly with their property.

That for this purpose, your memorialists would respectfully urge the necessity of a legislative enactment being speedily passed, whereby the majority in value of creditors, shall be empowered to wind up their debtors' estate under trusteeship which shall be compulsory both upon the debtor and upon the minority in value of the creditors (either of whom have the power, in the existing state of the law, of throwing the estate into the Insolvent Court).

That in order, however, to guard against any possible injustice to the debtor or to the minority, the power of directing an estate to be so wound up in cases where differences of opinion exist among the parties concerned, to be vested in a court of justice, to whom an application for the purpose should be made by the majority, and by whom any well founded objections on the part either of the debtor or the minority should be considered, and, if necessary the order refused. The application to the Court to include the names of the trustees fixed on by the majority and the rate of remuneration proposed for confirmation by the Court. The trustees by virtue of such appointment by the Court, to have conferred on them all the powers vested in official liquidators under Section 89 of Act XXI. of 1857, but to be exempted from the obligation of obtaining, in detail, the sanction of the Court for their exercising those powers, whilst they should at the same time be liable to control by the Court for any actual or apprehended abuse of them. The debtor to make a return, on oath, of all his property, and to hand the same over to the trustees, and to be bound to answer, on oath, all questions relative to his property the trustees may ask, being liable to the usual penalties for perjury and for fraudulent concealment of property, falsification of books, undue preference, &c., &c.

That your Memorialists would humbly submit that very great benefits will accrue to the interests they represent by the passing of such an enactment, inasmuch as each estate, having its own trustees or liquidators, all insolvent estates will thus contemporaneously progress towards liquidation under the most economical and favorable circumstances.

That the commercial community interested in these liquidations will thus most speedily learn and obtain results, and general credit will be most readily restored, each person interested being enabled, in the shortest time, to estimate and measure the consequence of these liquidations on his own position. The consequence, on the other hand, of a number of large estates being possibly, —either through a desire on the part of a debtor to harass his creditors, or of inability on their part to come to a common understanding,—thrown into the present Insolvent Court,—would be disastrous in the extreme.

Your Memorialists, therefore, humbly beg that your Excellency in Council will without delay represent to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, the necessity for the passing of such a measure, as the above is an outline of, and with all the haste which the constitution of the country will admit; inasmuch as the crisis having already overtaken the community, the measure to be of real service, must be at once brought into operation.

And your Memorialists will ever pray,

(Signed) Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
„ Remington & Co.
„ Finlay, Scott & Co.
„ Wallace & Co.
„ For Bank of Bombay, D. Robertson, Offg. Secy. and Treasurer.
„ For the Agra and Masterman's Bank, Limited, —— Manager.
„ For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, J. Douglas, Agent.

(Signed) For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, R. Campbell, Agent.
„ W. Nicol & Co.
„ W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Grey & Co.
„ Peel, Cassels & Co.
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(Signed) For the Bank of Hindustan, China, & Japan, Limited, A. Thomson, Manager.
" For the Bank of India, J. Grey, Manager.
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" For the Delhi Bank Corporation, W. B. Thompson, Agent.
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" For the Royal Bank of India, A. S. Lawson, Manager.
" For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, Bombay Agency, A. Mullaly, Manager.
" G. S. King & Co.
" Macnee & Co.
" Jules Siegfried & Co.
" Ward and Warland, p. pro. Legatt & Co.
" R. Hoyer & Co.
" Steams, Hobart & Co.
" C. Macdonald & Co.
" David Sassoon & Co.
" Volkart Brothers, p. pro. Killick, Nixon & Co.
" J. M. Somerville, p. pro. Edward Bates & Co.
" P. Adams.
" J. Lipz & Co.
" Lawrence & Co.
" Habukulwid & Co., p. pro. Comber, Son and Co.
" Simson.
" For the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, Limited, H. Coke.
" Nasmyth and Co.
" A. C. Brice & Co.
" James Taylor, Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

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Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 3rd August 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXVI. of 1865.

An Act to amend Act XXIX. of 1861 *(to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Indian Army).*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the 83rd Article of War enacted in the said Act XXIX. of 1861 ; it is enacted as follows :—

Repeal of Article 83.

I. The Article of War numbered 83 in the said Act XXIX. of 1861, is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof, the following Article of War shall be read and taken as Article 83 of the said Act XXIX. of 1861 :—

ARTICLE 83.

Punishment of light offences.

The Commander-in-Chief in India shall, under the authority of the Governor General in Council, prescribe the minor punishments to which Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers shall, for light offences, be liable, without the intervention of a Court Martial; and shall specify the Officer or Officers by whom such minor punishment, and the extent thereof, may be awarded. But no such minor punishment shall be awarded by a Court Martial.

Construction.

II. This Act shall be read and taken as part of the said Act XXIX. of 1861.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th August 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXVII. of 1865.

An Act to make temporary provision for the decision of Civil Appeals in the Districts within the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is necessary, pending the establishment of the Chief Court in the Punjab under Act XXIII. of 1865, to make special provision for the decision of such Appeals as previously to the passing of Act XIX. of 1865 were heard by the Financial Commissioner : It is enacted—

I. Until such time as Act XXIII. of 1865 shall come into operation, the Government of the Punjab may invest the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab with the powers of Judicial Commissioner, for the purpose of trying generally Appeals in respect of suits regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, anything in Act XIX. of 1865 to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. The provisions of this Act shall apply to all such Appeals as aforesaid, whether filed before or after the 1st of May 1865.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 14th August 1865.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations :—

A Bill to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay : It is enacted as follows :—

Definition of Terms.

I. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them :—

"Trader."

The word "Trader" shall mean any person or partnership, not being a Joint Stock Company, carrying on

trade or mercantile operations within the local limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

"The Court." The expression "the Court" shall mean the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Number. Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

When Traders' Estates may be wound up under this Act. 2. Whenever any trader shall be, or shall declare himself, unable to pay his debts, it shall be lawful to wind up the Estate of such trader by Trustees under the control of the Court.

Trader when to be deemed unable to pay his debts. 3. A trader shall be deemed to be unable to pay his debts—

1. Whenever a Creditor, to whom the trader is indebted in a sum exceeding Five Thousand Rupees then due, has duly served on the trader a demand in writing requiring the trader to pay the sum so due, and the trader has for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the Creditor.

2. Whenever satisfaction of a judgment, decree, or order of any Court in favour of any Creditor in any suit or other legal proceeding cannot be obtained.

3. Whenever the trader has committed an act of insolvency within the meaning of an Act passed in the eleventh and twelfth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria intituled *An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India.*

Power for Creditors to resolve that Estate ought to be wound up. 4. At any meeting of Creditors held after a trader is, or has declared himself, unable to pay his debts, and whether such meeting shall have been convened at the instance of the trader or of one or more of his Creditors, provided that six days' notice of such meeting shall have been given by advertisement in two of the daily English Newspapers and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay, it shall be lawful for a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors present or represented at such meeting, to resolve that the Estate of such trader ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application shall be made to the Court for the purpose; and upon such Resolution being adopted, the meeting shall proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.

Resolutions to be reported to the Court and advertized. 5. Every such meeting shall be presided over by a Chairman elected by the meeting, and such Chairman shall determine the right of persons present to vote upon the matters aforesaid, and shall report the Resolutions adopted by such meeting to the Court by filing a copy thereof under his own signature in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court within two days from the date of such Resolutions being passed, and shall also cause such Resolutions to be advertized without delay in the *Government Gazette* and in two of the daily English Newspapers and two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay; and all necessary expenses incurred by or by the authority of the Chairman in carrying out the Resolutions of the meeting shall be payable by the Trustees out of the Estate.

Form of application in the Court. 6. Upon such Resolutions being so filed in Court as aforesaid, the Chairman or any Creditor nominated in that behalf by the meeting may apply to the Court for an order to wind up the estate on the terms of such Resolutions. Every such application shall be in the form of a petition and shall be verified by the Petitioner in like manner as Plaints are required to be verified by Act VIII. of 1859; and on hearing such Petition, if

Power for Court to confirm or modify Resolutions and give directions, the Court shall be satisfied that the Resolutions were duly carried, and that their terms are reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of the Creditors under the Estate, it shall confirm or modify the same as it shall deem fit, and shall make order accordingly, and in such order shall give such directions as to the management of the Estate and the advertisement of such order as it shall deem expedient; Provided always that the trader or any creditor may, within six days after the making of such order, apply to the Court to set aside the same either wholly or in part, giving to the Petitioner reasonable notice of such application.

Order of Court to vest Trader's Estate on Trustees. 7. Upon the making of such order all the moveable and immoveable estate and effects of such trader and all debts due to him and all the future estate right title interest and trust of such Trader in or to any moveable or immoveable property which such trader may purchase or which may revert descend be devised or bequeathed or come to him, and all debts growing due to such trader in respect of transactions included in the liquidation, before the Court shall have made its final order in respect to the liquidation of his Estate, shall vest in the Trustees appointed by the Court, and all books papers deeds documents and writings in any way relating to such trader's estates and effects in his possession or under his custody or control, shall be forthwith deposited with such Trustees; and such order shall be entered of record in the said Court; and such notice thereof shall be published as the Court shall direct; and such order when so made shall by virtue of this Act relate back to and take effect from the filing of the said Resolutions in Court as aforesaid, and shall instantly and without any conveyance or assignment vest all the moveable and immoveable estate effects and debts as aforesaid of such Trader in the said Trustees.

Protection to Trader after vesting order. 8. After the date of such order all suits and legal proceedings of whatever kind in respect of such Trader's civil liabilities shall be stayed, and no execution attachment or other process against such Trader's property in respect of any debt, and no process against his person in respect of any debt, other than such process by writ or warrant as may be had against a debtor about to depart out of the jurisdiction of the Court, shall

be available to any creditor or claimant without leave of the Court.

Power of Trustees.

9. The Trustees shall have power by virtue of this Act in their own name to do the following things :—

To bring or defend any action suit or prosecution or other legal proceeding Civil or Criminal on behalf of such trader; and on like behalf to claim prove and draw dividends under any bankruptcy insolvency or liquidation by Trustees under this Act.

To carry on the business of such trader so far as may be necessary for the beneficial liquidation of the same.

To sell the property, moveable or immoveable, effects and things in action of such trader by public auction or private contract, with power if they think fit to transfer the whole thereof to any person or Company, or to sell the same in parcels.

To execute on behalf of such trader all deeds receipts and other documents they may think necessary.

To refer disputes to arbitration and compromise any debts or claims.

To draw accept make and endorse any Hoondee, Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note on behalf of such Trader, and also to raise upon the security of the assets of such Trader's Estate from time to time any requisite sum or sums of money.

To do and execute all such other things as may be necessary for winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of such Trader.

To apply to the Court from time to time as occasion may require for its assistance in carrying out the powers conferred upon the Trustees by this Act; Provided always that such Trader or any Creditor shall be at liberty to apply to the Court to set aside or restrain any act done or about to be done by the said Trustees under this Act, and the Court shall make such order upon such application with respect to costs and otherwise as it shall deem fit; and provided also that nothing herein contained shall discharge the said Trustees or any of them from liability to account to the said Court for acts done by them in the liquidation of the Estate of the Trader under this Act.

Power to Trustees to examine Trader &c. on Oath.

10. The Trustees shall have power to summon before them and to examine upon Oath or otherwise such Trader and any of his Assistants Clerks or Servants whom the Trustees may deem capable of giving any information material to the full disclosure of the Trader's transactions books and affairs, or to the winding up of the same; and the provisions of the Acts in force for the time being for procuring the attendance of witnesses, and for the examination and punishment of witnesses in suits before Civil Courts, shall be of equal force and effect in respect of any person summoned to appear as a witness under the provisions of this Act.

Penalty on Trader fraudulently concealing effects or falsifying or destroying books, &c.

11. If in the course of their investigation it shall appear to the Trustees that such Trader has fraudulently with the intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the objects of this Act, destroyed or otherwise wilfully prevented or purposely withheld the production of any book paper or writing relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act, or kept or caused to be kept false books, or made false entries in, or withheld entries from, or wilfully altered or falsified any such book paper or writing, or that such Trader has fraudulently with intent of diminishing the sum to be divided among his creditors or of giving an undue preference to any of the said Creditors discharged or concealed any debt due to or from the said Trader or made away with, charged mortgaged or concealed any part of his property of what kind soever, the Trustees shall forthwith report the same to the Court, which shall enquire into the same in like manner and with like powers as a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay; and upon such offence being proved against such Trader to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that the offender shall be punished with rigorous or simple imprisonment, as the Court shall direct, for a term which may extend to two years, and by Warrant under the Seal of the Court to order the offender to be arrested and committed to prison and there to be detained accordingly.

Penalty on Trader fraudulently or dishonestly contracting debt.

12. If in the course of their investigation, it shall appear to the Trustees that such Trader has contracted any of his debts fraudulently or by means of breach of trust or by means of false pretences or without having any reasonable or probable expectation at the time when contracted of paying the same, or shall have fraudulently or by means of false pretences obtained the forbearance of any of his debts by any of his creditors, or if it shall appear that such Trader's whole debts so greatly exceeded his means of providing for the payment thereof during the time when the same were in the course of being contracted (reference being had to his actual and expected property) as to show gross misconduct in contracting the same, the Trustees shall forthwith report the same to the Court, which shall thereupon enquire into the same in like manner and with like powers as a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay; and upon such offence being proved against such Trader to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that the offender be committed to and detained in the Gaol at Bombay, on the Debtors' side thereof, for such term not exceeding two years as the Court shall direct.

Executions upon certain decrees within three months of first order to be void.

13. If upon any decree voluntarily suffered by such Trader being insolvent to any person with intent to give such person a preference over other creditors of such Trader, any attachment or execution is issued against such Trader by virtue whereof the estate and the effects of such Trader or any of them are attached or taken in execution at any time within three months next before the filing of such order as herein mentioned, such attachment or execution shall be void in favour of the Trustees appointed by virtue of this Act as against the attaching or execution Creditor whether the same has been completely executed or not, and it shall be lawful for such Trustees to recover back from such Creditor the estate or effects of such Trader so attached or taken

in execution or the proceeds thereof as the case may be; Provided always that such creditor shall, if the attachment or execution would have been valid but for this provision, be entitled to retain or levy as the case may be his costs of suit and of such attachment or execution.

Fraudulent Conveyances made by Trader within two months before first order to be void.

14. If any Trader whose estate shall be vested in Trustees under the provisions of this Act shall, when in insolvent circumstances, and within two months before the filing of such order as herein first mentioned, voluntarily convey assign transfer charge or make over any property moveable or immoveable, or any security for money bond bill note money goods or effects whatsoever to any person or upon any trust, every such conveyance assignment transfer charge or making over shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be fraudulent and void as against such Trustees.

Power of Court to entertain applications of Trader or any Creditor respecting Trader's Estate.

15. The Court shall have jurisdiction at any time during the liquidation of any Trader's Estate under this Act to entertain any application of the said Trader or of any person claiming to be a creditor, respecting the disclosure, distribution, inspection, conduct, management or liquidation of such Trader's estate or affairs, or any act or thing relating thereto, or generally for the decision of any dispute or question that may arise between the Trustees and such Trader or any creditor debtor or claimant.

Power of Court to remove and appoint Trustees.

16. The Court shall have power to remove any Trustees appointed under this Act, and to appoint others in their stead, and to fill up any vacancy occasioned by the death insolvency resignation or departure from India of any Trustee, or by any other sufficient cause; and the Court shall upon application to it in that behalf declare whether any act hereby required or authorized to be done by the Trustees may be done by all or one or more of such Trustees.

Power of Insolvent Court to order Insolvent Estates to be wound up under this Act.

17. It shall be lawful for the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, upon application by or on behalf of a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors of any Insolvent Debtor who has filed his petition in that Court, to order that the Estate of such Insolvent shall be wound up by Trustees under the provisions of this Act, upon such terms as to costs and remuneration to the Official Assignee, and with such directions as shall appear to be necessary and just.

Liberty to Trustees under Deed of Assignment to apply that Estate may be wound up under this Act.

18. It shall be lawful in any case in which the Estate of any Trader has been vested in Trustees under a Deed of Assignment before the passing of this Act, for such Trustees to apply to the Court for liberty to wind up such Estate under the provisions of this Act.

Liberty to Trustees to allow maintenance to Trader.

19. In any case in which the Estate of a Trader shall be vested in Trustees under the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Trustees, with the sanction of the Court, to make to such Trader out of the funds in their hands a reasonable monthly allowance for maintenance.

Remuneration of Trustees.

20. There shall be paid to the Trustees such salary or remuneration by way of percentage or otherwise as the Court shall direct; and all costs charges and expenses properly incurred in winding up the Estate, including the remuneration of the Trustees and the maintenance of the Trader, shall be payable out of the assets of the Trader in priority to all other claims.

Trustees to file Accounts half-yearly.

21. During the liquidation of the Estate the Trustees shall file half-yearly accounts of the progress of such liquidation in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court; and as soon as the affairs of the Trader are fully liquidated and the Estate distributed, the Trustees shall make up an account showing the manner in which such liquidation has been effected and the property of the Trader disposed of, and such account, with the Vouchers thereof, shall be filed in Court. All accounts so filed shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of Creditors, and copies thereof shall be granted on payment of such fees as may from time to time be fixed by the Court.

Estate when to be deemed fairly wound up.

22. The Trustees shall give notice of the filing of such final account with its vouchers by advertisement of even date in the *Government Gazette* and in two of the daily English Newspapers and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay; and if no order to the contrary shall be made by the Court within three months after the date of the publication of such advertisement, the said Estate shall be deemed to have been fairly liquidated and wound up, and the Trustees shall thereupon be deemed to be fully released and discharged from all liability in respect of the said Estate and the liquidation thereof.

Trustees may grant Certificate to Trader for Order of Discharge.

23. After the filing of such final account as aforesaid and upon the said Trustees certifying to the Court under their hands that the said Trader has assigned conveyed or made over to them all his property effects and securities of every nature and kind whatsoever, and all books of account, accounts, vouchers, papers and documents relating to his Estate, and also that he has given all reasonable assistance to the Trustees in and towards realizing and winding up his Estate; it shall be lawful for the Court upon the application of such Trader, and upon such notice as it shall direct, to grant to such Trader an Order of Discharge; Provided always that if such Certificate as aforesaid shall have been refused to any Trader by the Trustees, such Trader may nevertheless apply to the Court for such Order of Discharge and the Court shall have power, upon such notice to the Trustees as it shall direct, to grant such Trader an Order of Discharge if it shall think fit.

Effect of Order of Discharge.

24. Such Order of Discharge shall operate to discharge the Trader and all property and effects acquired by him subsequent to the filing of the order herein first mentioned, from all debts claims or demands in respect of the transactions included in the account filed by the Trustees, and no suit shall thereafter be maintainable against

the said Trader nor shall such after-acquired property and effects be liable to be attached or taken in execution, in or under the order of any Court in British India, in respect of such transactions.

Applications to be made to Judge in Chambers.

25. Any application directed by this Act to be made to the Court shall be made to a Judge in Chambers, who shall have power to make any order necessary to be made under this Act, or to refer such application to a full Court; and such Court or Judge is hereby empowered to make any order in respect of the premises which could be made by a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors under 11 and 12 Vic., Cap. XXI.

Limitation of Act.

26. The operation of this Act shall be limited to Estates in which the admitted liabilities are not less than five lakhs of Rupees.

Commencement of Act.

27. This Act shall come into force on the Tenth day of September 1865.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Letter from C. GONNE, ESQ., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department,—(No. 1617, dated 1st July 1865).

I AM directed to forward to you copy of a Memorial transmitted to the Government of Bombay by the Chamber of Commerce, and to request that you will lay the same before His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with the recommendation of this Government that the prayer of the Memorial which appears to be signed by all the most influential Firms and Banking Establishments in Bombay, should receive favorable consideration.

Memorial for a Legislative enactment to give power to Creditors to secure a more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Estates.

To His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, K. C. B., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE UNDERSIGNED MEMBERS OF THE MERCANTILE AND BANKING COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That in view of the numerous failures involving sums of unexampled magnitude now taking place, and likely to continue to result from the present alarming monetary crisis in Bombay, your Memorialists would respectfully urge on your Excellency in Council the necessity for the immediate amendment, by legislative enactment, of the existing Insolvent Act.

That the Insolvent Court appears to be unsuited for the winding up of a number of large Estates proceeding contemporaneously.

That where an estate includes extensive and complicated mercantile operations, the undivided attention of one or more competent and interested persons is necessary to investigate and comprehend them, to carry out and bring to a close the various transactions pending, and to collect and distribute the funds as rapidly as possible, by realizing the assets through the means of sale, mortgage, suit or compromise.

That it is impossible that one official assignee, not himself a trader, assisted by a very limited staff, can effect those objects satisfactorily for a number of large estates in contemporaneous liquidation.

That by the Insolvent Act no suit can be instituted or defended by the official assignee without leave of the Court, and in like manner no composition of debts due to the estate, or reference to arbitration can be made without like leave and notice to creditors, nor is there power to compromise debts due by the Estate.

That the Insolvent Court now sits but once in the fortnight, and that its sittings, your memorialists are informed, could not be made more frequent without involving increased arrears at the original side of the Court, while the expense of applications and the delay thus incurred, would prove extremely burdensome.

That the most satisfactory mode of winding up private estates, where the debtor and all the creditors assent, is under trustees, selected for mercantile ability, integrity, and, if possible, extent of interest in the estate to be wound up; that interest forming in itself a guarantee, that suits will not be improvidently instituted or defended, nor compromise be rashly or injuriously resorted to, and that distribution of assets will be made as rapidly as practicable.

That it is most desirable that a method be provided by which the benefits of winding up under trusteeship can, with certainty, be obtained by creditors, while the interest of debtors shall be duly protected when dealing honestly with their property.

That for this purpose, your memorialists would respectfully urge the necessity of a legislative enactment being speedily passed, whereby the majority in value of creditors, shall be empowered to wind up their debtors' estate under trusteeship which shall be compulsory both upon the debtor and upon the minority in value of the creditors (either of whom have the power, in the existing state of the law, of throwing the estate into the Insolvent Court).

That in order, however, to guard against any possible injustice to the debtor or to the minority, the power of directing an estate to be so wound up in cases where differences of opinion exist among the parties concerned, to be vested in a Court of justice, to whom an application for the purpose should be made by the majority, and by whom any well founded objections on the part either of the debtor or the minority should be considered, and, if necessary the order refused. The application to the Court to include the names of the trustees fixed on by the majority and the rate of remuneration proposed for confirmation by the Court. The trustees by virtue of such appointment by the Court, to have conferred on them all the powers vested in official liquidators under Section 89 of Act XXI. of 1857, but to be exempted from the obligation of obtaining, in detail, the sanction of the Court for their exercising those powers, whilst they should at the same time be liable to control by the Court for any actual or apprehended abuse of them. The debtor to make a return, on oath, of all his property, and to hand the same over to the trustees, and to be bound to answer, on oath, all questions relative to his property the trustees may

ask, being liable to the usual penalties for perjury and for fraudulent concealment of property, falsification of books, undue preference, &c., &c.

That your Memorialists would humbly submit that very great benefits will accrue to the interests they represent by the passing of such an enactment, inasmuch as each estate, having its own trustees or liquidators, all insolvent estates will thus contemporaneously progress towards liquidation under the most economical and favorable circumstances.

That the commercial community interested in these liquidations will thus most speedily learn and obtain results, and general credit will be most readily restored, each person interested being enabled, in the shortest time, to estimate and measure the consequence of these liquidations on his own position. The consequence, on the other hand, of a number of large estates being possibly, —either through a desire on the part of a debtor to harass his creditors, or of inability on their part to come to a common understanding,—thrown into the present Insolvent Court,—would be disastrous in the extreme.

Your Memorialists, therefore, humbly beg that your Excellency in Council will without delay represent to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, the necessity for the passing of such a measure, as the above is an outline of, and with all the haste which the constitution of the country will admit; inasmuch as the crisis having already overtaken the community, the measure to be of real service, must be at once brought into operation.

And your Memorialists will ever pray,

(Signed) Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
„ Remington & Co.
„ Finlay, Scott & Co.
„ Wallace & Co.
„ For Bank of Bombay, D. Robertson, Offg. Secy. and Treasurer.
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„ For the Royal Bank of India, A. S. Lawson, Manager,
„ For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, Bombay Agency, A. Mullaly, Manager.
„ G. S. King & Co.
„ Macnee & Co.
„ Jules Siegfried & Co.
„ Ward and Warland, p. pro. Legatt & Co.
„ R. Hoyer & Co.
„ Steams, Hobart & Co.
„ C. Macdonald & Co.
„ David Sassoon & Co.

(Signed) Volkart Brothers, p. pro. Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ J. M. Somerville, p. pro. Edward Bates & Co.
„ P. Adams.
„ J. Lipz & Co.
„ Lawrence & Co.
„ Habukulwid & Co., p. pro. Comber, Son & Co.
(Signed) Simson.
„ For the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, Limited, H. Coke.
„ Nasmyth & Co.
„ A. C. Brice & Co.
„ James Taylor, Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 977.

Simla, the 14th August 1865.

Notifications.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. A. Manson and W. F. Meres, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the public service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

No. 981.

The services of Lieutenant F. H. Conolly, District Superintendent of Police in British Burmah, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 984.

Under Section 12 of Act II. of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Amritsur Church Mission School to the Calcutta University, with effect from the 1st of January last.

No. 1051.

The 16th August 1865.

Messrs. J. W. Neill and A. Manson, Junior Civil Servants, having obtained certificates of High Proficiency in Oordoo and Bengali respectively, have each been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 800.

No. 1100.

The 17th August 1865.

The Hon'ble Charles Binny Trevor took his seat as Officiating Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on the forenoon of the 9th instant.

No. 1101.

Major R. H. M. Aitken, V. C., Inspector General of Police in Oudh, is allowed two months' privilege leave, under the Rules applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ, from the 3rd September 1865, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Major DeS. Barrow will officiate as Inspector General during Major Aitken's absence.

No. 1103.

Mr. N. R. Cumberlege, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Berar, relieved Lieutenant Hamilton of the charge of the Maiker District Police on the forenoon of the 10th of June, and Lieutenant Hamilton assumed charge of the Oomraotee Police on the forenoon of the 19th idem.

No. 1105.

Under the provisions of the 4th Section of the Act of the XXVIII. Vic., Cap. 17, it is hereby proclaimed that the undermentioned villages have been made subject to the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab, and that they have been attached to the District of Kurnal in the said Lieutenant Governorship:—

Nugla Megha ... . } Formerly belonging to the Mozuffurnuggur District in the North-Western Provinces.
Russoolpore Moheeooddeenpore
Choondeepore ... ...
Duburkee ... ...
Nulwee ... ...
Nusseerpore ... .

In like manner it is proclaimed that the undermentioned villages have also been made subject to the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab, and that they have been attached to the District of Delhi in the said Lieutenant Governorship:—

Bhikooka ... } Formerly belonging to the Boolundshuhur District in the North-Western Provinces.
Wuleepore ...

By Order of the Governor General in Council.

No. 1108.

Under the provisions of the 4th Section of the Act of the XXVIII. Vic., Cap. 17, it is hereby proclaimed that the undermentioned villages have been made subject to the Lieutenant Governorship of the North-Western Provinces, and that they have been attached to the District of Boolundshuhur in the said Lieutenant Governorship:—

Attah ... ... } Formerly belonging to the Delhi District in the Punjab.
Ameerpore ... ...
Bela Khoord ...
Dalalpore ... ...
Bela Kullan ...

By Order of the Governor General in Council.

No. 1122.

The services of Lieutenant C. H. A. Gower, of the Royal (Madras) Artillery, who was appointed to officiate temporarily as Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Burmah, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from 3rd July 1865.

No. 1124.

Under the provisions of Section 15 of Act V. of 1861, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the villages of Indrana and Jhilmillee in the Jubbulpore District of the Central Provinces, shall be charged with the cost, *viz.*, Rs. 36 per mensem, of a Police force consisting of one Head Constable and four Constables, which it has been found necessary to quarter on those villages, owing to the neglect of the proprietors to afford assistance to the Police in tracing crime.

No. 1126.

Bappajee Balkrishna, Tehseeldar of Katole in the Nagpoor District in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, within the limits of that Tehseelee.

No. 1128.

Mr. H. L. Dennys, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Seonee, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 308.

MILITARY.

Simla, the 15th August 1865.

Notifications.—Lieutenant J. H. L. Greenfield, appointed on the 3rd ultimo, Adjutant to the Deolee Irregular Force, assumed charge of his Office on the 25th idem.

No. 310.

Major J. D. MacDonald, Commandant of the Deolee Irregular Force, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days from the 5th September next, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1671.

GENERAL.

The 14th August 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. C. Lindsay, C. S., Deputy Commissioner of Mohumdee in Oudh, is granted two months' leave of absence on medical certificate from the 20th ultimo.

Mr. H. G. Ross, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, will officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Mohumdee during the absence on leave of Mr. Lindsay, or until further orders.

No. 1672.

Mr. G. B. Maconochie, Officiating Settlement Officer of Oonao, will officiate as Settlement Officer of Lucknow, during the absence on leave of Mr. Capper, C. S., retaining charge of the Oonao Settlement.

No. 1675.

Captain A. W. C. Lindsay, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Class, Mysore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1677.

Captain R. Ousely, Assistant Settlement Officer, Roy Bareilly, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months, under the Rules applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ, from the 2nd September next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1679.

Captain C. E. Watson, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, in British Burmah, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.

A. COLVIN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1940.

Simla, the 17th August 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. A. Anthony assumed charge of the Office of Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, on the forenoon of the 12th August 1865.

The 18th August 1865.

Mr. E. N. C. Braddon, Superintendent of Excise and Stamps in Oudh, has been allowed one month's privilege leave from the 15th August, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1992.

The 18th August 1865.

Notification.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency :—

Date of Returns.	Circles of Issue.	Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin reserve.	Gold Coin reserve.	Silver Bullion reserve.	Government Securities held in Calcutta.	Notes of other Circles.
1865.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
August 5th	Calcutta Circle	2,90,93,230	45,68,046	20,03,420	53,00,000	1,54,69,804	17,51,900
Ditto ...	Allahabad Branch Circle	27,41,720	16,37,742	765	.....	11,03,213	
Ditto ...	Lahore ditto ditto	35,75,030	28,75,052	.....	.....	6,99,978	
Ditto ...	Nagpore ditto ditto	26,72,490	21,24,628	.....	.....	5,47,862	
Ditto ...	Madras Circle	61,00,000	27,97,155	.....	.....	30,02,845	3,00,000
Ditto ...	Calicut Branch Circle	6,00,810	5,00,810	.....	.....	1,00,000	
Ditto ...	Trichinopoly ditto ditto	5,07,680	4,07,680	.....	.....	1,00,000	
Ditto ..	Vizagapatam ditto ditto	3,86,540	2,86,540	.....	.....	1,00,000	
Ditto ...	Bombay Circle	4,09,50,000	1,89,21,801	17,00,000	10,00,000	1,86,78,199	6,50,000
Ditto ...	Kurrachee Circle	16,89,900	16,89,900				
		8,83,17,400	.....	.....	.. .	.....	27,01,900
	DEDUCT— Notes of other Circles cashed at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay	27,01,900					
	Total	8,56,15,500	3,58,09,351	37,04,185	63,00,000	3,98,01,961	

CALCUTTA;
DEPT. OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY,
The 10th August 1865.

(Signed) H. HYDE,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 14th August 1865.

No. 781 *of* 1865.—A question having arisen as to the amount of pay to be allowed to a soldier performing the duties of an armourer during the temporary absence or long continued sickness of the Armourer Sergeant, or during a temporary vacancy in that appointment, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, in such cases, a special working pay of eight annas per diem to the soldier whom it may be found actually necessary to appoint to this duty.

2. In the event of the appointment being vacant, this charge, as also any expenditure for components, fuel and other material for repairing, browning or cleaning arms, will be borne by the State and charged for in Contingent Bills, countersigned by the Commanding Officer and Quarter Master of the Regiment. All receipts on account of such expenses being brought to the credit of Government.

3. But if the acting appointment is necessitated by the sickness or temporary authorized absence of the Armourer Sergeant, the working pay of his substitute will be deducted from his allowance of two Rupees eight annas per diem.

4. It is however to be understood that, in the event of the protracted absence of the Armourer Sergeant, arrangements should be made, when practicable, to obtain the services of an acting trained armourer, as laid down in General Order by the Commander-in-Chief of 29th May 1865.

No. 782 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned soldier of Her Majesty's service is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India, as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home authorities as to the amount of his pension :—

Gunner Thomas Leunan, B. Battery, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

No. 783 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant George Gordon Young, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Settlement Officer, Seetapore, Oude.	For twenty months.

No. 784 *of* 1865.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 197 of the 7th March 1864, and under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that the Accountant General to the Military Department will, in future, be designated "Controller General of Military Expenditure."

The 15th August 1865.

No. 785 *of* 1865.—It is hereby notified that the provisions of G. G. O. No. 318 of the 29th March 1865, authorizing an increase of pay to Sergeant Majors of Regiments and Battalions of Infantry of the Line, are equally applicable to Sergeant Majors of Depôts and Detachments.

No. 786 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Major George Augustus Williams, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 43rd (Assam) Regiment, Native Light Infantry.	For twenty months.

No. 787 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned soldier of Her Majesty's service is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India, as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home authorities as to the amount of his pension:—

Gunner William Connor, D. Battery, 16th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

No. 788 *of* 1865.—The services of Surgeon Major C. R. Francis, M. D., Officiating Examiner, Medical Accounts, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 9th instant.

No. 789 *of* 1865.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 724 of 1865, granting leave of absence in extension of privilege leave to Major Osborn Wilkinson, of the Stud Department, to remain at Simla on medical certificate, for "three months from the 3rd instant," read, *from the 3rd instant to the 31st October* 1865.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 790 *of* 1865.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to.
Bengal Cavalry	Major (Lieut.-Col. in the Staff Corps) Octavius Hamilton, from Cadre of the late 2nd European Light Cavalry	Lieut.-Colonel		
Cadre of late 2nd European Light Cavalry	Captain (Major in the 20th Hussars) Thomas Theophilus Boileau	Major	4th August 1865	Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. A. Thomson, Bengal Cavalry, deceased.
	Lieutenant John Shakespear Irvine	Captain		
Bengal Cavalry	Major Henry Cadogan Craigie, 19th Hussars, from Cadre of late 1st European Light Cavalry	Lieut.-Colonel		
Cadre of late 1st European Light Cavalry	Captain George Archibald Galloway	Major	4th August 1865	Lieutenant-Colonel O. Hamilton, Staff Corps, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
	Lieutenant Jardine Scott Robinson	Captain		
Bengal Cavalry	Major Charles Dumbleton, from Cadre of late 4th European Light Cavalry	Lieut.-Colonel		
Cadre of late 4th European Light Cavalry	Captain (Brevet Major) Osborn Wilkinson.	Major	4th August 1865	Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Craigie, 19th Hussars, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
	Lieutenant Donald Christian Strachan Lindsay Carnegie	Captain		

No. 791 *of* 1865.—Second Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mohes Chunder Ghose, lately attached to the Agra Medical School, is permitted to resign the service.

The 16th August 1865.

No. 792 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

5th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant C. McK. Hall, Quarter Master, to be Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant Tytler, deceased.

No. 793 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery.

Lieutenant H. F. Pritchard, Royal Artillery, late Officiating Commandant, to be paid Doing-duty Officer, with effect from the date on which he made over command of the Battery to Captain Henchy on his return from sick leave.

The 17th August 1865.

No. 794 *of* 1865.—*Erratum.*—In the note to Clause IV of G. G. O. No. 690, dated 13th July 1865, specifying the books to be read by Candidates for passing the First Standard until the selections in Hindoostani are prepared, for "the first half of the Bagh-o-Bahar, and the first half of the Bytal Pacheesee," read, *the 2nd "Durvesh" including the story of King Azad Bukht from the "Bagh-o-Bahar," and the first ten stories of the "Bytal Pacheesee."*

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 795 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned appointments are made in the Commissioned grade of the Army Commissariat Department to fill existing vacancies:—

Permanent.

Major J. S. Dunbar, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, from 25th June 1865, *vice* Sub-Assistant Commissary General Captain W. D. Hogg, who vacates, having exceeded the prescribed period of sick furlough to Europe.

Captain J. A. M. Biggs, late 10th Native Infantry, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, *vice* Major Dunbar.

Captain Biggs will continue to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

No. 796 *of* 1865.—The following promotions are made in the Warrant Grades:—

Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Supernumerary Assistant Commissary Lieutenant James Leonard, Veteran Establishment, Examiner, Ordnance Department, to be a Supernumerary Deputy Commissary from the 14th of June 1865.

Assistant Commissary William Harris, to be Deputy Commissary from the 14th of June 1865, *vice* Deputy Commissary Lieutenant James Lamb, Veteran Establishment, deceased.

Supernumerary Deputy Assistant Commissary James Crohan, to be a Supernumerary Assistant Commissary from the 14th of June 1865.

Deputy Assistant Commissary George Faichnie, to be Assistant Commissary from the 14th of June 1865, *vice* Harris, promoted.

Supernumerary Conductor James Lynch, to be a Supernumerary Deputy Assistant Commissary from the 14th of June 1865.

Conductor James Smith (1st), First Class Permanent Conductor, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary from the 14th of June 1865, *vice* Faichnie, promoted.

Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) George Kirby, to be Conductor from the 14th of June 1865, *vice* Smith, promoted.

Sub-Conductor William Benson, to officiate as Conductor, *vice* Kirby, promoted, and in room of Wilkins, absent on furlough.

No. 797 *of* 1865.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to.
Cadre of the late 18th Native Infantry .	Lieutenant (Captain in the Staff Corps) Boyle Torriano Stafford	Captain ..	10th July 1865	Captain (Major in the Staff Corps) C. W. Nightingale, retired.

No. 798 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Lieutenant W. Hopkinson, General List (Infantry), Officiating Doing-duty Officer, 29th (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for eighteen months, G. G. O. No. 638 of the 26th June 1865.	*Golconda*, 25th June 1865.
Lieutenant J. May, of the late 72nd Regiment, Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, on leave for twelve months, G. G. O. No. 678 of the 10th July 1865.	*Sir Jamsetjee Family*, 21st July 1865.
Lieutenant J. S. Melville, unattached, on leave for eighteen months, G. G. O. No. 718 of the 24th July 1865.	*Simla*, 21th July 1865.
Lieutenant G. F. M. Phillips, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quarter Master, 8th Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for sixteen months, G. G. O. No. 719 of the 24th July 1865.	*Simla*, 21th July 1865.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Watson, Commandant, 11th Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave to the Neilgherry Hills for four months, G. G. O. No. 731 of the 27th July 1865.	
Lieutenant M. C. Poole, of the 5th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Toungoo, British Burmah, on leave for fifteen months, G. G. O. No. 741 of the 31st July 1865.	

No. 799 *of* 1865.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
6th Regt., Bengal Cavalry	Naib Ressaldar Ruhim Bux	Ressaidar ...	1st May 1865	Nutteh Khan, invalided
1st Goorkha Regt., Light Infantry	Havildar Gungamoney	Jemadar	Ditto	Beeroo, invalided.
9th Regt., Native Infantry	Jemadar Kissoon Persaud Chowbe	Subadar ...	Ditto	Poorun Tewaree, invalided.
	Jemadar Deosook Singh	Ditto ..	Ditto	Sewlol Pande, invalided.
	Jemadar Ghunda Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Bucktawur Tewarree, invalided.
	Havildar Bulwunt Singh	Jemadar	4th April 1865	Kalka Tewaree, deceased.
	Havildar Issuree Singh	Ditto	1st May 1865	Kissoonpersaud Chowbe, promoted.
	Havildar Khoodabuksh Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Deosook Singh, promoted.
	Havildar Gunes Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Ghunda Singh, promoted.

The 18th August 1865.

No. 800 *of* 1865.—The services of Lieutenant J. Miller, of the late 27th Regiment, Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 801 *of* 1865.—The following extracts from the *London Gazettes* of the 23rd and 30th June 1865, are published for general information:—

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, the 23rd June 1865.

71*st Foot.*—Lieutenant Ewen Charles Davidson, from the Bengal Infantry, General List, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Edward G. Lillingston, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd June 1865.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, the 30th June 1865.

Brevet.—2nd Captain Æneas Perkins, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to be Major. Dated 30th June 1865.

INDIA OFFICE,

The 28th June 1865.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned admissions to the Bengal Staff Corps:—

To be Captain.

Captain Richard Topham, Her Majesty's 88th Foot. Dated 16th October 1863.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Charles Shuttleworth, Her Majesty's 42nd Foot. Dated 23rd October 1855.

Lieutenant John Palmer Turton, late 26th Native Infantry. Dated 10th February 1856.

Lieutenant William George Cubitt, V. C., late 13th Native Infantry. Dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant George Bowen Cassan Simpson, late 23rd Native Infantry. Dated 1st April 1858.

Lieutenant Benjamin Jerrard Parsons, late 23rd Native Infantry. Dated 30th April 1858.

Lieutenant George Constable Gregory, late 58th Native Infantry. Dated 30th April 1858.

Lieutenant Francis William Grant, late 22nd Native Infantry. Dated 18th May 1858.

Lieutenant Henry Gordon Waterfield, late 34th Native Infantry. Dated 19th May 1858.

Lieutenant John Munro Sym, late 58th Native Infantry. Dated 15th July 1858.

Lieutenant George Bernard Johnston, late 54th Native Infantry. Dated 21st December 1858.

Lieutenant William Saurin Brooke, late 2nd Bengal Native Infantry. Dated 29th March 1859.

Lieutenant Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, 1st Bengal European Regiment. Dated 17th March 1860.

Lieutenant Charles John Walter, General List. Dated 1st January 1862.

Ensign Frederick Knowles, Her Majesty's 19th Foot. Dated 4th September 1863.

No. 802 *of* 1865.—Para. 8 of G. G. O. No. 1324 of the 24th October 1856, which directs that the donation and subscription, as well as the amount of mess bills of Officers, are to be deducted monthly by Pay Masters, is cancelled; and His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, that in future the adjustment of such bills will be made by regimental arrangements, and Commanding Officers will be held responsible for the realization monthly of the amount of Officers' mess bills.

H. W. NORMAN, *Col.*,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Military Department, Calcutta, the 14th August 1865.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Officers, Warrant Officers, and a Non-Commissioned Officer, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department, during the month of July 1865:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.
1st Battalion, 11th Foot ...	Captain O. Davies ...	6th June 1865 ...	Fyzabad.
Do. 94th do. ...	Lieutenant R. L. Gwatkin ...	1st ditto ..	Mussoorie.
Late 47th Native Infantry ...	Lieutenant F. T. Ripley ...	15th May 1865...	Rungea.
Late 70th do. ...	Major W. T. Garstin ...	31st ditto ..	On board the steamer *Sir William Peel.*
Late 74th do. ...	Lieutenant J. E. Kennedy ...	21st ditto ...	Chugrabunda.
Bengal Infantry ...	Lieutenant General G. W. A. Lloyd, C. B.	4th June 1865 ...	Darjeeling.
Medical Department ...	Dr. J. H. Butler, F. R. C. S., Deputy Inspector General	2nd ditto ...	Dalhousie.
Veteran Establishment ...	Lieutenant J. Lamb ...	13th ditto ...	Deyrah Dhoon.
Subordinate Medical Department	Hospital Apprentice L. W. Duffy	18th May 1865 .	Deyrah Ismael Khan.
Adjutant General's Department	Sub-Conductor E. Fitzsimons	26th June 1865...	Calcutta.
Unattached List ...	Sergeant John Anderson ...	6th ditto ...	Hoshungabad.

Calcutta, the 14th August 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the amounts on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned and Warrant Officers and Soldiers, as specified in the Statements published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased, are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this Notice :—

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office, on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's British Indian Military Service, in the month of July 1865.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.		
												In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	
	Commissioned Officer.						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
20th July 1865	*(a)* J. D. Swiney	Lieutenant	Royal, Bombay, Engineers	...	25th Sept. 1864	Intestate	4,249 2 5	... ...	4,249 2 5					
	Non-Commissioned Officer.													
28th July 1865	*(b)* James Emslie	Sergeant ...	No. 2 Battery, 25th Brigade, Royal Artillery	...	26th May 1865...	Testate ...	575 15 7	... ...	575 15 7					
	Total ...	... ...	... ...	.....	... ...	... ...	4,825 2 0	... ...	4,825 2 0					

(a) Father, Doctor Swiney, now or lately living at Westall House, Cheltenham.

(b) Next-of-kin, three sisters, viz., Jessy Shand, Harriet Copeland, Elizabeth Emslie; Rothereston, near Aberdeen, Scotland.

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office, on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, in the month of July 1865.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.	
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.			
												In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.		
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.						
	Commissioned and Warrant Officers.														
29th July 1865	(a) Hotham Taylor Woodcock	Lieutenant	General List, Infantry, Bengal Army	...	17th Nov. 1863	Intestate	72 11 0	... ...	72 11 0						
18th July 1865	(b) Michael Rourke	Conductor ..	Barrack Department	...	21st Jan. 1865...	Ditto ...	227 14 9	... ...	227 14 9						
	Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.														
1st July 1865..	(c) James Childs	Sergeant ...	H. M.'s 21st Hussars	92	12th July 1862 ..	Intestate..	2 8 0	... ...	2 8 0						
Ditto ...	(d) Bernard Crosby ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	263	7th Aug. 1862 ..	Ditto ...	3 5 4	... ...	3 5 4						
Ditto ...	(e) Thomas Wade	Corporal ...	Ditto ...	13	9th July 1862 ...	Ditto ...	2 8 0	... ...	2 8 0						
Ditto ...	(f) Frederick Anderson ...	Private ...	Ditto ..	549	14th ditto ...	Ditto ...	2 8 0	... ...	2 8 0						
Ditto ...	(g) Charles Brewerton ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	651	9th ditto ...	Ditto ..	2 8 0	... ...	2 8 0						
Ditto ...	(h) Walter Bertram ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	350	8th Nov. 1862 ...	Unknown	5 13 4	... ...	5 13 4						
Ditto ...	(i) Michael Carroll	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	450	30th Sept. 1862	Intestate	4 2 8	... ...	4 2 8						
Ditto ...	(j) Arson Clements	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	451	13th July 1862 ..	Ditto ...	2 8 0	... ..	2 8 0						
Ditto ...	(k) James Cullen	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	560	27th Sept. 1862	Ditto ..	4 2 8	... ...	4 2 8						
Ditto ...	(l) James Cooke	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	51	16th Oct. 1862...	Ditto ...	5 0 0	... ...	5 0 0						
Ditto ...	(m) George Davis	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	379	5th July 1862 ..	Ditto ...	2 8 0	... ...	2 8 0						
Ditto ...	(n) Benjamin Dooning ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	716	1st Sept. 1862 ...	Ditto ...	4 2 8	... ...	4 2 8						
Ditto ...	(o) George Ellsworth ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	477	4th Aug. 1862 ...	Ditto ...	3 5 4	.. ...	3 5 8						
	Carried over	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ..	345 9 9	... ...	345 9 9						

(a) Next-of-kin, brother, Captain E. Woodcock (Bombay Staff Corps), District Superintendent of Police, Seetapore, Oudh.

(b) Widow, Matilda Rourke;
Children ... Michael do.; William do.; Sarah do.; Maria do.; Frank do.; John do.

(c) Next-of-kin, father, James Childs; 22, St. Peter's Place, Hammersmith, London.

(d) Widow and four children.

(e) Next-of-kin, father, George Wade; and mother, Maria Wade; Salop, St. Julians, Shrewsbury, England.

(f) Next-of-kin, not known.

(g) Next-of-kin, father, Charles Brewerton; Kingston, Surrey.

(h) Next-of-kin, not known.

(i) Next-of-kin, brother, John Carroll; Tipperary, Ireland.

(j) Next-of-kin, sister, Caroline Simper; Clerkenwell, Middlesex.

(k) Next-of-kin, sister, Mary Cullen; Portadown, Armagh, Ireland.

(l) Next-of-kin, father, Daniel Cooke; mother, Nancy Cooke; Colraine, Antrim, Ireland.

(m) Next-of-kin, brother, James Bevan; Mitcheldean, Gloucester.

(n) Next-of-kin, not known.

(o) Next-of-kin, brother, Mathew Ellsworth; Leeds, York.

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office, on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, in the month of July 1865,—concluded.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.		
												In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
	Brought forward ...	.....	.....	... ..	... ...	... ...	345 9 9	... ...	345 9 9					
	Non-Comissioned Officers and Soldiers,—concluded.													
1st July 1865	(*p*) James Fitzhenry ...	Private ...	H. M.'s 21st Hussars	407	8th July 1862 ...	Unknown	2 8 0	... ...	2 8 0					
Ditto ...	(*q*) John Graham	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	409	16th July 1862 ..	Intestate	2 8 0	... ...	2 8 0					
Ditto ...	(*r*) James Holgate	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	11	28th July 1862 ..	Ditto ..	2 8 0	... ...	2 8 0					
Ditto ...	(*s*) Charles Halley ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	629	14th July 1862 ..	Ditto ...	2 8 0	... ...	2 8 0					
Ditto ...	(*t*) John Jackson ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	262	1st Aug. 1862 ..	Ditto ...	3 5 4	... ...	3 5 4					
Ditto ...	(*u*) Michael Lennan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	691	13th June 1862 ..	Ditto ...	1 10 8	... ...	1 10 8					
Ditto ...	(*v*) John Robinson ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	38	27th March 1863	Unknown	9 2 8	... ...	9 2 8					
Ditto ...	(*w*) Benjamin Parsons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	590	12th Oct. 1862 ..	Intestate	5 0 0	... ...	5 0 0					
Ditto ...	(*x*) Benjamin Tougate ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	202	12th Oct. 1862 ..	Ditto ...	5 0 0	... ...	5 0 0					
Ditto ...	(*y*) William Revell	Gunner ...	Eur. In. Battalion ...	3090	15th June 1865 ..	Ditto ...	19 0 0	... ...	19 0 0					
	Total ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	398 12 5	... ...	398 12 5					

(*p*) Next-of-kin, not known.
(*q*) Next-of-kin, brother, James and Henry Graham; Preston, Lancashire.
(*r*) Next-of-kin, sister, Fanny Holgate; Victoria Street, Manchester.
(*s*) Next-of-kin, father, A. D. Halley, at Thomas Stevens, Esq., Wood Merchant, Bonnyrigg Lasswade, Scotland.
(*t*) Next-of-kin, Anna Barron, Bauchong; Kincarden.
(*u*) Next-of-kin, not known.
(*v*) Two daughters at the Lawrence Asylum, Murree, and a son at Mecan Meer.
(*w*) Next-of-kin, mother, Amelia Parsons; Darby Mill, Warwickshire.
(*x*) Next-of-kin, not known.
(*y*) Next-of-kin, not known.

FORT WILLIAM,
PAY OFFICE;
The 31st July 1865.

C. F. M. MUNDY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Presidency Pay Master.

H. K. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 288.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 11th August 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. E. Parsick is appointed an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, in the Public Works Department, and is posted to Oudh.

No. 289.

The services of Mr. W. Smith, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Officiating Superintending, 2nd Class, Bengal, have been placed at the disposal of the Municipality of Calcutta, for employment on the Water Works. He will consequently be borne as a supernumerary on the Public Works lists with effect from the 26th July 1865.

No. 290.

Mr. A. G. Crommelin, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer of the 2nd Class, and is transferred from the Central Provinces to Bengal, *vice* Mr. W. Smith.

No. 291.

The 12th August 1865.

Lieutenant W. T. Whish, Royal (Madras) Engineers, is appointed an Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 292.

Baboo Kedar Nath Doss, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department, Oudh, transferred from the Seetapoor to the Lucknow Division, joined the latter Division on the 22nd June 1865.

No. 293.

The 14th August 1865.

The undermentioned passed Students of the Calcutta Civil Engineering College are appointed to the Public Works Department as Engineer apprentices, and posted to Bengal:—

Mr. A. Atkinson.

Prosono Coomar.

No. 294.

The 16th August 1865.

Mr. E. Clementson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred from the Thayetmyo to the Rangoon Division, in Public Works Department Notification No. 281, dated 3rd August 1865, joined the latter Division on the afternoon of the 22nd July 1865.

No. 295.

The services of Raghoo Ram Chunder, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Rajpootana Circle of Public Works, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. A.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Orders by the Vice Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The following course for Honors in History for 1867:—

1. As a period:—The History of England during the reign of George III., as contained in—
   - *(a)*—Massey's History of George III.
   - *(b)*—Knight's Popular History.
   - *(c)*—Stanhope's Life of Pitt.
   - *(d)*—Burke's Speeches, and his Reflections on the French Revolution.
   - *(e)*—Sir James Mackintosh's Vindiciae Gallicae.

   Also the History of English Literature during this period.
2. May's Constitutional History.
3. Political Economy, as in McCullock's Elements and J. S. Mill.
4. Guizot's History of Civilization.
5. Taylor's Historical Evidence.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY, *The 7th August* 1865. J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A. *Registrar.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that payment of the Notes specified in the margin, which were stolen either at Gowalparah or Gowhatty between the 13th and 16th of July 1865, has been stopped, and that the undersigned has been authorized to offer a reward of 5 per cent. on their recovery.

Currency Notes	No. 35112.
Do.	No. 36940.
Do.	No. 36884.

The attention of all Collectors is drawn to this Notice, with request they will be good enough to stop payment of the said Notes at their respective Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries. The co-operation of all Magistrates, District and Assistant Superintendents, in the recovery of these Notes, is earnestly solicited.

The undersigned requests that steps may be taken to publish the numbers of the Notes and the reward offered for their recovery, in every bazaar.

GOWALPARAH, *The 28th July* 1865. J. J. S. DRIBERG, *Extra Asstt. Commr.*, for *Dy. Commissioner.*

NOTICE.

Applicants for the Office of the Head Clerkship of Rohtuck Treasury are hereby informed that the post is no longer vacant.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, ROHTUCK, *The 9th August* 1865. C. W. LENNOX, *Extra Asstt. Commr.*

At the Annual General Meeting of Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal on Monday the 7th August 1865, agreeably to the 33rd Section of the Charter Act IV. of 1862,

No. 1.—Copy of the Statement of the Balance of the Bank on the 31st December 1864, transmitted to Government on the 23rd January 1865, agreeably to the 31st Section of the Charter Act IV. of 1862.
No. 2.—Printed report on the said Statement, dated 31st December 1864, printed for the use of the Proprietors.
No. 3.—Copy of the Statement of the Balance of the Bank on the 30th June 1865, transmitted to Government on the 4th August 1865, agreeably to the aforesaid Section of the Charter.
No. 4.—Printed report on the said Statement, dated 30th June 1865, printed for the use of the Proprietors
No. 5.—Statement of the Profits for 6 months, viz., from 1st July to 31st December 1864.
No. 6.—Statement of the Profits for 6 months, viz., from 1st January to 30th June 1865.
No. 7.—Statement of the whole Profits for 12 months, viz., from 1st July 1864 to 30th June 1865.
No. 8.—List of Proprietors.

The Hon'ble David Cowie having been called to the Chair.

The Secretary, by order of the Directors, put into his hands the papers noted in the margin, relative to the business for the past twelve months ended the 30th June last.

Resolved that the Accounts be passed and approved.

Proposed by Hugh Fraser, Esq., and seconded by J. F. Ogilvy, Esq.

That a special vote of thanks be given to the Directors and to the Secretary and Treasurer and the other Officers of the Bank, for the satisfactory management of the affairs of the Bank.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the Meeting terminated.

(Signed) DAVID COWIE,
Chairman.

Department of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta Mint.

THE following Currency Notes are this day available for coin at this Office.

These Notes are payable on presentation at the Offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency where they have been issued.

To avoid delay, parties should not apply under sealed letters to the Head Commissioner, but personally with coin:—

Allahabad	Circle	Notes	for Rupees	2,14,300
Lahore	ditto	ditto	...	5,70,140
Nagpore	ditto	ditto	...	9,86,890

H. HYDE,
12th August 1865. *Head Commissioner.*

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

IMPORTANT INDIGO FACTORIES FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction on or about the 20th instant (unless previously disposed of by private contract)—

By order of the Mortgagees,

The well-known Indigo Factories called the Allumchund Concern, at Allahabad, with valuable Talook property attached thereto and Koontee crop now in the ground;

also,

The Koorsun Factory, Allahabad, with Koontee crop, both lately the property of N. Flouest, Esq., deceased. Further particulars and conditions of sale will be published, and in the mean while applications to be made to Messrs. W. Moran and Co., Old Mint Mart, Calcutta, and Messrs. Barrow, Sen, and Watson, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

THE undermentioned duplicate Government Promissory Note standing in the name of Bahadoor Sing, the Proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the Note and Interest has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a triplicate Note in favor of the Proprietor:—

Duplicate No. 9411 of 1832-33 for Rs. 3,000.

LUCKNOW, *The 26th July* 1865. } BAHADOOR SING.

Just published—Price Five Rupees.

VOLUME II.

OF

SELECTIONS

FROM

CALCUTTA GAZETTES

OF THE

Years 1789 to 1797.

SHOWING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA

SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

BY

W. S. SETON-KARR, C. S.,

Judge of the High Court of Judicature and President of the Record Commission.

Copies of Volume I. are still available, Price Rs. 8.

Apply to O. T. CUTTER, Military Orphan Press, Calcutta, or J. L. KINGHAM, Government Press, Simla.

The Sarawuk, Jaenee, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company "Limited."

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 *and Act VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

CAPITAL—Rs. 2,50,00,000.

In 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which more than half have been taken up.

FIRST CALL Rs. 10 ON EACH SHARE.

No further Call will be made this year.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their applications *forthwith* with remittances.

TEMPORARY HEAD OFFICE:

CALCUTTA, NO. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAR.

DIRECTORS:

PUNDIT SOW CHUNDER, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH CHEERUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.
LALLAH MOOLCHUND CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur, Banker.
LALLAH CHIMUN LOLL, of Jeypore and Agra, Banker.
LALLAH MOHUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Noker, Saharunpore.
LALLAH BARROOMULL, of Saharunpore, Zemindar.
PUNDIT SEETARAM, of Gwalior, Zemindar.

BRANCHES:

Delhi, Rowaree, Bhowanee, Lahore, Umritsur, Mooltan, Rawal Pindee, Peshawur, Jumboo, Cashmere, Agra, Gwalior, Allyghur, Meerut, Saharunpore, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Mirzapore, Bombay, Hydrabad, Ahmedabad, Nagpore, Indore, Jeypore, Joudpore, Ajmeer, Kurrachee, and Roribhuckur.

DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negociate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3	months' notice,	3 per cent.
6	do.	4 per cent.
12	do.	5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on its Agencies, no Commission will be charged, otherwise the rate of Commission will be ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., ¼ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver and Sovereigns, ¼ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton and other articles of merchandize; 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances if desired will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are to be made payable to the undermentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,
Managing Director and Secretary.

NOTICE.

BLANK Bill Forms of Public Service Transfer Receipts bearing Nos. 27383, 27384, and 27385, having been stolen from the Gondah Treasury, Officers in charge of Treasuries are warned to withhold payment of the same.

GONDAH TREASURY, *The 4th August* 1865. } J. S. ROSS, *Major, Deputy Commissioner.*

THE *GAZETTE OF INDIA.*

During the absence from Calcutta of the Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

No. 34.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th August 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXVII. of 1865.

An Act to make temporary provision for the decision of Civil Appeals in the Districts within the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is necessary, pending the establishment of the Chief Court in the Punjab under Act XXIII. of 1865, to make special provision for the decision of such Appeals as previously to the passing of Act XIX. of 1865 were heard by the Financial Commissioner : It is enacted—

I. Until such time as Act XXIII. of 1865 shall come into operation, the Government of the Punjab may invest the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab with the powers of Judicial Commissioner, for the purpose of trying generally Appeals in respect of suits regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, anything in Act XIX. of 1865 to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. The provisions of this Act shall apply to all such Appeals as aforesaid, whether filed before or after the 1st of May 1865.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 14th August 1865.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations :—

A Bill to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay : It is enacted as follows :—

Definition of Terms.

1. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them :—

"Trader."

The word "Trader" shall mean any person or partnership, not being a Joint Stock Company, carrying on trade or mercantile operations within the local limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

"The Court."

The expression "the Court" shall mean the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Number.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

When Traders' Estates may be wound up under this Act.

2. Whenever any trader shall be, or shall declare himself, unable to pay his debts, it shall be lawful to wind up the Estate of such trader by Trustees under the control of the Court.

Trader when to be deemed unable to pay his debts.

3. A trader shall be deemed to be unable to pay his debts—

1. Whenever a Creditor, to whom the trader is indebted in a sum exceeding Five Thousand Rupees then due, has duly served on the trader a demand in writing requiring the trader to pay the sum so due, and the trader has for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the Creditor.

2. Whenever satisfaction of a judgment, decree, or order of any Court in favour of any Creditor in any suit or other legal proceeding cannot be obtained.

3. Whenever the trader has committed an act of insolvency within the meaning of an Act passed in the eleventh and twelfth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria intituled *An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India.*

Power for Creditors to resolve that Estate ought to be wound up.

4. At any meeting of Creditors held after a trader is, or has declared himself, unable to pay his debts, and whether such meeting shall have been convened at the instance of the trader or of one of more of his Creditors, provided that six days' notice of such meeting shall have been given by advertisement in two of the daily English Newspapers and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay, it shall be lawful for a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors present or represented at such meeting, to resolve that the Estate of such trader ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application shall be made to the Court for the purpose; and upon such Resolution being adopted, the meeting shall proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.

Resolutions to be reported to the Court and advertized.

5. Every such meeting shall be presided over by a Chairman elected by the meeting, and such Chairman shall determine the right of persons present to vote upon the matters aforesaid, and shall report the Resolutions adopted by such meeting to the Court by filing a copy thereof under his own signature in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court within two days from the date of such Resolutions being passed, and shall also cause such Resolutions to be advertized without delay in the *Government Gazette* and in two of the daily English Newspapers and two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay: and all necessary expenses incurred by or by the authority of the Chairman in carrying out the Resolutions of the meeting shall be payable by the Trustees out of the Estate.

Form of application in the Court

6. Upon such Resolutions being so filed in Court as aforesaid, the Chairman or any Creditor nominated in that behalf by the meeting may apply to the Court for an order to wind up the estate on the terms of such Resolutions. Every such application shall be in the form of a petition and shall be verified by the Petitioner in like manner as Plaints are required to be verified by Act VIII. of 1859; and on hearing such Petition, if the Court shall be satisfied that the Resolutions were duly carried, and that their terms are reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of the Creditors under the Estate, it shall confirm or modify the same as it shall deem fit, and shall make order accordingly, and in such order shall give such directions as to the management of the Estate and the advertisement of such order as it shall deem expedient; Provided always that the trader or any creditor may, within six days after the making of such order, apply to the Court to set aside the same either wholly or in part, giving to the Petitioner reasonable notice of such application.

Power for Court to confirm or modify Resolutions and give directions.

Order of Court to vest Trader's Estate on Trustees.

7. Upon the making of such order all the moveable and immoveable estate and effects of such trader and all debts due to him and all the future estate right title interest and trust of such Trader in or to any moveable or immoveable property which such trader may purchase or which may revert descend be devised or bequeathed or come to him, and all debts growing due to such trader in respect of transactions included in the liquidation, before the Court shall have made its final order in respect to the liquidation of his Estate, shall vest in the Trustees appointed by the Court, and all books papers deeds documents and writings in any way relating to such trader's estates and effects in his possession or under his custody or control, shall be forthwith deposited with such Trustees; and such order shall be entered of record in the said Court; and such notice thereof shall be published as the Court shall direct; and such order when so made shall by virtue of this Act relate back to and take effect from the filing of the said Resolutions in Court as aforesaid, and shall instantly and without any conveyance or assignment vest all the moveable and immoveable estate effects and debts as aforesaid of such Trader in the said Trustees.

Protection to Trader after vesting order.

8. After the date of such order all suits and legal proceedings of whatever kind in respect of such Trader's civil liabilities shall be stayed, and no execution attachment or other process against such Trader's property in respect of any debt, and no process against his person in respect of any debt, other than such process by writ or warrant as may be had against a debtor about to depart out of the jurisdiction of the Court, shall be available to any creditor or claimant without leave of the Court.

Power of Trustees.

9. The Trustees shall have power by virtue of this Act in their own name to do the following things :—

To bring or defend any action suit or prosecution or other legal proceeding Civil or Criminal on behalf of such trader; and on like behalf to claim prove and draw dividends under any bankruptcy insolvency or liquidation by Trustees under this Act.

To carry on the business of such trader so far as may be necessary for the beneficial liquidation of the same.

To sell the property, moveable or immoveable, effects and things in action of such trader by public auction or private contract, with power if they think fit to transfer the whole thereof to any person or Company, or to sell the same in parcels.

To execute on behalf of such trader all deeds receipts and other documents they may think necessary.

To refer disputes to arbitration and compromise any debts or claims.

To draw accept make and endorse any Hoondee, Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note on behalf of such Trader, and also to raise upon the security of the assets of such Trader's Estate from time to time any requisite sum or sums of money.

To do and execute all such other things as may be necessary for winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of such Trader.

To apply to the Court from time to time as occasion may require for its assistance in carrying out the powers conferred upon the Trustees by this Act; Provided always that such Trader or any Creditor shall be at liberty to apply to the Court to set aside or restrain any act done or about to be done by the said Trustees under this Act, and the Court shall make such order upon such application with respect to costs and otherwise as it shall deem fit; and provided also that nothing herein contained shall discharge the said Trustees or any of them from liability to account to the said Court for acts done by them in the liquidation of the Estate of the Trader under this Act.

Power to Trustees to examine Trader &c. on Oath.

10. The Trustees shall have power to summon before them and to examine upon Oath or otherwise such Trader and any of his Assistants Clerks or Servants whom the Trustees may deem capable of giving any information material to the full disclosure of the Trader's transactions books and affairs, or to the winding up of the same; and the provisions of the Acts in force for the time being for procuring the attendance of witnesses, and for the examination and punishment of witnesses in suits before Civil Courts, shall be of equal force and effect in respect of any person summoned to appear as a witness under the provisions of this Act.

Penalty on Trader fraudulently concealing effects or falsifying or destroying books, &c.

11. If in the course of their investigation it shall appear to the Trustees that such Trader has fraudulently with the intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the objects of this Act, destroyed or otherwise wilfully prevented or purposely withheld the production of any book paper or writing relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act, or kept or caused to be kept false books, or made false entries in, or withheld entries from, or wilfully altered or falsified any such book paper or writing, or that such Trader has fraudulently with intent of diminishing the sum to be divided among his creditors or of giving an undue preference to any of the said Creditors discharged or concealed any debt due to or from the said Trader or made away with, charged mortgaged or concealed any part of his property of what kind soever, the Trustees shall forthwith report the same to the Court, which shall enquire into the same in like manner and with like powers as a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay; and upon such offence being proved against such Trader to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that the offender shall be punished with rigorous or simple imprisonment, as the Court shall direct, for a term which may extend to two years, and by Warrant under the Seal of the Court to order the offender to be arrested and committed to prison and there to be detained accordingly.

Penalty on Trader fraudulently or dishonestly contracting debt.

12. If in the course of their investigation, it shall appear to the Trustees that such Trader has contracted any of his debts fraudulently or by means of breach of trust or by means of false pretences or without having any reasonable or probable expectation at the time when contracted of paying the same, or shall have fraudulently or by means of false pretences obtained the forbearance of any of his debts by any of his creditors, or if it shall appear that such Trader's whole debts so greatly exceeded his means of providing for the payment thereof during the time when the same were in the course of being contracted (reference being had to his actual and expected property) as to show gross misconduct in contracting the same, the Trustees shall forthwith report the same to the Court, which shall thereupon enquire into the same in like manner and with like powers as a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay; and upon such offence being proved against such Trader to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that the offender be committed to and detained in the Gaol at Bombay, on the Debtors' side thereof, for such term not exceeding two years as the Court shall direct.

Executions upon certain decrees within three months of first order to be void.

13. If upon any decree voluntarily suffered by such Trader being insolvent to any person with intent to give such person a preference over other creditors of such Trader, any attachment or execution is issued against such Trader by virtue whereof the estate and the effects of such Trader or any of them are attached or taken in execution at any time within three months next before the filing of such order as herein mentioned, such attachment or execution shall be void in favour of the Trustees appointed by virtue of this Act as against the attaching or execution Creditor whether the same has been completely executed or not, and it shall be lawful for such Trustees to recover back from such Creditor the estate or effects of such Trader so attached or taken in execution or the proceeds thereof as the cast may be; Provided always that such creditor shall, if the attachment or execution would have been valid but for this provision, be entitled to retain or levy as the case may be his costs of suit and of such attachment or execution.

Fraudulent Conveyances made by Trader within two months before first order to be void.

14. If any Trader whose estate shall be vested in Trustees under the provisions of this Act shall, when in insolvent circumstances, and within two months before the filing of such order as herein first mentioned, voluntarily convey assign transfer charge or make over any property moveable or immoveable, or any security for money bond bill note money goods or effects whatsoever to any person or upon any trust, every such conveyance assignment transfer charge or making over shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be fraudulent and void as against such Trustees.

Power of Court to entertain applications of Trador or any Creditor respecting Trader's Estate.

15. The Court shall have jurisdiction at any time during the liquidation of any Trader's Estate under this Act to entertain any application of the said Trader or of any person claiming to be a creditor, respecting the disclosure, distribution, inspection, conduct, management or liquidation of such Trader's estate or affairs, or any act or thing relating thereto, or generally for the decision of any dispute or question that may

arise between the Trustees and such Trader or any creditor debtor or claimant.

Power of Court to remove and appoint Trustees.

16. The Court shall have power to remove any Trustees appointed under this Act, and to appoint others in their stead, and to fill up any vacancy occasioned by the death insolvency resignation or departure from India of any Trustee, or by any other sufficient cause; and the Court shall upon application to it in that behalf declare whether any act hereby required or authorized to be done by the Trustees may be done by all or one or more of such Trustees.

Power of Insolvent Court to order Insolvent Estates to be wound up under this Act.

17. It shall be lawful for the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, upon application by or on behalf of a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors of any Insolvent Debtor who has filed his petition in that Court, to order that the Estate of such Insolvent shall be wound up by Trustees under the provisions of this Act, upon such terms as to costs and remuneration to the Official Assignee, and with such directions as shall appear to be necessary and just.

Liberty to Trustees under Deed of Assignment to apply that Estate may be wound up under this Act.

18. It shall be lawful in any case in which the Estate of any Trader has been vested in Trustees under a Deed of Assignment before the passing of this Act, for such Trustees to apply to the Court for liberty to wind up such Estate under the provisions of this Act.

Liberty to Trustees to allow maintenance to Trader.

19. In any case in which the Estate of a Trader shall be vested in Trustees under the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Trustees, with the sanction of the Court, to make to such Trader out of the funds in their hands a reasonable monthly allowance for maintenance.

Remuneration of Trustees.

20. There shall be paid to the Trustees such salary or remuneration by way of percentage or otherwise as the Court shall direct; and all costs charges and expenses properly incurred in winding up the Estate, including the remuneration of the Trustees and the maintenance of the Trader, shall be payable out of the assets of the Trader in priority to all other claims.

Trustees to file Accounts half-yearly.

21. During the liquidation of the Estate the Trustees shall file half-yearly accounts of the progress of such liquidation in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court; and as soon as the affairs of the Trader are fully liquidated and the Estate distributed, the Trustees shall make up an account showing the manner in which such liquidation has been effected and the property of the Trader disposed of, and such account, with the Vouchers thereof, shall be filed in Court. All accounts so filed shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of Creditors, and copies thereof shall be granted on payment of such fees as may from time to time be fixed by the Court.

Estate when to be deemed fairly wound up.

22. The Trustees shall give notice of the filing of such final account with its vouchers by advertisement of even date in the *Government Gazette* and in two of the daily English Newspapers and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay; and if no order to the contrary shall be made by the Court within three months after the date of the publication of such advertisement, the said Estate shall be deemed to have been fairly liquidated and wound up, and the Trustees shall thereupon be deemed to be fully released and discharged from all liability in respect of the said Estate and the liquidation thereof.

Trustees may grant Certificate to Trader for Order of Discharge.

23. After the filing of such final account as aforesaid and upon the said Trustees certifying to the Court under their hands that the said Trader has assigned conveyed or made over to them all his property effects and securities of every nature and kind whatsoever, and all books of account, accounts, vouchers, papers and documents relating to his Estate, and also that he has given all reasonable assistance to the Trustees in and towards realizing and winding up his Estate; it shall be lawful for the Court upon the application of such Trader, and upon such notice as it shall direct, to grant to such Trader an Order of Discharge; Provided always that if such Certificate as aforesaid shall have been refused to any Trader by the Trustees, such Trader may nevertheless apply to the Court for such Order of Discharge and the Court shall have power, upon such notice to the Trustees as it shall direct, to grant such Trader an Order of Discharge if it shall think fit.

Effect of Order of Discharge.

24. Such Order of Discharge shall operate to discharge the Trader and all property and effects acquired by him subsequent to the filing of the order herein first mentioned, from all debts claims or demands in respect of the transactions included in the account filed by the Trustees, and no suit shall thereafter be maintainable against the said Trader nor shall such after-acquired property and effects be liable to be attached or taken in execution, in or under the order of any Court in British India, in respect of such transactions.

Applications to be made to Judge in Chambers.

25. Any application directed by this Act to be made to the Court shall be made to a Judge in Chambers, who shall have power to make any order necessary to be made under this Act, or to refer such application to a full Court; and such Court or Judge is hereby empowered to make any order in respect of the premises which could be made by a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors under 11 and 12 Vic., Cap. XXI.

Limitation of Act.

26. The operation of this Act shall be limited to Estates in which the admitted liabilities are not less than five lakhs of Rupees.

Commencement of Act.

27. This Act shall come into force on the Tenth day of September 1865.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Letter from C. GONNE, ESQ., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department,—(No. 1617, dated 1st July 1865).

I AM directed to forward to you copy of a Memorial transmitted to the Government of Bombay by the Chamber of Commerce, and to request that

you will lay the same before His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with the recommendation of this Government that the prayer of the Memorial which appears to be signed by all the most influential Firms and Banking Establishments in Bombay, should receive favorable consideration.

Memorial for a Legislative enactment to give power to Creditors to secure a more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Estates.

To His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, K. C. B., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE UNDERSIGNED MEMBERS OF THE MERCANTILE AND BANKING COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That in view of the numerous failures involving sums of unexampled magnitude now taking place, and likely to continue to result from the present alarming monetary crisis in Bombay, your Memorialists would respectfully urge on your Excellency in Council the necessity for the immediate amendment, by legislative enactment, of the existing Insolvent Act.

That the Insolvent Court appears to be unsuited for the winding up of a number of large Estates proceeding contemporaneously.

That where an estate includes extensive and complicated mercantile operations, the undivided attention of one or more competent and interested persons is necessary to investigate and comprehend them, to carry out and bring to a close the various transactions pending, and to collect and distribute the funds as rapidly as possible, by realizing the assets through the means of sale, mortgage, suit or compromise.

That it is impossible that one official assignee, not himself a trader, assisted by a very limited staff, can effect those objects satisfactorily for a number of large estates in contemporaneous liquidation.

That by the Insolvent Act no suit can be instituted or defended by the official assignee without leave of the Court, and in like manner no composition of debts due to the estate, or reference to arbitration can be made without like leave and notice to creditors, nor is there power to compromise debts due by the Estate.

That the Insolvent Court now sits but once in the fortnight, and that its sittings, your memorialists are informed, could not be made more frequent without involving increased arrears at the original side of the Court, while the expense of applications and the delay thus incurred, would prove extremely burdensome.

That the most satisfactory mode of winding up private estates, where the debtor and all the creditors assent, is under trustees, selected for mercantile ability, integrity, and, if possible, extent of interest in the estate to be wound up; that interest forming in itself a guarantee, that suits will not be improvidently instituted or defended, nor compromise be rashly or injuriously resorted to, and that distribution of assets will be made as rapidly as practicable.

That it is most desirable that a method be provided by which the benefits of winding up under trusteeship can, with certainty, be obtained by creditors, while the interest of debtors shall be duly protected when dealing honestly with their property.

That for this purpose, your memorialists would respectfully urge the necessity of a legislative enactment being speedily passed, whereby the majority in value of creditors, shall be empowered to wind up their debtors' estate under trusteeship which shall be compulsory both upon the debtor and upon the minority in value of the creditors (either of whom have the power, in the existing state of the law, of throwing the estate into the Insolvent Court).

That in order, however, to guard against any possible injustice to the debtor or to the minority, the power of directing an estate to be so wound up in cases where differences of opinion exist among the parties concerned, to be vested in a Court of justice, to whom an application for the purpose should be made by the majority, and by whom any well founded objections on the part either of the debtor or the minority should be considered, and, if necessary the order refused. The application to the Court to include the names of the trustees fixed on by the majority and the rate of remuneration proposed for confirmation by the Court. The trustees by virtue of such appointment by the Court, to have conferred on them all the powers vested in official liquidators under Section 89 of Act XXI. of 1857, but to be exempted from the obligation of obtaining, in detail, the sanction of the Court for their exercising those powers, whilst they should at the same time be liable to control by the Court for any actual or apprehended abuse of them. The debtor to make a return, on oath, of all his property, and to hand the same over to the trustees, and to be bound to answer, on oath, all questions relative to his property the trustees may ask, being liable to the usual penalties for perjury and for fraudulent concealment of property, falsification of books, undue preference, &c., &c.

That your Memorialists would humbly submit that very great benefits will accrue to the interests they represent by the passing of such an enactment, inasmuch as each estate, having its own trustees or liquidators, all insolvent estates will thus contemporaneously progress towards liquidation under the most economical and favorable circumstances.

That the commercial community interested in these liquidations will thus most speedily learn and obtain results, and general credit will be most readily restored, each person interested being enabled, in the shortest time, to estimate and measure the consequence of these liquidations on his own position. The consequence, on the other hand, of a number of large estates being possibly, —either through a desire on the part of a debtor to harass his creditors, or of inability on their part to come to a common understanding,—thrown into the present Insolvent Court,—would be disastrous in the extreme.

Your Memorialists, therefore, humbly beg that your Excellency in Council will without delay represent to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, the necessity for the passing of such a measure, as the above is an outline of, and with all the haste which the constitution of the country will admit; inasmuch as the crisis having already overtaken the community, the measure to be of real service, must be at once brought into operation.

And your Memorialists will ever pray,

(Signed) Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
„ Remington & Co.
„ Finlay, Scott & Co.
„ Wallace & Co.
„ For Bank of Bombay, D. Robertson, Offg. Secy. and Treasurer.
„ For the Agra and Masterman's Bank, Limited, —— Manager.
„ For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, J. Douglas, Agent.
„ For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, R. Campbell, Agent.
„ W. Nicol & Co.
„ W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Grey & Co.
„ Peel, Cassels & Co.
„ A. H. Huschke & Co.
„ Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
„ Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
„ For the Bank of Hindustan, China, & Japan, Limited, A. Thomson, Manager.
„ For the Bank of India, J. Grey, Manager.
„ Lyon Brothers & Co.
„ For the Delhi Bank Corporation, W. B. Thompson, Agent.
„ Forbes & Co. With reservation as to details.
„ Ewart, Latham & Co.
„ For the Bombay City Bank, D. McCulloch, Manager.
„ For the Financial Association of India & China, Limited, J. Smith, Offg. Manager.
„ For the Eastern Financial Association, W. Watson, Manager.
„ For the Oriental Bank Corporation, A. Grant, for Agent.
„ For the Asiatic Banking Corporation, A. Morrison, Agent.
„ For the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, M. D. Quadros, Agent.
„ For the Bombay Presidency Bank, Limited, R. Dringle, Manager
„ Macyntire, Rogers & Co.

(Signed) For the Alliance Bank of Bombay, Limited, W. F. Wesche, Manager.
„ Framjee, Sands & Co.
„ For the Indo-Egyptian and London Bank, Limited, D. Hogarth, Acting Manager.
„ Roper, Price & Co.
„ Knoop & Co.
„ Gaddum & Co.
„ For Central Bank, E. Heycock.
„ Watson, Bogle & Co.
„ For the Scinde Bank, T. G. Young, Manager.
„ Robinson & Co.
„ Finlay, Clark & Co.
„ Marten, Young & Co.
„ Stoehr, Prieger & Co.
„ For the Royal Bank of India, A. S. Lawson, Manager.
„ For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, Bombay Agency, A. Mullaly, Manager.
„ G. S. King & Co.
„ Macnee & Co.
„ Jules Siegfried & Co.
„ Ward and Warland, p. pro. Legatt & Co.
„ R. Hoyer & Co.
„ Steams, Hobart & Co.
„ C. Macdonald & Co.
„ David Sassoon & Co.
„ Volkart Brothers, p. pro. Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ J. M. Somerville, p. pro. Edward Bates & Co.
„ P. Adams.
„ J. Lipz & Co.
„ Lawrence & Co.
„ Habukulwid & Co., p. pro. Comber, Son & Co.
„ Simson.
„ For the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, Limited, H. Coke.
„ Nasmyth & Co.
„ A. C. Brice & Co.
„ James Taylor, Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1179.

Simla, the 18th August 1865.

Notifications.—An extension of leave for three months, on medical certificate, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, to the Reverend C. C. Anstey of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

No. 1215.

The 21st August 1865.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants have been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Mr. S. H. C. Taylor, six months (sick certificate).

Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie (Bombay Civil Service), five months (sick certificate).

Mr. G. G. Morris, three months (private affairs).

Mr. R. Wall, four months (sick certificate).

Mr. L. S. Jackson, five months (sick certificate).

Mr. C. P. Carmichael, five months (sick certificate).

Mr. J. W. Power, five months (sick certificate).

Mr. W. C. Eades, six months (sick certificate).

Mr. D. Simson, of the Bengal Civil Service, who returned to India in 1857 before the expiration of his furlough, and who has gone Home again for the unexpired term of his leave, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to add thereto a period of three months, on account of the time occupied in his passage to and from India.

No. 1218.

Two days' leave of absence has been granted to Mr. F. Wright, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Woon District, in extension of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 71, dated the 12th July.

No. 1220.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. M. A. G. Shawe to resign the Civil Service from the 24th of July last.

No. 1222.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to grant leave of absence, on medical certificate, to Mr. W. R. Brooke, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay Circle, for fifteen months, from the 24th ultimo.

No. 1225.

The services of Doctor A. M. Ross, of the Madras Establishment, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

No. 1229.

Mr. J. H. Condon, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Baraitch, is transferred from that station to Gonda.

No. 1268.

The 22nd August 1865.

The services of Messrs. T. N. Wilson and M. L. Ferrar, of the Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 1270.

Doctor Bonavia, Assistant Civil Surgeon, Lucknow, availed himself on the afternoon of the 13th instant, of the three months' privilege leave of absence granted to him in Notification No. 440, dated 26th ultimo.

No. 1287.

The 23rd August 1865.

Mr. J. C. Duff, District Superintendent of Police, Bhundara, in the Central Provinces, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence from the 20th instant, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1289.

Mr. F. Macnaghten, of the Civil Service, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 3rd instant.

No. 1319.

The 24th August 1865.

Mr. J. Lloyd is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Chapter II., Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, while officiating as Extra Assistant Commissioner of Bhundara in the Central Provinces.

No. 1330.

The 25th August 1865.

The following Act of Parliament XXVIII. Vic., Cap. 15, is published for general information :—

CAP. XV.

An Act to extend the Term for granting fresh Letters Patent for the High Courts in India, and to make further Provision respecting the Territorial Jurisdiction of the said Courts.

[7th April 1865.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the Time fixed for granting fresh Letters Patent for the High Courts in *India* under the Provisions of an Act passed in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty,

XXIV. & XXV. Vic., c. 104.

intituled *An Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in* India, and to make further Provision than is in the said Act contained for empowering the Alteration from Time to Time of the local Limits of the said High Courts, and for the Exercise, in Places beyond the Limits of the Presidencies, or Places within and for which such High Courts are established, of the Jurisdiction and Powers conferred by Her Majesty's Letters Patent on the said High Courts: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

Extension of Time for granting fresh Letters Patent.

1. The Time fixed for granting fresh Letters Patent for the High Courts in *India* by Section Seventeen of the said recited Act, is hereby extended to the First Day of *January* One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Sections 10 and 18 of XXIV. & XXV. Vic., c. 104, repealed.

2. Sections Ten and Eighteen of the said Act of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Years of Her present Majesty are hereby repealed.

Power to the Governor General in Council to alter local Limits of Jurisdiction of High Courts.

3. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of *India* in Council, by Order, from Time to Time to transfer any Territory or Place from the Jurisdiction of one to the Jurisdiction of any other of the High Courts established or to be established under the said Act, and to authorize and empower any High Court to exercise all or any Portion of the Jurisdiction and Powers conferred or to be conferred on it by Her Majesty's Letters Patent establishing the same, or any other Letters Patent issued by Her Majesty under the Provisions of the above-recited Act of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Years of Her Majesty, within any such Portions of Her Majesty's Dominions in *India*, not included within the Limits of the Presidency or Place or Places for which such High Court was established, as the said Governor General in Council may from Time to Time determine, and also to exercise any such Jurisdiction in respect of Christian Subjects of Her Majesty resident within the Dominions of such of the Princes and States of *India* in alliance with Her Majesty as the said Governor General in Council may, in manner aforesaid, from Time to Time determine, anything in the said recited Act of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Years of Her present Majesty notwithstanding.

Power to Crown to disallow any Order of the Governor General for that Purpose.

4. Whenever any such Order has been passed by the Governor General in Council, he shall transmit to the Secretary of State for *India* an authentic Copy thereof; and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to signify, through the Secretary of State for *India* in Council, Her Disallowance of such Order; and such Disallowance shall make void and annul such Order from and after the Day on which the Governor General shall make known by Proclamation, or by Signification to his Council, that he has received the Notification of such Disallowance by Her Majesty: Provided always, that all Acts, Proceedings, and Judgments done, taken, or given by such High Courts, and not set aside by any competent Authority before the Promulgation or Signification as aforesaid of such Disallowance by Her Majesty, shall be deemed to be and to have been valid and effectual for all Purposes whatever, such Disallowance notwithstanding.

Time when Act shall come into operation.

5. So much of this Act as relates to the Jurisdiction of the High Court shall commence and come into operation as soon as the same shall have been published by the Governor General in Council.

Not to interfere with certain Powers of Governor General.

6. Nothing in this Act contained shall interfere with the Powers of the Governor General in Council at Meetings for the Purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 1331.

Until the Governor General in Council shall otherwise provide under the powers conferred by the XXVIII. Vic., Cap. 15, all jurisdiction formerly exercised by the Supreme Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay respectively, over the inhabitants of such parts of India as may not be comprised within the local limits of the Letters Patent issued under the XXIV. and XXV. Vic., Cap. 104, establishing High Courts at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, shall be exercised by such High Courts respectively.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 722.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 21st August 1865.

Notifications.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. Henry Reinhold as Officiating Consul for the Netherlands Government in Calcutta, during the temporary absence of Mr. E. Van Cutsem.

No. 724.

The following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is published for general information:—

No. 56. INDIA OFFICE;
POLITICAL. *London, the 15th July* 1865.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I transmit herewith, for the information of your Excellency's Government, a printed copy of the Treaty of Commerce concluded between Her Majesty and the Zollverein.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. WOOD.

Treaty of Commerce between Her Majesty and the Zollverein.

SIGNED AT BERLIN, MAY 30, 1865.

[*Ratifications exchanged at Berlin, June* 30, 1865.]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part; and,

His Majesty the King of Prussia in his own name, and representing the sovereign States and territories united to the Prussian system of Customs and contributions, that is to say, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, the enclaves of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Rossow, Netzeband, and Schoenberg, the Principality of Birkenfeld belonging to the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, the Duchy of Anhalt, the Principalities of Waldeck and Pyrmont, the Principality of Lippe, and the Grand Bailiwick of Meisenheim belonging to the Landgraviate of Hesse, as well as in the name of the other members of the German Association of customs and commerce, that is to say, the Crown of Bavaria, the Crown of Saxony, the Crown of Hanover, as well for itself as for the Principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, and the Crown of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duchy of Baden, the Electorate of Hesse, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, as well for itself as for the Bailiwick of Homburg belonging to the Landgraviate of Hesse, the States forming the Customs and Commercial Union of Thuringia, *viz.*, the Grand Duchy of Saxony, the Duchies of Saxe-Meiningen of Saxe-Altenburg, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Principalities of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt and of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, of the elder branch of Reuss and of the younger branch of Reuss, the Duchy of Brunswick, the Duchy of Oldenburg, the Duchy of Nassau, and the Free Town of Frankfort, on the other part;

Being equally animated by the desire of regulating and extending the commercial relations between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and its dependencies, and the Zollverein, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland, the Right Honourable Francis Baron Napier of Merchiston, a Peer of Scotland, a Baronet of Nova Scotia, a member of Her Britannic Majesty's Privy Council, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraodinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Prussia, &c.; and John Ward, Esquire, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Hanse Towns, and Consul-General in Hanover, Oldenburg, &c.;

And His Majesty the King of Prussia, M. Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck Schoenhausen, President of his Ministry of State, and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Johann Friedrich von Pommer Esche, his Actual Privy Councillor; M. Alexander Maximilian Philipsborn, Director in his Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and M. Martin Friedrich Rudolph Delbrück, Director in his Ministry for Commerce, Trade, and Public Works;

IHRE Majestät die Königin des Vereinigten Königreiches von Grossbritannien und Irland, einer Seits; und

Seine Majestät der König von Preussen, sowohl für Sich und in Vertretung der Ihrem Zoll- und Steuersystem angeschlossenen souverainen Länder und Landestheile, nämlich: des Grossherzogthums Luxemburg, der Grossherzoglich Mecklenburgischen Enklaven Rossow, Netzeband und Schönberg, des Grossherzoglich Oldenburgischen Fürstenthums Birkenfeld, des Herzogthums Anhalt, der Fürstenthümer Waldeck und Pyrmont, des Fürstenthums Lippe und des Landgräflich Hessischen Oberamtes Meisenheim, als im Namen der übrigen Mitglieder des Deutschen Zoll- und Handelsvereins, nämlich: der Krone Bayern, der Krone Sachsen, der Krone Hannover, sowohl für Sich wie für das Fürstenthum Schaumburg-Lippe, und der Krone Württemberg, des Grossherzogthums Baden, des Kurfürstenthums Hessen, des Grossherzogthums Hessen, sowohl für Sich wie für das Landgräflich Hessische Amt Homburg, der den Thüringischen Zoll- und Handelsverein bildenden Staaten, namentlich: des Grossherzogthums Sachsen, der Herzogthümer Sachsen-Meiningen, Sachsen-Altenburg, Sachsen-Coburg und Gotha, der Fürstenthümer Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt und Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss älterer und Reuss jüngerer Linie, des Herzogthums Braunschweig, des Herzogthums Oldenburg, des Herzogthums Nassau und der freien Stadt Frankfurt, anderer Seits;

Von dem gleichen Wunsche geleitet, die Handels-Beziehungen zwischen dem Vereinigten Königreiche von Grossbritannien und Irland und den ihm angehörenden Gebieten und dem Zollvereine zu regeln und auszudehnen, haben beschlossen, einen Vertrag zu diesem Zwecke abzuschliessen, und zu Ihren Bevollmächtigten ernannt, nämlich:

Ihre Majestät die Königin des Vereinigten Königreiches von Grossbritannien und Irland: den sehr ehrenwerthen Francis Baron Napier von Merchiston, Pair von Schottland und Baronet von Nova Scotia, Mitglied Ihrer Britischen Majestät Geheimen Rathes, Ihrer Majestät ausserordentlichen und bevollmächtigten Botschafter bei Seiner Majestät dem Könige von Preussen, &c.; und den Herrn John Ward, Ihrer Majestät Geschäftsträger und General-Consul bei den Hansestädten und General-Consul in Hannover, Oldenburg, &c.;

Und Seine Majestät der König von Preussen: den Herrn Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck-Schönhausen, Allerhöchst Ihren Präsidenten des Staatsministeriums und Minister der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten; den Herrn Johann Friedrich von Pommer Esche, Allerhöchst Ihren Wirklichen Geheimen Rath; den Herrn Alexander Maximilian Philipsborn, Allerhöchst Ihren Director im Ministerium der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten; den Herrn Martin Friedrich Rudolph Delbrück, Allerhöchst Ihren Director im Ministerium für Handel, Gewerbe und öffentliche Arbeiten;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty who dwell either temporarily or permanently in the States of the Zollverein, and the subjects of the States of the Zollverein who dwell either temporarily or permanently in the dominions or possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall enjoy therein, in respect to the exercise of commerce and trades, the same rights as, and be subjected to no higher or other taxes than, the subjects of any third country the most favoured in those respects.

ARTICLE II.

The produce and manufactures of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty which may be imported into the Zollverein, and the produce and manufactures of the States of the Zollverein which may be imported into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whether intended for consumption, warehousing, re-exportation, or transit, shall therein be treated in the same manner as, and in particular shall be subject to no higher or other duties than, the produce and manufactures of any third country the most favoured in those respects.

ARTICLE III.

No other or higher duties shall be levied in the Zollverein on the exportation of any goods to the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, nor in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty on the exportation of any goods to the Zollverein, than are or may be levied on the exportation of the like goods to any third country the most favoured in that respect.

ARTICLE IV.

The transit of goods to and from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be free from all transit duties in the Zollverein, and the transit of goods to and from the Zollverein shall be free from all transit duties in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

ARTICLE V.

Any favour, privilege, or reduction in the Tariff of duties of importation or exportation, which either of the Contracting Parties may concede to any third power, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the other.

No prohibition of importation or exportation shall be established by either of them against the other, which shall not at the same time be applicable to all other nations.

The Contracting Parties engage not to prohibit the exportation of coal, and to levy no duty upon such exportation.

The preceding provisions respecting the prohibition of exportation shall not invalidate the obligations which the Constitution of the Germanic Confederation imposes on the German States which compose the Zollverein.

Welche, nach gegenseitiger Mittheilung ihrer in guter und gehöriger Form befundenen Vollmachten, die nachstehenden Artikel vereinbart und abgeschlossen haben :—

ARTIKEL I.

Die Unterthanen Ihrer Britischen Majestät, welche in den Staaten des Zollvereins, und die Unterthanen der Staaten des Zollvereins, welche in den Gebieten oder Besitzungen Ihrer Britischen Majestät, vorübergehend oder dauernd sich aufhalten, sollen daselbst in Beziehung auf den Betrieb des Handels und der Gewerbe die nämlichen Rechte geniessen, und keinen höheren oder anderen Abgaben unterworfen werden, als die Angehörigen des in diesen Beziehungen am meisten begünstigten dritten Landes.

ARTIKEL II.

Die Boden- und Gewerbs-Erzeugnisse der Gebiete und Besitzungen Ihrer Britischen Majestät, welche in den Zollverein, und die Boden- und Gewerbs-Erzeugnisse der Staaten des Zollvereins welche in das Vereinigte Königreich von Grossbritannien und Irland eingeführt werden, sollen daselbst, sie mögen zum Verbrauch, zur Lagerung, zur Wiederausfuhr oder zur Durchfuhr bestimmt sein, der nämlichen Behandlung unterliegen, und insbesondere keinen höheren oder anderen Abgaben unterworfen werden, als die Erzeugnisse des in diesen Beziehungen am meisten begünstigten dritten Landes.

ARTIKEL III.

Bei der Ausfuhr nach den Gebieten und Besitzungen Ihrer Britischen Majestät, sollen im Zollverein, und bei der Ausfuhr nach dem Zollverein, sollen in den Gebieten und Besitzungen Ihrer Britischen Majestät, Ausgangs-Abgaben von keinen anderen Waaren und mit keinem höheren oder anderen Betrage erhoben werden, als bei der Ausfuhr nach dem in dieser Beziehung am meisten begünstigten dritten Lande.

ARTIKEL IV.

Die Waaren-Durchfuhr nach und von dem Vereinigten Königreiche von Grossbritannien und Irland soll im Zollverein, und die Waaren-Durchfuhr nach und von dem Zollverein, soll in dem Vereinigten Königreiche von Grossbritannien und Irland von jeder Durchgangs-Abgabe frei sein.

ARTIKEL V.

Jede Begünstigung, jedes Vorrecht oder jede Ermässigung in dem Tarif der Eingangs-und Ausgangs-Abgaben, welche einer der vertragenden Theile einer dritten Macht zugestehen möchte, wird gleichzeitig und ohne Bedingung dem anderen uz Theil werden.

Ferner wird keiner der vertragenden Theile ein Einfuhr- oder ein Ausfuhr-Verbot gegen den anderen in Kraft setzen, welches nicht gleichzeitig auf alle anderen Nationen Anwendung fände.

Die vertragenden Theile verpflichten sich, die Ausfuhr von Steinkohlen weder zu verbieten, noch mit einer Abgabe zu belegen.

Die vorstehenden auf Ausfuhr-Verbote bezüglichen Bestimmungen sollen den, aus dem Bundesverhältnisse herrührenden Verpflichtungen der zum Zollverein gehörenden Deutschen Bundesstaaten keinen Eintrag thun.

ARTICLE VI.

With regard to the marks or labels of goods, or of their packages, and also with regard to patterns and marks of manufacture and trade, the subjects of the States of the Zollverein shall enjoy in the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland, and the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall enjoy in the States of the Zollverein, the same protection as native subjects.

ARTIKEL VI.

In Betreff der Bezeichnung oder Etikettirung der Waaren oder deren Verpackung, der Muster und der Fabrik- oder Handelszeichen, sollen die Unterthanen der Staaten des Zollvereins in dem Vereinigten Königreiche von Grossbritannien und Irland, und die Unterthanen Ihrer Britischen Majestat in den Staaten des Zollvereins denselben Schutz wie die Inländer geniessen.

ARTICLE VII.

The stipulations of the preceding Articles I. to VI. shall also be applied to the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty. In those Colonies and possessions the produce of the States of the Zollverein shall not be subject to any higher or other import duties than the produce of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any other country, of the like kind; nor shall the exportation from those Colonies or possessions to the Zollverein be subject to any higher or other duties than the exportation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

ARTIREL VII.

Die in den vorstehenden Artikeln I. bis VI. getroffenen Bestimmungen finden auch auf die Kolonien und auswärtigen Besitzungen Ihrer Britischen Majestät Anwendung. In diesen Kolonien und Besitzungen sollen die Erzeugnisse der Staaten des Zollvereins keinen höheren oder anderen Eingangs-Abgaben unterliegen, als die gleichartigen Erzeugnisse des Vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland, oder irgend eines anderen Landes, und es soll die Ausfuhr aus diesen Kolonien oder Besitzungen nach dem Zollverein keinen höheren oder anderen Abgaben unterworfen werden, als die Ausfuhr nach dem Vereinigten Königreiche von Grossbritannien und Irland.

ARTICLE VIII.

The present Treaty shall come into force on the 1st of July 1865, and shall remain in force until the 30th of June 1877. In case neither of the Contracting Parties shall, twelve months before the last-mentioned day, have given notice to the other of the intention to terminate the operation of the Treaty, then the same shall continue in force until the expiration of one year from the day upon which either of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other to terminate the same.

ARTIKEL VIII.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag soll am 1 Juli 1865, in Kraft treten und bis zum 30 Juni 1877 in Kraft bleiben. Im Falle keiner der vertragenden Theile zwölf Monate vor diesem Tage seine Absicht, die Wirkung des Vertrages auf hören zu lassen, dem anderen kund gegeben haben sollte, soll derselbe bis zum Ablauf eines Jahres von dem Tage ab in Geltung bleiben, an welchem der eine oder der andere der vertragenden Theile denselben gekündigt hat.

ARTICLE IX.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Berlin in three weeks,* or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Berlin, the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

ARTIKEL IX.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag soll ratifizirt, und es sollen die Ratifikations-Urkunden binnen drei Wochen oder, wenn möglich, früher in Berlin ausgewechselt werden.

Zu Urkund dessen haben die beiderseitigen Bevollmächtigten denselben unterzeichnet und ihre Siegel beigedrückt.

So geschehen zu Berlin, den dreissigsten Mai, im Jahre des Herren Eintausend achthundert und fünf und sechszig.

(L. S.)	NAPIER.	(L. S.)	NAPIER.
(L. S.)	JOHN WARD.	(L. S.)	JOHN WARD.
(L. S.)	BISMARCK.	(L. S.)	BISMARCK.
(L. S.)	V. POMMER-ESCHE.	(L. S.)	V. POMMER-ESCHE.
(L. S.)	PHILIPSBORN.	(L. S.)	PHILIPSBORN.
(L. S.)	DELBRUCK.	(L. S.)	DELBRUCK.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council,

W. MUIR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

* This term was subsequently extended by Protocol to the 30th of June.

No. 330.

JUDICIAL.

The 21st August 1865.

Notification.—Captain G. Ward, Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, and Assistant General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate under Sections 22 and 23 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised solely in his capacity as Assistant General Superintendent.

No. 316.

MILITARY.

The 21st August 1865.

Notification.—Lieutenant J. Jacob, appointed under G. O. No. 254, dated 3rd July, to be Adjutant of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, assumed charge of the Office on the 12th July.

Notification No. 302, dated 9th August, is accordingly cancelled.

No. 1714.

GENERAL.

The 21st August 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. R. M. King, Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer of Pertabgurh, availed himself on the 1st instant of the privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 1540, dated 22nd ultimo.

Lieutenant G. E. Erskine, Assistant Settlement Officer, will officiate as Settlement Officer during Mr. King's absence.

No. 1718.

The 22nd August 1865.

Mr. R. A. D. Perreau, of the Salt Department, Punjab, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class in British Burmah.

No. 1724.

The 24th August 1865.

Mr. W. B. Buckle, appointed in G. O. No. 1494, dated 17th ultimo, to officiate as Governor General's Agent at Moorshedabad, is confirmed in that appointment consequent on the decease of Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. A. Thompson.

No. 1727.

Major E. B. Ramsay, Military Assistant to the Commissioner of Mysore, returned to India from furlough and resumed charge of his Office on the 27th July 1865.

No. 1729.

Major J. L. Pearse, Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division in Mysore, returned to India from the sick leave granted him by the Madras Government, and resumed charge of his Office on the 26th July 1865.

No. 1731.

Mr. E. B. Thornhill, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months from the 28th ultimo, under Section 6 of the new Civil Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. Thornhill's services are replaced at the disposal of the North-Western Provinces Government from the date on which the leave expires.

A. COLVIN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2071.

Simla, the 24th August 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. G. W. Macleod took charge of the Office of the 2nd Assistant Accountant General, Madras, on the forenoon of the 4th August 1865.

No. 2102.

The 25th August 1865.

In continuation of Notification No. 1639, dated the 28th ultimo, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date in the Government Treasuries of India, at the close of the month of June last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information :—

	June 1863.	June 1864.	June 1865.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
Govt. of India ...	4,02,95,687	2,26,74,722	1,01,07,910
Bengal	2,13,09,349	1,73,64,095	1,69,13,817
British Burmah			28,51,752
N. W Provinces..	3,41,03,434	2,53,24,603	2,33,80,469
Oudh			56,42,004
Punjab	1,20,98,639	1,24,52,974	1,17,35,820
Bombay	2,67,55,594	2,50,03,555	2,45,51,973
Central Provinces.	53,48,550	44,20,885	50,15,539
Deccan	36,24,343	31,32,877	29,44,088
Madras	3,98,78,410	2,93,50,338	2,11,56,015
Total Rupees	18,34,14,006	13,97,24,049	14,06,00,387

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st August 1865.

No. 803 *of* 1865.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 165 of the 2nd March 1863, the name of the undermentioned Officer who retired from the service under the Annuity Scheme of 1861, is removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry:—

Rank and Name.	REMARKS.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Major General, Retired List) Hugh Boyd	By death of Colonel (Major General) Sir Stuart Corbett, K. C. B., Bengal Infantry.

No. 804 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned soldier of Her Majesty's service is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India, as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home authorities as to the amount of his pension:—

Gunner Charles Caldwell, A. Battery, F. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.

No. 805 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned student of the Lahore Medical College, having passed the prescribed examination, is admitted into the service as a Native Doctor, with effect from the 1st instant, and placed at the disposal of the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department:—

Gunpat Roy.

No. 806 *of* 1865.—Major J. S. Ogilvie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, having returned from sick leave granted him in G. G. O. No. 697 of the 17th ultimo, is re-appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, from the 22nd July 1865, and until further orders.

No. 807 *of* 1865.—With reference to the Notification from the Home Department, No. 1122 of the 17th instant, the services of Lieutenent C. H. A. Gower, Royal Artillery, late Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Burmah, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 3rd July 1865.

The 22nd August 1865.

No. 808 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Medical Department:—

Surgeon Major John Sutherland, to be a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, during the period Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. Naismith may be employed on special duty on the North-Eastern Frontier, or until further orders.

Surgeon Major E. B. Thring, to be a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals F. Anderson, or until further orders.

No. 809 *of* 1865.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry LePoer Trench, of the Stud Department, is allowed leave of absence from the 20th instant to the 20th October next, in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Mussoorie on urgent private affairs.

No. 810 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant Robert Dudley Beeston, of the General List, Infantry. Lieutenant Everard Neal Digges LaTouche, of the General List, Infantry.	For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

No. 811 *of* 1865.—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India having sanctioned the gratuitous issue of valises to soldiers, and boxes to soldiers' families embarking for England, and complaints having been received from England of the dimensions of the boxes of soldiers' families embarked from India, the following Regulations are, for the future, to be strictly adhered to:—

The soldier's baggage on embarkation will be confined to his knapsack and canvas bag (or valise) 2′ 2″ × 1′ 10″ × 6″.

On troops being ordered from any station to a port of embarkation, to proceed Home or elsewhere, Commanding Officers will indent on the Barrack Master for a Regulation Box (internal dimensions 2′ × 1′ 6″ × 1′ 3″) for every woman, and are held responsible that all families leaving their Regiments for England or elsewhere beyond Sea, or proceeding with the Regiment to such places, have no baggage beyond the regulated allowance as follows:—

Every woman or widow, one box and one canvas bag; or every woman or widow—the mother of one child under ten years of age—one box and one canvas bag.

Ditto with one child over, or two children under ten years of age, one box and two canvas bags; and for every other child, one canvas bag.

Widowers with children will be allowed a box in addition to their own canvas bag, and knapsack for one child; and one canvas bag for every extra child.

The 23rd August 1865.

No. 812 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer having completed the prescribed period of service as Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, and as Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, and as Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army from the date specified opposite to his name:—

BREVET.

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry James Barr, of the Bombay Staff Corps.	17th March 1864.

The 24th August 1865.

No. 813 *of* 1865.—The services of Lieutenant G. R. Gibbs, of Her Majesty's 20th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 814 *of* 1865.—In continuation of G. O. G. G. No. 734 of 1864, publishing rules in supersession of existing regulations on the subject of examination in the Native languages, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the selection from the prose of the Prem Saugor, laid down in that Order as one of the tests for the Second Standard, shall, until further notice, consist of the first half of the Prem Saugor, that is, to the conclusion of the 54th Chapter, page 122, *exclusive of the verses.*

The 25th August 1865.

No. 815 *of* 1865.—It is hereby announced that Sepoys of Infantry Regiments hereafter discharged are, in like manner with Sowars of the Cavalry, entitled to reckon in any authorized gratuity, the rate of Good Conduct Pay which they may be drawing on the date of discharge.

No. 816 *of* 1865.—With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following establishment for the Bengal Corps of Sappers and Miners :—

The Officers of the Corps are to be Officers of the Royal Engineers, and will consist of one Commandant, who will receive Rupees 700 a month staff salary, with the full pay and allowances of his regimental rank. This appointment will be considered permanent.

One Adjutant,
One Interpreter and Quarter Master,
One Superintendent of Instruction,
Superintendent of Park and Field Train.

These Officers will retain their appointments for four years, being graded on the Public Works Department list, and transferable to the Public Works Department without loss of grade.

The staff salary of these Officers will commence at that of Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, in the Public Works Department, *viz.*, Rupees 250 a month, and subject to regulation* by the position of their contemporaries employed in the Public Works Department in the Presidency of Bengal, rising to Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on Rupees 400 within the four years,—the intermediate step of Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, to take place after a service in India of four years.

The senior of these four Officers, if a Captain regimentally, will receive also an additional allowance of Rs. 100 a month as second in Command.

He will be permitted to retain his appointment beyond the term of four years, until the next senior may be promoted to the rank of Captain.

The Adjutant and Quarter Master will draw respectively an office allowance of Rupees 80 and Rupees 50 monthly, to cover all charges.

All these Officers will be required to be mounted, but will not receive any horse allowance in addition to the salaries already sanctioned.

To carry on the duties of the Corps, four more Officers will be attached to it with the staff allowance of an Assistant Field Engineer, *viz.*, Rupees 112 a month. After two years' duty, this allowance will be increased to Rupees 200. After three years, the Officers will become available either to fill any vacancies which may occur in the staff of the Corps, or for transfer to the Public Works Department.

These Officers will be in addition to any junior Officers temporarily serving with the Corps, who will receive the allowance of Rupees 60 which has been hitherto granted.

The usual Company contingent and Command allowance will continue to be paid to Officers in charge as heretofore.

The establishment of the Corps will be increased by raising the strength of the present ten Companies from 80 to 100 privates, each Company having one Subadar, one Jemadar, four Havildars, and eight Naicks.

In consideration of the necessity for securing a high standard of recruits for this important arm of the service, it has been decided that the pay of all the Non-Commissioned Officers and of the privates who have served in the Corps for two years, and who have gone through their course of training as Sappers to the satisfaction of the Commanding Officer, shall be increased by the addition of one Rupee a month.

Two Native Instructors, who will work under the orders of the Superintendent of Instruction, will be appointed on salaries of Rupees 50 and 30 respectively; and whenever duly qualified men are obtainable, one non-effective Havildar Instructor, on a staff salary of Rupees five, will be appointed to each Company.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue such subsidiary orders, in furtherance of the foregoing, as may be necessary.

The provisions of this Order will come into effect, so far as may be feasible, on the 1st October next.

No. 817 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Captain Frederick Peter Luard, of Her Majesty's 104th Fusiliers, Officiating 2nd in Command, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.	1st July 1864.
Lieutenant, now Captain, Alexander Howe Bramley, of the late 44th Regiment, Native Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, Mozuffurnugger.	18th Feb. 1861.
Lieutenant Alfred Bloomfield, of Her Majesty's 1st Foot, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces.	11th April 1864.
Lieutenant Edward Eustace Gibson, of Her Majesty's 103rd Royal Fusiliers, Doing duty Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.	4th August 1864.

* This will be calculated by comparison with the average position held by those Officers of the Royal Engineers who entered the Public Works Department at the same time as the Officers serving with the Sappers and Miners joined the Corps.

No. 818 *of* 1865.—Lieutenant A. W. C. Read, of Her Majesty's 51st Light Infantry, Wing Officer of the 5th Punjab Infantry, being no longer a candidate for the Staff Corps, will cease to belong to the latter Corps, and will rejoin the 51st Regiment without delay.

No. 819 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

6th Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon F. G. Constant, M. D., attached to the 2nd Cavalry, to the Medical charge in room of Assistant Surgeon Castello, appointed to the 5th Cavalry, *vice* Assistant Surgeon R. T. Lyons, whose appointment, as announced in Punjab Government Notification No. 100, dated 22nd April 1865, has not taken place.

This cancels that part of G. O. No. 345 of 1865, placing Assistant Surgeon Lyons, at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

2nd Cavalry.

Assistant Surgeon H. Cayley, in joint Medical charge of Simla, to the Medical charge, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Constant, M. D.

Assistant Surgeon Cayley will remain in charge of his present duties until the 1st November next.

H. W. NORMAN, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 296.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 19th August 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. F. C. Marshall, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department, Oudh, is granted twelve months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from the 21st July 1865.

No. 297.

Captain W. H. Mackesy, Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, Hyderabad, whose services were replaced at the disposal of the Military Department in Public Works Department Notification No. 241 of the 1st July 1865, was relieved from his duties on the 21st idem.

No. 298.

The following re-arrangement of Divisions in the Central Provinces, is sanctioned as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 1st August 1865 :—

The Nagpoor Circle will consist of the undermentioned Divisions :—

1. Kamptee Division.
2. Nagpoor do.
3. Eastern do.
4. Southern do.
5. Irrigation do.
6. Godavery do.
7. Godavery Transport and Supplying Agency.

The Jubbulpoor Circle will consist of—

1. 1st Division, Great Northern Road.
2. 2nd do. do. do.
3. Saugor Division.
4. Nerbudda Division.
5. Nimar Division.

The Superintending Engineer of the Upper Godavery Circle has been directed to proceed to Nagpoor and take charge of the Nagpoor Circle.

Lieutenant H. W. Clarke, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, will act as Assistant to the Chief Engineer and Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, until further orders, *vice* Mr. A. G. Crommelin, promoted.

No. 299.

The undermentioned men are appointed to the Public Works Department as Overseers of the 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to Bengal :—

Ram Taruck Ghose.
Kedar Nath Paul.
Boydo Nath Mookerjee.

No. 300.

The 19th August 1865.

The following table showing the salaries of members of each Class and Grade of the Engineer, Upper Subordinate, and Accounts Branches of the Public Works Establishments, as partly fixed in Standing Orders Nos. 85 of 1864, and 11, 12, 13 and 36 of 1865, and including the final changes as prescribed in Standing Order No. 55 of 1865 to take effect from 1st October next, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, are published for general information :—

Table showing the salaries sanctioned for Officers of the Engineer, Upper Subordinate, and Accounts Branches of the Public Works Department, with the distribution of grades and classes in proportion to total strength.

Engineer Branch.

Class.	Grade.	Military. Monthly Staff salary.	Military. Maximum that can be drawn in the Public Works Department.	Civil consolidated monthly salary.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Chief Engineers.		*Consolidated*			
1st Class ...	...	2,500	2,500	2,500	The Chief Engineers of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, will belong to this class.
		Staff Salary			
2nd Class ...	... ...	1,200	2,000	2,000	One-half of the total in these two classes, adding one for any fraction, will be of the second class, and the remainder of the third.
3rd Class ...	. ...	1,000	1,850	1,750	
Superintending Engineers.					
1st Class ...	1st Grade ...	800	1,800	1,600	One-half, adding one for any fraction, will be of the first class; of those in each class, one-half, adding one for any fraction, will belong to the first grade.
	2nd Grade...	800	1,650	1,400	
2nd Class ...	1st Grade ..	700	1,550	1,200	
	2nd Grade...	700	1,350	1,000	
Superintendents of Works		600 to 800	1,250 to 1,650	900 to 1,400	Numbers and rates of salary (within these limits) fixed specially from time to time.
Executive Engineers	1st Grade ...	600	1,250	900	To ascertain the proportion of each grade in any total number of Executive Engineers sanctioned for any Province, divide the total by 16; $\frac{8}{16}$ will be of first grade, $\frac{4}{16}$ of second, $\frac{2}{16}$ of third, and $\frac{1}{16}$ of fourth. Of any remainder after dividing the total by 16, $\frac{1}{4}$ will belong to each grade; and odd numbers will fall, if one, to the first grade; if two, one each to the 1st and 2nd; if three, one each to the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grades.
	2nd Grade...	500	900	750	
	3rd Grade .	400	750	600	
	4th Grade . .	300	600	500	
Assistant Engineers	1st Grade ...	250	500	400	Of the total number of Assistant Engineers, one-third, adding one for any fraction, will be of the first grade; the remainder may be in any of the other three grades.
	2nd Grade...	200	450	300	
	3rd Grade ...	150	450	200	
	Apprentice..	...	..	100	

Upper Subordinate Branch.

Class.	Grade.	Military monthly Staff Salary	Civil consolidated monthly salary.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Sub-Engineers	1st Grade ...	250	400	When the Military pay and allowances of an European Military Member of the Upper Subordinate Establishment, together with his staff salary, are less than the Civil consolidated pay of the grade he holds, so much additional staff salary will be allowed as will make his total pay equal to the Civil pay of his grade.
	2nd do. ...	200	300	
	3rd do. ...	150	250	
Supervisors	1st Grade ...	120	200	Native soldiers appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment will receive pay at Civil consolidated rates.
	2nd do. ...	100	150	
Overseers	1st Grade ..	85	100	Of the total number of Upper Subordinates sanctioned for a Province, the Sub-Engineers shall be one-eighth, adding one for any fraction not less than one-half. Of the Sub-Engineers, one-half, excluding fractions, shall belong to the third grade. Of the remainder, one-half, excluding fractions, shall belong to the second grade; the remainder will be of the first grade.
	2nd do. ...	...	80	The Supervisors shall form two-eighths of the whole Upper Subordinate Establishment, adding one for any fraction not less than one-half. Three-eighths of the Supervisors, adding one for any fraction not less than one-half, shall belong to the first grade. The rest will belong to the second grade.
	3rd do. ...	...	60	The rest of the Upper Subordinates will be Overseers, of whom three-fifths, adding one for any fraction greater than one-half, shall belong to the first grade; one-half of the remainder, adding one for any fraction, to the second grade; the rest to the third grade.

Accounts Branch.

Class.	Grade.	Military.		Civil consolidated monthly salary.			Remarks.
		Monthly Staff Salary.	Maximum to be drawn in the P. W. D.	Minimum.	Annual increase.	Maximum.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Accountant General -	.....	*Consolidated* 2,000	2,000	2,000	...	2,000	
Controllers		*Staff*					
1st Class .	.....	800	1,800	1,200	75	1,600	
2nd Class	.....	700	1,550	1,000	...	1,000	
3rd Class ...	1st Grade ...	600	1,250	900	...	900	
	2nd Grade ...	500	900	750	...	750	
	3rd Grade ...	400	750	600	...	600	
2nd Assistant Accountant General -	.....	...	..	600	25	700	
Deputy Controllers -	.....	300	600	500	...	500	
					For approved service		
Accountants -	1st Grade ...	...	.	350	20	450	Military men employed as Accountants, will receive the Civil consolidated salary of their grade.
	2nd Grade .	...	...	250	15	340	
	3rd Grade ..	...	..	160	10	210	
	4th Grade ...	...	...	80	7	150	

Sanctioned appointments of Controllers and Deputy Controllers.

Province.	Lowest Grade.	Highest Grade.
Controllers.		
Madras	Controller, 1st Class	Controller, 1st Class.
Bombay	Controller, 1st Class	Controller, 1st Class.
Bengal	Controller, 1st Class	Controller, 1st Class.
North-Western Provinces ...	Controller, 2nd Class	Controller, 1st Class.
Punjab	Controller, 2nd Class	Controller, 1st Class.
Central Provinces	Controller, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade...	Controller, 2nd Class
British Burmah	Controller, 3rd Class, 3rd Grade...	Controller, 3rd Class, 1st Grade.
Oudh	Controller, 3rd Class, 3rd Grade ...	Controller, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade.
Mysore	Controller, 3rd Class, 3rd Grade ...	Controller, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade.
Hyderabad	Deputy Controller	Controller, 3rd Class, 3rd Grade.
Deputy Controllers.		
Madras ... ... Bengal ... ... North-Western Provinces Punjab	Deputy Controller	Deputy Controller.

Military Officers not belonging to the Staff Corps will draw the net Military pay of their rank in the Military Department, in addition to the consolidated or maximum salaries here laid down.

No. 301.

With reference to the above Notification, the following will be the distribution of the Chief Engineers, 2nd and 3rd Class, and Superintending Engineers serving under the Government of India, among the Classes and Grades prescribed, with effect from 1st October 1865 :—

Names.	Date on which appointed to present grade or class.	Province, &c., to which posted.	Remarks.
Chief Engineers, 1st Class.			
Beadle, Lieut.-Col. J. P., R. E. ...	24th March 1863	Bengal ...	On leave to Europe.
~~Crommelin~~, Lieut.-Col. W. A., C. B., R. E.	2nd August 1865	Inspector General of Military Buildings.	
~~Maclagan~~, Lieut.-Col. R., R. E. ...	18th Dec. 1860...	Punjab ...	On leave to Europe.
~~Morton~~, Colonel W. E., R. E. ...	1st Dec. 1861...	N. W. P. ...	On leave to Europe.
Chief Engineers, 2nd Class.			
~~Dyas~~, Lieut.-Col. J. H., R. E. ...	15th Sept. 1864..	Irrigation, N. W. P.	
~~Fraser~~, Lieut.-Col. A., R. E. ...	15th Feb. 1862...	Lighthouses, British Burmah	On leave to Europe.
~~Dawford~~, Colonel E., R. E. ...	15th March 1861	Mysore.	
~~Maxwell~~, Lieut. Col. W., R. A. ...	23rd Feby. 1865	Central Provinces.	
Chief Engineers, 3rd Class.			
~~Crofton~~, Major J., R. E. ...	1st Oct. 1865 ...	Irrigation, Punjab.	
~~Newmarch~~, Major C. D., R. E. ...	31st Jany. 1862..	British Burmah...	On leave to Europe.
Nicolls, Lieut.-Col. J. E. T., R. E....	2nd August 1865	Oudh ...	Offg. as Chief Engr., 1st Class, *vice* Beadle.

NAMES.	Date on which appointed to present grade or class.	Province, &c., to which posted.	REMARKS.
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS, 1ST CLASS.			
1st Grade.			
~~Campbell,~~ Lieut.-Col. J. D., R. E. ...	2nd Jany. 1860..	Punjab.	
Hodgson, Lieut.-Col. C. J., R. E. ...	23rd Feby. 1865..	Bengal ...	Offg. as Chief Engr., 1st Class, *vice* Morton.
~~Hutchinson,~~ Lieut.-Col. C. W., R. E.	15th July 1859 ..	Punjab ...	Offg. as Chief Engr., 3rd Class, *vice* Nicolls.
~~Rigby, Colonel~~ H., R. E. ...	14th April 1857..	Punjab ...	On leave to Europe.
Short, Lieut.-Col. W. D. A. R., R. E.	1st Nov. 1861...	Bengal.	
~~Taylor, Colonel~~ A., C. B., R. E. ...	1st Nov. 1856...	Punjab ...	Offg. as Chief Engr., 1st Class, *vice* Maclagan.
2nd Grade.			
~~Glover, Major~~ T. G., R. E.	1st Dec. 1861 ...	Irrigation, N.W.P.	
~~Haig, Captain~~ H. T., R. E. ...	1st May 1863 ...	Central Provinces	On leave to Europe.
Leonard, Mr. H. ...	23rd Sept. 1863...	Bengal ...	On special duty in England.
~~Mayne, Captain~~ J. O., R. E. ...	21st March 1862	Straits Settlements.	
~~Price, Captain~~ G., S. C. ...	17th July 1862...	Hyderabad.	
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS, 2ND CLASS.			
~~(One supernumerary to be absorbed on occurrence of a vacancy.)~~			
1st Grade.			
~~Armstrong,~~ Mr. T. W.	1st May 1863 ...	Bengal ...	Offg., 1st Class.
~~Forlong, Major~~ G. R., M. S. C. ...	17th July 1862...	N. W. P. ...	Ditto.
Granville, Mr. W. L.	1st April 1863 ...	Consulting Architect, Bengal.	On leave to Europe.
~~Gulliver,~~ Major H. W., R. E. ...	8th April 1863...	Irrigation, Punjab	Offg., 1st Class.
Layard, Lieut.-Col. F. P., S. C. ...	15th May 1861...	Bengal.	
~~Pole, Captain~~ F. W., R. E. ...	20th July 1863...	N. W. P. ...	Offg., 1st Class.
2nd Grade.			
Briggs, Major D., S. C.	1st April 1865 ...	Bengal.	
~~Brownlow, Major~~ H. A., R. E. ...	30th March 1865	Irrigation, N. W. Provinces.	
~~Cadell,~~ Major A., R. E.	2nd April 1864 ...	Punjab.	
~~Merrick, Major~~ T. C., S. C. ...	11th Jany. 1865	Irrigation, Punjab.	
~~Pollard, Captain~~ C., R. E. ...	1st August 1863	Rajpootana ...	Offg., 1st Class.

NAMES.	Date on which appointed to present grade or class.	Province, &c., to which attached.	REMARKS.
OFFICIATING CHIEF ENGINEER, 3RD CLASS.			
Oliphant, Captain W. S., R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	2nd Feb. 1865 .	British Burmah...	*Vice* Newmarch.
OFFICIATING SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.			
2nd Class.			
Crommelin, Mr. A. G., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	11th Aug. 1865...	Bengal ...	*Vice* Leonard.
deBourbel, Captain R., R. E. .	1st April 1865 ..	Bengal ...	*Vice* Briggs.
Fulton, Major J., R. A., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	7th April 1864 ...	Punjab ...	*Vice* Merrick.
Purdon, Mr. W., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	31st Jany. 1865	Punjab ...	*Vice* Taylor.
Truscott, Captain L., R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	28th March 1865	Bengal ...	*Vice* Hodgson.
Stewart, Captain C. T., R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	23rd Feb. 1865...	N. W. P.	*Vice* Hutchinson.
Stoddard, Major J. F., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade [Madras]	16th Sept. 1864...	Central Provinces	*Vice* Haig.

No. 302.

The 22nd August 1865.

Krishna Indra Sandyal is appointed an Accountant of the 4th Grade, and posted to the 1st Road Division, Oudh, with effect from the 1st August 1865.

No. 303.

The appointment of C. Govindrajooloo Naidoo, as an Accountant of the 4th Grade in the Public Works Department, Central Provinces, is to have retrospective effect from the 8th April 1865, instead of the 6th July 1865, as stated in Public Works Department Notification No. 261 of the 15th idem.

No. 304.

The 24th August 1865.

Mr. A. R. Mosley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, was transferred from the Saugor to the Nerbudda Division of Public Works, on the 1st July 1865.

No. 305.

The following appointment and transfers of Officers of the Public Works Establishment in Oudh, have been made from the dates specified :—

Mr. J. W. Inglis, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Officiating in charge of the Fyzabad Division, to the charge of the 3rd Road Division, from the 25th July 1865.

Lieutenant H. Y. Murray, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the 3rd Oudh Road Division to the Fyzabad Division, from the 2nd August 1865.

Mr. W. C. Wright, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Fyzabad to the 1st Oudh Road Division, from the 14th August 1865.

No. 306.

Lieutenant J. H. Bedford, R. E., Executive Engineer, Dhar Road, Rajpootana Circle, is granted two months' privilege leave with effect from the 1st May 1865.

In continuation of the above, Lieutenant Bedford is granted three months' special leave to study the Native languages. This cancels Notification No. 163 of the 6th May 1865.

No. 307.

Mr. B. Clark is appointed to the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to Bengal.

No. 308.

The 25th August 1865.

With the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Crommelin, C. B., R. E., Chief Engineer in Oudh, and at present attached on special duty to

the Public Works Secretariat, to be Inspector General of Military Buildings under the Government of India, with the rank and pay of a Chief Engineer, 1st Class. This Order will have effect from the 2nd instant, being the date of receipt of Secretary of State's Despatch.

No. 309.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. T. Nicolls, R. E., to be Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, with effect from the date of Lieutenant-Colonel Crommelin's appointment as Inspector General of Military Buildings. Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolls will continue to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

No. 310.

The undermentioned Officers are appointed to the Public Works Department, as Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Provinces specified:—

Lieutenant John Arthur Armstrong, R. E., to Bengal.

Lieutenant Kellow Charles Pye, R. E., to the Punjab.

No. 16F.

REVENUE.—FORESTS.

The 22nd August 1865.

Notification.—The following Rules for the better management and preservation of the Government Forests in the Central Provinces, drawn up under Act VII. of 1865, have been confirmed by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, and are, in accordance with Section 6 of the Act, published in the *Gazette of India*:—

Forest Rules.—Central Provinces.

Definition of Forests.

I.—The waste lands in the Central Provinces, which are not private property, are all, as respects technical considerations, and as respects timber and other natural products, to be regarded as "Government Forests" and to be administered in the Forest Department.

How classified.

II.—These Forests are divisible into two classes,—(1) "Reserved Forests;" (2) "Unreserved Forests." The more valuable tracts will be taken up and declared to be "Reserved Forests." The remainder, whether reserved from sale under Rule 19 of the Waste Land Sale Rules, or liable to sale under those Rules, are "Unreserved Forests."

How administered

III.—The administration of the Forests will be vested in the following Officers, in the manner hereinafter described:—

1*st*.—The Conservator of Forests.

2*nd*.—His Assistants.

3*rd*.—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

4*th*.—The Assistant Commissioners.

5*th*.—The subordinate Forest Officers, *viz*., Darogahs, Jemadars, Duffadars, Forest Watchers and Peons.

It will also be the duty of all Police Officers to watch over the observance of these Rules, and to afford every assistance to the Forest Officers in the exercise of their duties.

by Forest Officers,

IV.—"Reserved Forests," and any others which may be specially assigned to the care of the Conservator of Forests and his Assistants, are managed exclusively by them.

by District Officers.

V.—"Unreserved Forests" are under the immediate control and management of District Officers, aided by subordinate Forest Officers who will be under the orders of the District Officers, but will, as a rule, be appointed by the Conservator of Forests.

Reserved Forests to be properly demarcated,

VI.—The boundaries of "Reserved Forests" will be demarcated by masonry pillars, or in other permanent manner, in concert with Settlement Officers. Proclamation of their having been created Government reserves, will be publicly made in the districts.

and strictly preserved,

VII.—Within the limits of "Reserved Forests" the cutting of any timber, shrubs and bamboos; the injuring of trees, shrubs and bamboos; the appropriation of any Forest produce; the making of "Dhyas;" the grazing of cattle; burning of charcoal; the lighting of fires, or any interference with the ground or its products, is absolutely prohibited, except with the special permission of the Conservator of Forests. The use of existing roads in "Reserved Forests" is permitted; but it shall be lawful for the Conservator of Forests, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, to close any road in "Reserved Forests," and to declare such road to be closed. No person may enter, come out of, or pass through "Reserved Forests," except by existing roads; and any person found in a "Reserved Forest" straying off existing roads, shall be arrested, and shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, or in default to rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen days.

and utilized only under special restrictions.

VIII.—The Conservator of Forests will issue orders and make arrangements for the cutting and sale of timber, and for the disposal of Forest produce in "Reserved Forests." But no *timber trees* shall be cut in such Forests, except by the Forest Department itself, which have not been previously marked for cutting by an Officer of the Forest Department, or which are not included in the tract set apart for felling.

Unreserved Forests subject to departmental inspection.

IX.—"Unreserved Forests" will be subject to inspection, and to periodical report, by the Officers of the Forest Department. Those Officers may also undertake any operation connected with planting, cutting, thinning, or selling timber in these "Unreserved Forests," which, in the opinion of the Conservator of Forests, may require their own special attention.

and to be utilized under certain restrictions,

X.—No Teak, *Tectona grandis;* Sal, *Vatica robusta;* Saj, *Terminalia glabra;* Saj, *Terminalia tomentosa;* Beejasal, *Pterocarpus marsupium;* Sheshum, *Dalbergia latifolia;* Kowah, *Pentaptera arjuna;* Unjun, *Hardwickia binata,* generally or locally may be cut in the Unreserved Forests without the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner, or of the Officers of the Forest Department, given in communication with the Deputy Commissioner. But other products in the Unreserved Forests may be disposed of by the district authorities in the usual manner, provided that nothing be done which might interfere with arrangements of a general or special character made by the Officers of the Forest Department. In tracts where posts for the collection of Forest Duties are not established, and where the right to levy such duties is not leased out, as hereinafter provided in Rule XVII., the rural communities and other residents of a district in the neighbourhood of Unreserved Forests, will be permitted to appropriate unreserved timber and common jungle products for their own use and consumption, free.

which may be relaxed in certain cases,

XI.—The District Officers however may, at discretion, grant permission to cultivators requiring timber of the abovementioned seven prohibited sorts, *viz.*, Teak, Sal, Saj, Beejasal, Sheshum, Kowah and Unjun *bonâ fide* for their own use, and not for purposes of trade, or to local artizans, such as carpenters and others requiring wood for their trades, to cut and remove up to twenty trees yearly. Railway and other Contractors, whose timber requirements may be on a large scale, must apply to the Officers of the Forest Department with whom will rest the responsibility, subject to the Chief Commissioner's control, of all arrangements with such Contractors or other persons who may require large quantities of timber or Forest produce.

on certain conditions,

XII.—On timber cut under Rule XI., duty will be charged at the rates laid down in Rule XVI. Cultivators will pay for timber granted them *bonâ fide* for their own use at one-fourth of these rates. This privilege is applicable to cultivators only, and not to local artizans or others. In all cases, the amount of duty must be deposited at the time of making the application. In special cases, grants of timber of the prohibited kinds, free of duty, may be made by the District Officer, with the concurrence of the Conservator of Forests.

and provisions.

XIII.—District or Forest Officers granting permission to cut timber under Rule XI., must, in every case, depute a person to mark the trees, and such trees shall in no case be of less girth than four and half feet, at six feet from the ground, and they shall invariably be cut to within one and half feet of the ground. Sheshum may, however, be cut at three feet girth.

Concerning Dhya cultivation, and silk-worm rearing.

XIV.—No Dhya is to be cut in any place where any of the seven interdicted kinds are growing, without the permission, in every instance, of the Deputy or Assistant Commissioner, or Tehsildar of the District. These Officers may also give permission for the use of the Saj leaves, by silk-worm rearers, in "Unreserved Forests."

Private Forest conservancy.

XV.—Besides exercising the management, as above, of "Unreserved Forests," District Officers will use every endeavour to give full effect to that clause in the administration papers of proprietary villages, in which the proprietors have agreed to adopt the established principles of Forest conservancy, as far as may be feasible, in regard to the timber trees on their own lands, which are their exclusive property.

XVI.—The following will be the rates of duty charged on timber in all Forests :—

Rates of duty on Forest Timber.

1.—On all logs of Teek, Sheshum, Sal, Saj, Kowah, Unjun, and Beejasal, measuring upwards of eighteen feet, by four and half feet girth at the thick end, four Rupees per log.

2.—On all smaller logs of such timber, three Rupees per log.

3.—On all Railway sleepers of whatever timber, eight annas per sleeper.

4.—It will be at the option of the Conservator of Forests to charge duty on timber cut under the orders of Forest Officers, at the rate of three annas per cubic foot of squared timber. When such a mode of charge is adopted, the measurement will be made by Forest Officers, and their measurement will be final. The timber will be measured either in the rough or the sawn state.

N. B.—On timber sold by the Forest Department, no duty will be levied.

XVII.—The following rates of duty will also be payable on reserved timber and miscellaneous produce of Government Forests, wherever posts are established by District or Forest Officers for the collection of such duties, or where the right to levy such duties in specified tracts, is leased to farmers :—

Articles.	Rates of Duty.											
	Cart-load.			Buffaloe-load.			Bullock-load.			Coolie-load.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Timber of the unreserved sorts ...	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	6
2. Kosah Silk Cocoons	12	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	8	0
3. Lac, Katha (catechu), Gum, Honey, and Wax	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	12	0	0	2	0
4. Bamboos, and articles made in the Forest from Bamboos, Brooms, Bark-rope, Jungle Fruits and Mowah	0	12	0	0	4	6	0	3	0	0	0	6
5. Firewood and Grass	0	2	0	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	1
6. Lime burnt within the Forests	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
7. Charcoal made within the Forests ..	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	9

For every extra bullock attached to a cart carrying the above Forest produce, extra duty, equal to half the duty leviable on a cart-load, will be levied.

When such duties are levied on rivers, the rates will be—

1. On logs over three feet girth, 1 Rupee each.
2. On logs under three feet and over one and half feet girth, 4 annas each.
3. On rafters and other timber of smaller size than the above, 3 Rupees per 100 pieces.
4. On bamboos, one and half Rupees per 1,000.

River or road borne produce passing a post established for the collection of duties under this and the preceding Rule, will be exempt from duty if it be shown that such produce was grown or collected in private Forests, or that it was bought from the Forest Department, or has already paid Forest duty elsewhere.

Timber contracts to contain special conditions.

XVIII.—The Conservator of Forests, in granting permission to Contractors and others to cut timber in the Reserved or Unreserved Forests, will bind them by such conditions, regarding time and route of removal, method of cutting up the timber into sleepers or scantlings, protection from fire, &c., as he may deem necessary for the prevention of waste, and economizing the supply of timber.

XIX.—No trees or bamboos are to be cut in any Forest, unless by the special direction of District or Forest Officers, within ten yards of the bank of any hill-stream, or within twenty yards of any spring.

XX.—The following are to be the bye-laws for the regulation of the timber traffic at Timber Revenue Stations existing, or hereafter to be established, on the Nerbudda or other rivers :—

1. All persons purposing to bring timber down such river must register, in the Office of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, a specimen or a *fac simile* of the brand wherewith their timber shall be marked.

2. Government timber will be marked with such mark or marks as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, direct, to distinguish it from all others.

3. All timber, without exception, that comes down such river, will be caught in the river by persons employed by the Forest Department, and lodged by them within the Government timber yard.

4. The timber will be given over to the owners, when not disputed, on payment of the authorized amounts for catching and lodging the timber in the timber yard, in addition to the regular timber duty. The Chief Commissioner will, from time to time, fix the amounts to be paid, and will prescribe a form of receipt to be granted to the Forest Officers in charge of such stations. Should the amount of fees and duty not be paid, and the timber removed within one month, it will be sold, and the proceeds credited to Government. Should there be any dispute, the timber will be kept in the yard until the ownership is settled in the Civil Court, provided that a suit be filed by one of the claimants within one month.

5. All timber found in the river without a registered brand or mark, will be confiscated to Government.

XXI.—All persons receiving permission to cut large quantities of timber in Government Forests, will be required to register, in the Office of the Assistant Conservator of Forests of the Division, a specimen or *fac simile* of the brand or mark wherewith their timber shall be marked under the superintendence of the Forest officials. No private parties will be allowed to use the Government mark, or any other mark already registered. A fee of ten Rupees will be charged for registration of property marks for timber. Any person found using any mark other than his own registered mark, or effacing any property mark lying within Forest limits, or floating on a river before the said timber has paid duty, will be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding six months.

XXII.—Any person found in Government Forests cutting in pieces, converting to his own use, or burning any timber, of which he is not the lawful owner, or disposing of such timber by sale or otherwise, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding six months.

XXIII.—No Forest Officer shall engage in any other employment or office whatever, other than his duties under these Rules, unless expressly authorized to do so in writing by the Conservator of Forests.

XXIV.—Any subordinate Forest Officer who shall be guilty of any violation of duty, or neglect of any Rule or Regulation, or lawful order made by a competent authority for his guidance in matters connected with guarding the boundaries of the Forests, the marking, girdling or felling of trees; the marking and passing of timber; the reporting and preventing of offences against the Forest Rules; or who shall engage without authority in any employment, other than his Forest duty; or who shall withdraw from the duties of his office without permission; or without having given previous notice for the period of two months, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty Rupees, or in default of payment to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

General conditions applicable to all contracts or permissions.

XXV.—All contracts, licenses, or permissions granted to parties to exercise any privilege, or to do any act in Forests under the preceding Rules, must contain a condition that infringement of any general rule, or special provision, will entail forfeiture of such contract, license, or permission, and also of any wood or Forest product cut or gathered, and still within Forest limits.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. A.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 7th August 1865.

	4 PER CENT.		4 per cent.	4 per cent.	4 per cent.	4 per cent.	4 per cent.	5 per cent., Public Works,	5 per cent.	5½ per cent.	3½ per cent.	4½ per cent.	TOTAL
	Transfer of 1865.	Transfer of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1854-55.	of 1856-57.	of 1859-60.	of 1853-54.	of 1856-57.	RUPEES.
Amount brought forward from Statement dated 27th July 1865 ..	5,29,000	53,000	300	27,93,100	25,24,600	1,10,55,900	80,73,800	35,80,700	5,16,03,300	2,87,57,700	25,600	16,000	10,90,15,000
Add—													
Amount enfaced at Madras, as per Registers received up to date	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,000	3,000	...	...	6,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay, as per Registers received up to date	...	...	...	...	4,000	16,500	10,000	...	16,600	33,000	...	...	80,100
Amount enfaced at Calcutta up to date ..	1,48,700	...	...	...	13,200	31,600	2,00,900	22,500	2,55,300	97,200	...	...	7,69,400
Total ...	6,77,700	53,000	300	27,93,100	25,41,800	1,11,04,000	82,84,700	36,05,200	5,18,76,200	2,88,90,900	27,600	16,000	10,98,70,500
Deduct—													
Amount removed from the London Books, as per Registers received up to date...	13,400	...	...	33,100	...	....	10,000	...	10,000	26,500	...	...	93,000
Total .	6,64,300	53,000	300	27,60,000	25,41,800	1,11,04,000	82,74,700	36,05,200	5,18,66,200	2,88,64,400	27,600	16,000	10,97,77,500

FORT WILLIAM;
LOAN OFFICE,
The 17th August 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,
Accti. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

The following appointments of Post Office Officials in the Madras Presidency, are notified for general information :—

Mr. F. Rhenius, Inspecting Post Master, 2nd Class, in the Bangalore Division, is appointed to the 7th or Railway Division, from 11th April 1864.

Mr. M. Percy, Inspecting Post Master, 3rd Class, Chicacole Division, is appointed to the 6th or Calicut Division, from the date of assuming charge of the office.

Mr. W. Gregory, Inspecting Post Master, 4th Class, in the 12th or Palamcottah Division, to be Inspecting Post Master of 3rd Class from 1st May 1865.

Mr. W. R. Williams, Inspecting Post Master, 4th Class, in the 10th or Mount Division, to be Inspecting Post Master in the 5th or Bellary Division, from the date of assuming charge of the office.

Mr. R. Soobiah, Inspecting Post Master, 4th Class, in the Madura Division, to be Inspecting Post Master in the 11th or Trichonopoly Division, from the date of assuming charge of the office.

Mr. J. E. Killie, Inspecting Post Master, 5th Class, in the Hyderabad Division, to be Inspecting Post Master of the 4th Class in the same Division, from 1st May 1865.

Mr. J. DeCosta, Inspecting Post Master, 5th Class, in the Secundrabad Division, to be Inspecting Post Master of 4th Class in the same Division, from 16th November 1864.

G. Teagaroi Chitty, Inspecting Post Master, 5th Class, in the Bellary Division, to be Inspecting Post Master in the 1st or Chicacole Division, from the date of assuming charge of the office.

Mr. T. H. Bradley, Post Master of Hyderabad, to officiate as Inspecting Post Master of the 5th Class in the St. Thomas' Mount Division, from the date of assuming charge of the office.

H. B. BIDDELL,
SIMLA, } *Director General of the*
The 19th August 1865. } *Post Office of India.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

THE undermentioned duplicate Government Promissory Note standing in the name of Bahadoor Sing, the Proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the Note and Interest has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a triplicate Note in favor of the Proprietor :—

Duplicate No. 9411 of 1832-33 for Rs. 3,000.

LUCKNOW, } BAHADOOR SING.
The 26th July 1865. }

WANTED

For the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Lithographic Branch, Calcutta.

1st.—An experienced Lithographer of superior training and acquirements, possessed of an intimate knowledge of the art, in all its branches, including Chromo and Photo-Lithography, with all the late appliances and improvements. He must also possess a theoretical knowledge of Surveying and Map Drawing, so as to be able to appreciate the wants of the Survey Department in regard to maps, as well as to superintend the labors of a large subordinate Establishment of Draftsmen and Printers with due efficiency. Salary Rupees 150 per mensem.

2nd.—A competent and well-trained Plain and Chromo-Lithographer and Master Printer, who, besides a perfect knowledge of his work, must be capable, in all respects, of affording the Superintendent efficient co-operation in leading details, as well as in supervising and teaching the Establishment. Salary Rupees 300 per mensem.

Applications to be addressed, post paid, to the undersigned, accompanied by testimonials, and, if possible, references as to qualifications and character.

SURVEYOR GENL.'S OFFICE, CALCUTTA, 25, PARK STREET, *The 17th August* 1865. } J. E. GASTRELL, *Lt.-Col., Offg Depy. Surveyor Genl. of India, in charge of Surveyor Genl.'s Office.*

POSTAL NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of September next, the rates of Steam Postage on letters between India and Australia, China, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Ascension or Mauritius, will be eight annas per half ounce.

H. B. RIDDELL,
SIMLA, } *Director General of the*
The 18th August 1865. } *Post Office of India.*

NOTICE

Is hereby given that payment of the Notes specified in the margin, which were stolen either at Gowalparah or Gowhatty between the 13th and 16th of July 1865, has been stopped, and that the undersigned has been authorized to offer a reward of 5 per cent. on their recovery.

Currency Notes No. 35112.
Do. No. 36940.
Do. No. 36884.

The attention of all Collectors is drawn to this Notice, with request they will be good enough to stop payment of the said Notes at their respective Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries. The co-operation of all Magistrates, District and Assistant Superintendents, in the recovery of these Notes, is earnestly solicited.

The undersigned requests that steps may be taken to publish the numbers of the Notes and the reward offered for their recovery, in every bazaar.

GOWALPARAH, } J. J. S. DRIBERG,
The 28th July 1865. } *Extra Asstt. Commr.,*
for *Dy. Commissioner.*

The Sarawuk, Jaenee, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company "Limited."

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—Rs. 2,50,00,000.

In 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which more than half have been taken up.

FIRST CALL Rs. 10 ON EACH SHARE.

No further Call will be made this year.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their applications *forthwith* with remittances.

TEMPORARY HEAD OFFICE:

CALCUTTA, NO. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAR.

DIRECTORS:

PUNDIT SOW CHUNDER, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH CHEERUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY, of Furruckuggur and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.
LALLAH MOOLCHUND CHOWDRY, of Furruckuggur, Banker.
LALLAH CHIMUN LOLL, of Joypore and Agra, Banker.
LALLAH MOHUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Noker, Saharunpore.
LALLAH BARROOMULL, of Saharunpore, Zemindar.
PUNDIT SEETARAM, of Gwalior, Zemindar.

BRANCHES:

Delhi, Rewaree, Bhewanee, Lahore, Umritsur, Mooltan, Rawal Pindee, Peshawur, Jumboo, Cashmere, Agra, Gwalior, Allyghur, Meerut, Saharunpore, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Mirzapore, Bombay, Hydrabad, Ahmedabad, Nagpore, Indore, Jeypore, Joudpore, Ajmeer, Kurrachee, and Roribhuckur.

DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negociate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3	months' notice,	3 per cent.
6	do.	4 per cent.
12	do.	5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on its Agencies, no Commission will be charged, otherwise the rate of Commission will be ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., ¼ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver and Sovereigns, ¼ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton and other articles of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances if desired will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are to be made payable to the undermentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,
Managing Director and Secretary.

NOTICE.

BLANK Bill Forms of Public Service Transfer Receipts bearing Nos. 27383, 27384, and 27385, having been stolen from the Gondah Treasury, Officers in charge of Treasuries are warned to withhold payment of the same.

GONDAH TREASURY, *The 4th August 1865.* } J. S. ROSS, *Major*, *Deputy Commissioner.*

THE *GAZETTE OF INDIA.*

During the absence from Calcutta of the Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, at the Government Press, Simla.

No. 23.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of India.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the Provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., C. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Wednesday, the 9th August 1865.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Hon'ble W. Grey.

The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.

The Right Hon'ble W. N. Massey.

The Hon'ble Colonel H. M. Durand, C. B.

The Hon'ble W. Muir.

Mr. Grey introduced the "Bill to make temporary provision for the decision of Civil Appeals in the Districts within the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab."

In doing so, he remarked that he saw no necessity for referring this Bill to a Select Committee for consideration and report, but proposed that it should be taken into consideration at the next Meeting of Council.

The Council then adjourned to Wednesday, the 16th August 1865.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

SIMLA,
The 9th August 1865.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the Provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Wednesday, the 16th August 1865.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Hon'ble W. Grey.

The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.

The Right Hon'ble W. N. Massey.

The Hon'ble Colonel H. M. Durand, C. B.

The Hon'ble W. Muir.

Bill to make temporary provision for the decision of Civil Appeals in the districts within the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab.

Mr. Grey moved that the abovementioned Bill be taken into consideration, and in moving that the amendment entered in the margin be made to the Bill, he observed that the amendment was proposed at the instance of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, who was of opinion that some doubt might arise from the general wording of the first Section as to whether the Bill would apply as originally drawn to any appeals filed before the 1st of May 1865, or before the passing of this Bill.

SECTION II.—The provisions of this Act shall apply to all such appeals as aforesaid, whether filed before or after the 1st of May 1865

The Motion was then put and agreed to.

The Governor General having consented to the suspension, at Mr. Grey's request, of No. 25 of the Rules for the conduct of business, Mr. Grey moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Bill to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay.

Mr. Grey introduced the above-mentioned Bill, which, together with the papers relating to it, had been previously published under No. 19 of the Rules for the conduct of business.

The Council then adjourned.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

SIMLA,
The 16th August 1865.

A Bill to make temporary provision for the decision of Civil Appeals in the Districts within the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab.

Whereas it is necessary, pending the establishment of the Chief Court in the Punjab under Act XXIII of 1865, to make special provision for the decision of such Appeals as previously to the passing of Act XIX of 1865 were heard by the Financial Commissioner: It is enacted—

I. Until such time as Act XXIII of 1865 shall come into operation, the Government of the Punjab may invest the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab with the powers of Judicial Commissioner, for the purpose of trying generally Appeals in respect of suits regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, anything in Act XIX of 1865 to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. The provisions of this Act shall apply to all such Appeals as aforesaid, whether filed before or after the 1st of May 1865.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain Crofton's project for remodelling the Ganges Canal.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Govt. of India, in the P. W. Dept., No. $\frac{227C}{1170}$, dated 27th February 1865.

Read again the following papers:—

Letter from Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 4720A, dated 10th November 1862, and enclosures.

Letter from Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 1534A, dated 24th August 1863.

Letter to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 2774 G. G., dated 7th November 1863.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 29, dated 8th August 1863.

Letter from Government, North-Western Provinces, No. ———, dated 22nd January 1864, and enclosures.

Letter to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 490, dated 1st February 1864.

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 9, dated 10th February 1864.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 20, dated 30th April 1864.

Letter to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 379C, dated 24th June 1864.

Memorandum by Captain Crofton, R. E., dated 30th May 1864.

Memorandum by Superintendent General of Irrigation, North-Western Provinces, No. 1502, dated 1st August 1864.

Read:—

Resolution No. 5500A, dated 10th December 1864, by the Government, North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, forwarding Captain Crofton's Report on the above subject.

Public Works Department letter to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 1169C, dated 15th December 1864.

RESOLUTION.—In February 1864, Captain Crofton, R. E., was instructed to undertake the duty of preparing the alternative projects and estimates for the remodelling of the Ganges Canal, as recommended by the Committee of Engineer Officers which has met to discuss the question of the best means of dealing with the subject. Before Captain Crofton had completed his Report, a Memorandum by Sir P. T. Cautley, expressing his opinions on the Committee's Report, was received from the Secretary of State, and forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, with a request that it might be carefully considered by Captain Crofton, and that the question of the construction of permanent head works for the Canal above Hurdwar should be taken up as a part of the enquiry entrusted to him.

2. The Government of the North-Western Provinces has now sent up Captain Crofton's Report. The conclusion come to by Captain Crofton is, that the existing canal should be modified so as to suit it for carrying the full volume of water for which it was originally designed, and that the idea of forming a second subsidiary channel should be given up. Lieutenant Colonel Dyas, the Chief Engineer of Irrigation Works, North-Western Provinces, expresses his general concurrence with Captain Crofton. Lieutenant-Colonel Morton, the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, (recently gone to England on leave), has likewise stated that he adopts the same conclusion. This also is the result arrived at by the Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, after carefully going over the whole subject with Captain Crofton.

3. Under these circumstances the re-assembly of the Committee to consider the proposals of Captain Crofton was deemed unnecessary, and the Government of India, with a view to operations being put in hand as early as possible, has already requested the Government of the North-Western Provinces, *vide* Public Works Department No. 1169 C, dated 15th December 1864, to propose a definite scheme of operations for commencing the works as generally projected by Captain Crofton.

4. It is now requisite, however, to review Captain Crofton's Report more in detail, and to adopt definite conclusions on the main points discussed in it. It will be proper to make a full report to the Secretary of State on the whole subject, the project being of such a magnitude as to require his sanction, but meanwhile it is very important that no time shall be lost in putting matters in train for the actual execution of the needful works, and orders will be issued at once by

the Government of India, it being understood that they will be subject to modification should instructions to that effect be received from the Secretary of State.

5. A reference to the former papers on this subject will show that the main point with which Captain Crofton had to deal was whether the defects of the existing canal should be remedied by modifying the present line, or whether a new supplementary canal should be constructed.

6. The conclusion adopted by Captain Crofton is in favour of remodelling the existing line, and he rejects entirely the proposal to form a supplementary line. His principal reasons are as follows:—

7. The costs of the works for remodelling the present line, so as to fit it for carrying the maximum supply, is estimated at—

	Rs.
From Head to Roorkee - -	3,91,635
Roorkee to Nanoon (head of Cawnpoor Branch) - - - -	30,98,372
Cawnpoor Branch - - -	4,26,813
Total -	39,19,850

8. For the supplementary line the estimate would be—

	Rs.
From Head to Roorkee - -	3,94,635
Roorkee to Nanoon - - -	70,67,380
Cawnpoor Branch - - -	4,26,843
Cost of land for new line - -	2,55,000
Total -	81,43,858

9. But the above figures do not represent the entire charge to Government. Whichever plan is followed, the same system will have to be pursued above Roorkee. On this part of the line an alternative or supplementary line is impracticable. It is hence quite unavoidable that the works on the present canal shall here be modified so as to reduce the velocity of the water to what the earthen channel will safely allow. To accomplish this it will be necessary to stop the canal for one season at least; more probably a stoppage of an entire year will be found requisite. The actual loss to the State arising from this necessity will be partly a loss of the canal revenue for the time of closure, and partly a direct money compensation to be paid to cultivators who have commenced irrigation from the canal, and who have sunk money in water-courses. The loss of revenue is estimated at Rs. 7,73,390 at present rates. Captain Crofton further supposes that two lakhs may have to be allowed for remission of ordinary land revenue; but the necessity for this is not very apparent. He also estimates that a sum of Rs. 3,74,823 will allow of money compensation being given to irrigating Cultivators, sufficient to provide them with a reasonable number of kutcha wells to supply the place of the canal water in the best way practicable. The aggregate sum will be—

	Rs.
Loss of Canal Revenue - -	7,73,390
Remission of Land Revenue -	2,00,000
Compensation to provide wells -	3,74,823
Total -	13,48,213

10. Although, as already remarked, the operations on the canal bed above Roorkee will certainly require a stoppage of the canal for one season or half a year, it is possible that if the supplementary line were adopted below Roorkee, the necessity for a longer closure might be avoided. It is also possible that with the shorter stoppage, a reduced amount of compensation would suffice. In order then to judge fairly between the two schemes, taking care to give every advantage to the supplementary channel project, it might be assumed that the cost of this last would be as follows:—

	Lakhs
Works as above (say only) - - -	80
Compensation, say - - - -	5
Total -	85

Allowing that the project for remodelling is somewhat more costly, and the compensation somewhat higher than calculated by Captain Crofton, we might have as the probable charge for this scheme—

	Lakhs.
Works, say - - - - -	40
Compensation, say - - - -	15
Total -	55

so that there will still be a saving of 30 lakhs by adopting the latter. The economy will more probably be 40 lakhs. The supplementary channel is hence likely to be from Rs. 60 to 75 per cent. more costly than the remodelled canal.

11. This alone would seem to dispose of the question; but it is by no means the only important advantage of the latter project.

12. The supplementary canal would of necessity be carried across the natural drainage of the country in a great part of its course. It would also lead to the main water-courses between the new and old line of canal, interfering very seriously with the surface drainage. To avoid injury to the land under such circumstances, it is almost certain that expensive drainage works would, in many places, become necessary, the cost of which is not included in the present estimates, nor indeed possible to be properly foreseen.

13. Next, the existing water-courses on a considerable length of the old canal would be much interfered with, by the alteration in the level of the water that would follow the construction of the subsidiary line, and their re-construction or modification would entail a sensible charge which will be entirely avoided by the other mode of operation.

14. Again, the supplementary canal would, for a considerable part of its length, be of necessity a non-irrigating channel. Hence the loss of water by absorption and evaporation on so much of the line would be absolute. Also the relative loss with the supplementary channel would be nearly, if not quite, double what it is on the existing single line.

15. The eventual charges for repairs and supervision would be obviously much increased if the supplementary canal were constructed.

16. There is some advantage of time also to be expected from adopting the remodelling of the existing canal. The works may, perhaps, be completed in three years. The other project would probably take four, and might require five years.

17. Lastly the really serious objection to the remodelling of the existing works, viz., the necessity for stopping the canal for a time, is on a

closer examination found to be equally applicable to the scheme for forming a supplementary channel. If their had been a prospect of the last named scheme being practicable without the necessity for closing the canal, it might have been thought desirable to incur some additional outlay to avoid such a serious interference with the convenience of the agricultural community; though it is doubtful whether it would have been justifiable even on this ground to incur so large a charge as 30 or 40 lakhs. But in fact the comparison between the two schemes is narrowed to a much smaller compass, and there really seems no room for hesitating in adopting that chosen by Captain Crofton—the remodelling of the existing line.

18. Having arrived at this conclusion, no detailed examination of the project for the supplementary channel is called for. It will suffice to say that a study of the figures of the estimate and the drawings leave no ground for doubting that the works would in fact cost as much as is shown. The excavation alone would cost 34½ lakhs—almost as much as the entire expense of the remodelling.

19. The question raised by Sir A. Cotton whether the present arrangement for the supply of the canal should not be given up, and a new head made at some lower point on the Ganges, will be considered further on. The conclusion which Captain Crofton adopts, in which the Government of India concurs, is that the present general plan is the best.

20. In considering the project for remodelling the existing line, some points call for special consideration.

The first is the manner of dealing with the navigation. The figures already given provide for rendering the main canal navigable. That part of the outlay which provides for the requirements of the navigation is estimated by Captain Crofton at Rs. 16,63,595 out of Rs. 39,19,850. It is also shown that a separate line for navigation would cost for works Rs. 44,91,916, and for land Rs. 2,13,360, total Rs. 47,05,276, or about three times as much as the outlay required for making the main canal navigable. Here again there seems no room for doubt.

21. There seems no reason to question the correctness of Captain Crofton's conclusion that the canal as remodelled will be an efficient navigable channel, and his arrangements for placing the locks at the sides of the falls appear quite unobjectionable. A very simple system of fenders would suffice to secure all boats from danger, and the advantages of having the locks on the main canal will be very great. The velocity of the remodelled canal will hardly exceed three feet per second, which is but little more than two miles an hour. It is ascertained that a current of one mile an hour at least is necessary to prevent the growth of weeds, and the excess of one mile over this is not likely to be a practicable inconvenience.

22. In any places where it might be considered that special provision was needed for the convenience of the canal traffic, short branch cuts could quite easily be opened to neighbouring towns, or basins formed for the reception of boats loading or unloading. All such matters, however, will far better be left to be dealt with hereafter when an active traffic has actually come into existence, which at present can hardly be said to be the case.

23. The junction of the Ganges Canal with the Jumna near Delhi, and with the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals, and the rendering properly navigable these last two named canals are objects that should be borne in mind, and for which the Canal Officers should be instructed to consider and prepare projects in due time.

24. As to the dimensions of locks and headway for boats, the Government of India considers that not less than 20 feet clear width and 10 feet clear headway above high-water mark should be allowed. A length of 100 feet for locks seems sufficient. The above applies to the main channel below Roorkee. Above this it is shown that there will be a difficulty in giving so much headway as 10 feet; but a minimum of about eight feet can be secured, and the needful modifications of the Ranipoor works should certainly be made to secure this, for otherwise there would be a point with a headway of only four feet. The additional expense wil be quite trifling.

25. The proposals regarding the Cawnpoor Branch seem all judicious. It will be better to defer any considerable outlay on enlarging the lower part of the channel till experience has shown that it is really required.

26. The proposed mode of dealing with the main canal next calls for comment.

27. The first point is to settle the velocities that shall be admitted with a full canal. These are taken at two and half feet per second for the lightest soil, and three feet per second as a rule in ordinary soil. A somewhat higher velocity is allowed in the upper part of the canal where the soil is firmest. These velocities may be adopted.

28. From the head to Roorkee the character of the works precludes the possibility of altering the *breadth* of the channel. The increased volume is therefore obtained, with the reduced velocity in this part of the line, by an increase of depth alone. The greatest depth becomes 13 feet where before it varried from 9 to 11 feet.

29. Below Roorkee, where the lightness of the soil for 30 miles requires a considerably reduced velocity, the breadth of the canal must be increased as well as the depth. If this were not done, the requisite depth for the full supply would have been over 16 feet with the lowest velocity. It is therefore proposed to add (as a rule) an additional arch to all the bridges as far down as the Futtehghur Branch head. A corresponding addition will also be made to the width of the earthen channel. With the increased breadth, the maximum depth is about 12 feet against 10 feet before.

30. Below the Futtehghur head the existing bridges are adopted as the limit of breadth, the corresponding depth being 11 feet as a maximum, against about 9 before. From the Futtehghur Branch head to Sirdhanna, 24 miles, the existing bridges will admit of sufficient headway for the navigation. For the whole distance below Sirdhanna, the level of the bridges will have to be raised. The estimates provide for iron-girders, but brick arches would be less costly, and should, the Governor General in Council is inclined to think, be preferred, notwithstanding the greater time that they may require to complete.

31. The alteration of the bottom slope will involve various changes in the floorings of the bridges; some being raised and some cut down. These call for no special comment.

32. The most important works will be the falls. The operations will consist in modifying the existing falls and in constructing new ones. There can be no question that the old ogee form of fall is essentially defective. With small volumes

of water, and with a good depth of back-water over the tail flooring, these falls have stood fairly. But there is no doubt that they deliver the water at the tail of the fall with a greatly accelerated velocity; and where the volume of water is large, and its momentum consequently great, the action on the bed of the canal below the fall becomes objectionably violent. Captain Crofton therefore takes as his standard design the vertical drop fall, with cistern below to secure a certain quantity of tail water, and with grating above to distribute the water in its descent over a considerable area. This is the style of fall that has worked best on the Baree Doab Canal, and it may be adopted with every degree of confidence.

33. The very bad condition of many of the existing falls on the Ganges Canals is mainly due to the disturbance of the levels of the water *below the falls*, caused by the erosion of the bed. Where there should have been seven or eight feet of water, in fact there have been say only two feet. The necessary consequence has been, *first*, that the actual fall has been greatly increased, and *second*, that the water after its descent finds a very diminished volume of still water below on which to expend the velocity which it has acquired during its descent. The water is therefore delivered on to the brick floor at the foot of the fall with a force that the material cannot resist, and it passes on with a velocity that erodes a dangerous hole in the earthen bed below the masonry work, which is thus liable to be undermined. The dangerous action at the tail of the bridges has obviously arisen from much the same cause.

34. The only observation that this part of the project seems to call for is as regards the flooring of the falls. There is reason to think that the provision of a cistern below the falls should be held to be essential in every case. There would be risk from the action of the falling water on a floor unprotected by a depth of four or five feet of water. A solid floor of cut stone might be sufficient to stand the action of a depth of 10 feet of water falling eight feet; but no possible precaution should be neglected. The existing falls on the Baree Doab Canal only carry a depth of some six feet of water, and the additional momentum of a body 10 or 11 feet deep will be very considerable. There is no reason to suppose that any serious difficulty will be found in putting in the floors at five or six feet below the canal bottom. It may no doubt lead to additional expense, but as the stability of these works, or rather their *perfect exemption* from dangerous erosive action, is essential to the future satisfactory working of the canal, no mere desire of saving such a sum as will be at stake should influence the decision come to as to this part of the works. It also seems worthy of consideration, in the case of the eight-foot falls, whether, if any serious difficulty arises in getting in cisterns of five or six feet deep, the fall should not be divided so as to reduce the action as far as possible. These points should have the very serious attention of Lieutenant Colonel Dyas.

35. As to the gratings above the falls, it is known that there are many advantages in constructing them of timber as has been done on the Baree Doab Canal, and before brick arching is adopted, as suggested by Captrin Crofton, it should be made the subject of cautious experiment.

36. The special arrangements at the branch heads will require some little further consideration. It is clear that the effect of throwing off a large body of water from the main canal must be to reduce the depth below the branch head. Hence the effect is much the same as at a fall, and corresponding precautions have to be taken, both to prevent the dangerous action of the water below, and an objectionable depression of surface above the branch head. The details of Captain Crofton's designs may perhaps be improved, but they may safely be left in the hands of Colonel Dyas.

37. The condition of the Ratmoo works has already come under the consideration of the Government of India. It is apparent that the dam, as originally designed, was insufficient in its waterway. The effect of this has been increased velocity and serious cutting below the dam on the Ratmoo Channel. It will now no doubt be a cheaper remedy to deal with the river bed by introducing a fall than to increase the width of the dam.

38. The state of the Solani aqueduct is satisfactory. The proposal of Captain Crofton to secure the masonry work with a bed of clay puddle in preference to using asphalt until the clay is shown not to answer, seems judicious, considering the very heavy cost of the asphalt.

39. The only other point that seems to call for comment as regards the works is the arrangements connected with the escapes. In the original scheme no provision having been made for closing the main canal where the escapes were formed, it has been found that in practice the escapes have become blocked up and cease to work. This has now been remedied by placing a fall or suitable work at which the canal can be closed below all the escapes, so that the water can with certainty be thrown off down the escape channels.

40. Captain Crofton has had to manage to design his newly arranged canal so as to suit the levels of the existing channel in the way that will lead to the least possible disturbance of the bridges and falls, &c., as originally built. This has been a very troublesome task, and the difficulty of doing it satisfactorily will probably not be fully appreciated. The whole project being completed, it seems a simple enough matter to run over the salient points of it, but it has in reality been a very heavy task.

41. Captain Crofton has analyzed the estimates for the works for remodelling the line as follows: —

	Total.	Due to	
		Irrigation.	Navigation.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Excavation	9,12,142	8,60,040	52,102
New falls	9,17,848	4,68,757	4,49,091
Altering old falls	5,16,672	4,53,466	63,207
Ditto regulating bridges and escape heads ...	1,34,378	54,882	79,490
Ditto ordinary bridges	9,85,026	1,71,092	8,13,934
New locks	22,902	.....	22,902
Total ...	34,88,963	20,08,237	14,80,726
Contingencies	1,74,448	1,00,412	74,036
Establishments	2,56,439	1,47,606	1,08,833
Grand Total ...	39,19,450	22,56,255	16,63,595

42. It may first be remarked that the grounds on which the charge for establishment has been estimated are not stated. This, however, is of comparatively small importance, as the present discussion virtually only turns upon the cost of the works. Specific proposals will be made separately for the necessary additional establishments; the existing establishments will of course be able to do much of the work and a moderate addition only will be required.

43. The sum to which formal sanction is now required is Rs. 36,63,411, the estimated cost of the works and contingencies.

44. It will not be uninteresting to point out next what would probably have been the necessary expenditure to have provided *at first* all the works which are now shown by experience to be requisite, to place the canal works on a proper footing both as regards irrigation and navigation. It may in this light be reckoned that the whole of the charge for excavation would have had to be incurred. Also the whole of that for the *new* falls. For the alterations to present falls, no allowance will be made; nor for the regulating bridges. For the ordinary bridges, as some increase of waterway and headway would certainly have been needed, one-half of the additional charge may be taken. The new works at Cawnpoor may also be added in. This gives the following items:—

	Rs.
Excavation	9,12,142
New falls	9,17,848
Bridges	4,92,513
Locks	22,902
Total ...	23,45,405
Contingencies ...	1,17,272
Establishment ...	1,72,387
Grand Total ...	26,35,064

leaving Rs. 12,84,386 additional, due to the original project having been defective. To this of course must be added the charge for compensation, &c., on closing the canal, so that of the whole outlay of 55 lakhs, fully one-half would, under any circumstances, have been requisite to produce a complete set of works.

45. Considering the great magnitude of the design for the Ganges Canal and its unprecedented character, and that, before the whole of the works are completed, it is likely to involve an outlay of close upon three millions sterling, the Governor General in Council thinks that the additional outlay now found necessary, not amounting *for the works* to so much as five per cent. on the total cost of the whole, is no more than might reasonably have been contemplated under the circumstances; and that the credit of the original projector is not diminished by the necessity that has arisen for making good the defects which experience has brought to light. Very few engineering works of any novelty of design would be found to bear the test of actual experience with a more favourable result. The Government may reasonably regret that any error should have been committed, and that the absolute additional expense to be incurred in this case is so large. But while reckoning the cost of the oversights which it is now necessary to remedy, the Governor General in Council desires to record his high sense of the value of Sir Proby Cautley's accomplished work, which even in its present state is one of the greatest and most beneficent gifts that the people of India have yet received from their British rulers. Whatever be the present ascertained defects in the original designs for the Ganges Canal, the obligations under which this country is to Sir Proby Cautley are very important; and in the estimation of the Government of India his claims on their consideration for his eminent services to the State, and his title to honour as an Engineer for the greatness and success of his works, are of the highest order.

46. Having now disposed of the part of Captain Crofton's Report which specially refers to the contemplated works for the remodelling of the Ganges Canal, the Governor General in Council proceeds to notice a few other matters to which he has alluded.

47. The first point is whether in the rainy season the surplus waters of the Jumna might not in some way be made available to give irrigation in the Doab. It had been suggested by the Engineer Committee that the Ganges Canal might perhaps be reinforced from the Jumna, by a canal

to be brought in at some point below Roorkee. Captain Crofton shows the nature of the difficulties in taking water from the Jumna above Delhi, but suggests the possibility of forming a dam below the junction of the Hindun with the Jumna, from which a canal might be carried down the Doab to Allahabad. Such a canal would carry water enough for a permanent line of navigation, and during the rainy season would be able to deliver a large body of water for irrigation. This project is one that certainly deserves attention. It is probable that from such a dam a canal might also be carried out on the *right* bank of the Jumna into the Muttra and Agra districts, where a supply of water to supplement the short and irregular rain-fall would be of great value. In dealing with this scheme, attention will, at the same time, be necessary to the proposals, which from time to time have been made in past years, for carrying of some of the Jumna surplus flood waters into the Sirsa and Bhuttee Territory. It is probable that there is plenty of water for both plans, but the claims of the country to the west of Kurnaul should be borne in mind.

48. It is the opinion of Sir A. Cotton, as before noticed, that the greatest mistake in the general scheme of Sir Proby Cautley's canal was the position of the supply head, which it is said should have been taken much lower down the Ganges. Before sanctioning the scheme for remodelling the existing works which is now put forward, it is therefore proper that the Government should be satisfied that it is really the right thing to retain the canal on its present general plan. A very little consideration will show that the practical question to be answered in connexion with this matter, is this ; given the Ganges Canal in its present condition, in what manner can the works be fitted to carry the whole cold weather stream of the Ganges, securely and conveniently, at the least cost? The discussion as to the best *original* plan does not arise, so far as the Government is concerned, because the canal in fact has been constructed and something now must be done with the existing works.

49. The answer to the above question is, in the estimation of the Government of India, quite sufficiently given by Captain Crofton's comments on this alleged mistake in Sir Proby Cautley's design. If a canal were carried directly from Sookertal (the place suggested by Sir A Cotton) to the centre of Doab, to join the present canal channel, the cost of the excavation alone at very low rates would be over 2½ millions sterling. In point of fact, however, such excavation as would be necessary on this line, viz., a maximum of 96 feet in depth, would be impracticable, and this idea may be at once dropped. If the canal were carried along the edge of the high land of the Doab, it might with a slope of three inches per mile enter the high land 30 miles below the head, with digging of 23 feet; and at 6½ miles further on the surface would be reached. But with such a slope for the canal bed, and with a depth of eight feet, the width of the canal would be about 500 feet, and the cost of this part of the canal alone, Captain Crofton says, could not possibly be less than 50 lakhs. To give a sensibly greater depth than eight feet would involve serious difficulties at the dam on the Ganges, and add greatly to the risk in the embanked portions of the channel, which would be numerous. The passage of the canal across the surface drainage which now flows off over the high bank would involve an outlay which it is impossible to estimate with any degree of confidence unless on actual surveys, but which would certainly be very heavy. Moreover, this plan would virtually lead to the whole 30 miles of this part of the canal being carried along the abrupt edge of the high land of the Doab with artificial embankments at short intervals gradually rising in height up to 25 feet above the low lands below—an arrangement to which there would be serious engineering objections.

50. To join a canal thus made to the existing canal would probably require some 15 or 20 miles additional length, and the present line would be reached about the 100th mile from Myapoor. Of course all the works below this point would have to be re-arranged much in the same manner as as has been proposed for the remodelling as designed by Captain Crofton. The total cost, therefore, would be certainly considerably more than for the simple remodelling as now estimated, quite apart from the cost of the dam on the Ganges at Sookertal as to which there is no evidence given, but which at a moderate estimate could not fail to be double or treble what would be required at Kunkhul. On the whole the additional expense of this plan would probably be fully 50 per cent. more than the present estimate, and might quite readily turn out 100 per. cent. more.

51. Besides the greater cost and the engineering objections already referred to, the plan under consideration would throw out from irrigation about 80 miles of the existing canal. This might of course be met by maintaining the present line as a subsidiary channel; but even then serious difficulties in utilizing the present water-courses, and additional expenses, &c., far maintenance, would arise, analogous to those referred to in connexion with Captain Crofton's subsidiary channel design.

52. On the whole, there appears no sufficient ground for thinking that such a scheme would be either nearly as cheap to construct and maintain, or nearly as convenient as that which Captain Crofton has proposed.

53. So far as can be judged also, there is no prospect of drawing water economically from the Ganges below the present heads of the Ganges Canal, for irrigation in the Doab, i. e., between the Ganges and Jumna. The nature of the difficulties that would arise in placing the main head of the Ganges Canal below the junction of the Solani with the Ganges, has been sufficiently explained in para. 49; and the objections to such a scheme apply in a less strong degree to all other proposals for drawing off Ganges water below Sookertal for the irrigation of the Doab.

54. The question of the head works of the canal is but just touched on by Captain Crofton. He points out that a site may perhaps be obtained a little below the present head of the canal at a favourable part of the river opposite to Kunkhul, from which a new channel might be taken to join the existing canal above the first heavy masonry works at Ranipoor. It is premature to discuss this matter in detail at present, but in designing any permanent works the expediency of throwing off a canal to carry the surplus waters of Ganges, in the rainy season, into North-Western Rohilkhund, should be borne in mind. The site referred to by Captain Crofton being below the point where all the branches of the Ganges formed at Hurdwar re-unite, would apparently be

suitable in this respect, and if the levels will admit of its adoption, it seems promising. The subject as a whole is one which should receive the early attention of Colonel Dyas.

55. It will be well here to say all that the Governor General in Council thinks it necessary or desirable to say upon the controversy that has arisen regarding the Ganges Canal project between Sir A. Cotton and Sir Proby Cautley.

56. As to the general scope of Sir Proby Cautley's original design, it seems to be the conviction of all the Engineers who have been employed on the canals in the North Western Provinces, that the works were planned on the whole in the way best suited to the circumstances of the case. It is not, however, a sort of discussion with which the Government of India can properly or usefully meddle, whether in the abstract a canal arranged on Sir A Cotton's general plan, having the head 100 miles or so below the point where the Ganges leaves the mountains, instead of at that point, would, or would not, be preferable. The Ganges Canal exists as constructed by Sir Proby Cautley, and the only thing with which the Government has to deal is the present practical question of how this canal as it stands is to be made the most of? In the event of any new project coming up for similar works elsewhere, it may be a proper thing to enquire whether Sir A. Cotton's system should be adopted in preference to the system of the Ganges Canal, but the question in no way arises now. It has already been shown that Sir A Cotton's proposal to establish the head at Sookertal or lower down is not appropriate to the present state of things, and it is needless to enter further into the question.

57. But it should not be lost sight of that Sir A Cotton's position as to the superiority of his plans is necessarily in the main based on assumption. The question at issue is in fact one of expense, which can only be settled by exact calculation of the details of the works and their cost. As regards the existing canal, there is clear proof that the design was practicable, because it has been carried out; and what it has cost, and what more will have to be expended on it is fairly known. After a project, according to Sir A Cotton's plan, had been drawn out in detail and fully estimated for, a comparison of the two would become possible on a proper basis. Not only, however, has this not yet been done, but no step towards such a comparison has been taken. The only comparison, and it is very imperfect one, that has been made on a consideration of the exact facts, so far as they are known, is that undertaken by Captain Crofton. This in no way invalidates the conclusion originally adopted by Sir Proby Cautley, that the best course was to take the canal from the Ganges near Hurdwar; on the contrary so far as it goes, it quite confirms that conclusion.

58. Sir A. Cotton has classed the faults which he sees in the Ganges Canal under 19 heads; five of them he calls fundamental, and fourteen minor mistakes. Excepting the general question of the proper place for the head of the canal, which has already been sufficiently discussed, and that of the slope of the bed, it is not necessary to go into these so-called mistakes in any detail, and it will suffice to say that, after the proposed works as now designed shall have been carried out, the canal may be looked upon as likely to be in every respect thoroughly efficient both as a line of irrigation and navigation.

59. The Governor General in Council has not failed, however, to observe that Sir A. Cotton has passed over that one defect to which special allusion has so often been made in the discussions on this subject, viz., the too great slope of the bed, as a *minor* mistake. With reference to this, Captain Crofton remarks that "to every unprejudiced mind acquainted with the real facts of the case, it will be evident that this has been the main, if not the sole, cause of the evils that now impair the efficiency of the canal." And so far as the Government of India is informed, this view is strictly correct. It seems indeed beyond dispute that, had the original bed of the channel been laid out with the slopes now proposed to be given to it, the works would have now been in an excellent condition, and would have called for no important change. This is the *one* defect of any real moment, and its results have been most serious. It is to remedy this defect that the present operations are essential; all other matters are details of construction connected with the means of effecting this main object.

60. On the whole, the Governor General in Council feels it to be due to the Engineers who are responsible for the proper preservation and improvement of this great work, to state explicitly the conviction of the Government that the operations projected and approved by these Officers, in the light of the experience gained by an intimate knowledge of the circumstances of the canal extending over a long series of years, will be found to meet all the requirements of the case.

61. There are a few points of general interest touched upon by Captain Crofton in the latter part of his Report, to which allusion may be made briefly.

62. The first is the importance of taking care that the drainage of land brought under irrigation is not injuriously affected. The Government of India has already expressed its full concurrence in this view.

63. The importance of making irrigation canals pay is next alluded to. On this subject, also, the views of the Government of India have lately been fully and strongly stated.

64. As to the necessity for maintaining a proper staff of Engineers for the supervision of the works, there can be no doubt. Captain Crofton writes in a tone of complaint which seems to imply that the wants of the Canal Department have been represented in vain to superior authority. The Governor General in Council has no knowledge of any such circumstance. It is an obvious duty of the central authority to require strict economy in expenditure on establishments, and it is possible that reductions have been carried too far, or suitable additions not early enough given to meet additional actual work. The only reply to such complaints must be that proper representations must be made if more help is required, and that what is satisfactorily shown to be necessary will be granted.

65. It only remains for His Excellency in Council to add a few words as to the very satisfactory manner in which Captain Crofton has executed the most responsible duty entrusted to him. The enquiry has been carried out completely and the designs and estimates sent up in excellent form, in a remarkably prompt way. The whole of the investigations and the preparation of the pro-

jects and report have been completed within a period of nine months and with great ability. The importance of bringing to an end the discussion as to the means of remedying the defects of the Ganges Canal has been properly felt by Captain Crofton, and his energy in disposing of the many difficult and complicated questions that have arisen in dealing with the problem to be solved is deserving of great praise. Captain Crofton's high abilities are, the Governor General in Council believes, fully appreciated by every one who has had occasion to deal with him in official business, and the manner in which he has treated the present case shows his complete mastery of the branch of his profession to which he has specially devoted his attention. His Excellency in Council has also noted with satisfaction the favourable reports made by Captain Crofton of the Officers employed under him on this duty, Mr. Hair, Mr. Mossop, and Lieutenant Shepherd, and desires that the acknowledgments of the Government of India shall be communicated to them.

66. The Governor General in Council accords formal sanction to the estimates submitted by Captain Crofton, amounting, in the aggregate, to Rs. 36,63,411, for remodelling the present line of the Ganges Canal, and entered as No. 122 C of 1864-65 in the Register of this Office.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Government North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, for information and guidance.

From the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,—No. 31, dated London, 30th June 1865.

I have had under consideration in Council your Excellency's Despatch No. 21 of 1st March last, and the papers which accompanied it, on the subject of a scheme of operations drawn up by Captain Crofton, R. E., and provisionally adopted by you for remodelling the Ganges Canal.

2. The expenditure which the scheme will involve is estimated at about 40 lakhs, inclusive of the cost (represented to be fully one-half of the whole) of works which experience has shown to be indispensable for the safety of the canal, and which may be regarded rather as additions to than departures from its original design, but exclusive of a further sum of 15 lakhs for loss of revenue and compensation to landholders likely to be injured by the temporary stoppage of the canal. So large an outlay properly required the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, but, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, you have so far anticipated my decision as to issue orders for the early prosecution of the project, on the understanding that those orders would be subject to any modifications which might be subsequently enjoined by me. Having now given my best consideration to the subject, I am prepared to accord my confirmation of the course you have authorized. Captain Crofton's Report sufficiently evinces his competence to deal with the intricacies and complications of the very difficult problem which he was selected to solve, all the Officers on whose professional judgment you most rely have, you inform me, signified their concurrence in his views and recommendations, and it is certainly desirable that there should be no unnecessary delay in carrying into effect that plan which, after due examination of its principles and details, is deemed by you and by those professional Officers whom you have consulted to be best calculated, in existing circumstances, to remedy the defects of the canal.

3. It was, indeed, due to the professional eminence of Sir A. Cotton, that, before any conclusion was arrived at, his objections to the position selected for the supply head of the canal should be carefully weighed. The papers forwarded with your Despatch show, however, that this has been done, and that you have come to the conclusion that any change of site would, in the actual position of affairs, be altogether inexpedient. The question now to be solved is, as you observe, not "whether, in the abstract, a canal arranged on Sir A. Cotton's general plan having the head 100 miles or so below the point where the Ganges leaves the mountains, instead of at that point, would or would not be preferable. The Ganges Canal exists as constructed by Sir Proby Cautley, and the only thing with which the Government has to deal is the present practical question of how this canal, as it stands, is to be made the most of."

4. I must add that I have read with great pleasure your Excellency's remarks with reference to the severe criticisin to which the canal, as at present designed and constructed, has been recently subjected. That too great a slope was originally given to the bed of the canal is admitted by Sir Proby Cautley himself, and that its efficiency has been greatly impaired in consequence is equally undisputed. But it affords me no small gratification to find that the canal, notwithstanding this serious defect, is pronounced by you to be, even in its actual condition, a work of a most valuable and beneficial character, and their is still further ground for congratulation in the confident expectation entertained by your Government and its professional advisers, that its defects will be completely remedied by the measures in progress, and that the canal will then fully answer all the purposes, both of irrigation and navigation, for which it was designed.

Government of Fort St. George.

Cinchona Operations in the Neilgherries.

Report on the Number and Condition of Chinchona plants on the Neilgherries on the 31st May 1865.

Species.	Botanical Names.	Commercial Names.	No. of Plants.	Value per lb. of Dry Bark in the London Market.	Remarks.
				s. d. s. d.	
1	C. Succirubra ...	Red Bark	1,60,711	2 6 to 8 9	The weather being favorable, planting operations have been commenced. The number of plants planted out during the month being 14,165, making the total of plants permanently planted out, 1,82,236.
2	C. Calisaya ...	Yellow Bark	2,748	2 10 to 7 0	
3	C. Officinalis Var Condamenia (C. Uritusinga)	Original Loxa Bark.	4,593	2 10 to 7 0	
4	Ditto Var Bonplandiana (C. Chahuarguera)	Select Crown Bark	3,80,683	2 10 to 7 0	
5	C. Crespilla ...	Fine Crown Bark ...	3,059	2 10 to 6 0	
6	C. Lancifolia ...	Pitayo Bark ...	52	1 8 to 2 10	
7	C. Nitida ...	Genuine Grey Bark	2,786	1 8 to 2 9	
8	C. Species without name ...	Fine Grey Bark ...	8,500	1 8 to 2 10	
9	C. Micrantha ...	Grey Bark ...	14,632	1 8 to 2 9	
10	C. Peruviana ...	Finest Grey Bark...	3,389	1 8 to 2 10	
11	C. Pahudiana ...	Unknown ...	425	Worthless.	
		Total number of plants...	5,81,578		

The increase by propagation is 23,680, being 2,094 plants above the average of the last six months, making the total number of plants at the end of the month 5,81,578.

TABLE II.

Memorandum of the growth of eleven plants of C. Succirubra, planted on the 2nd Denison Plantation at Neddivuttum, on the 30th August 1862.

No. of Plants.	Height in inches when planted on the 30th August 1862.	Height in inches on the 30th April 1865.	Height in inches on the 31st May 1865.	Growth in inches during May 1865.	By whom planted.
1	23	115½	116½	1	His Excellency Sir W. Denison.
2	16½	103½	105	1½	
3	19	106½	107½	1	
4	15	101	101½	½	
5	27	119	120	1	
6	20	92	93	1	
7	20	109¾	111	1¼	J. W. Breeks, Esq.
8	18	112	113	1	Dr. Sanderson.
9	20	114½	116	1½	J. D. Sim, Esq.
10	20	115	117	2	Lieutenant McLeod.
11	18	100	101½	1½	P. Grant, Esq.
12	..	56	57½	1½	Plant cut down for bark.

Table II. exhibits the growth of eleven plants of Chinchona Succirubra planted out by His Excellency the Governor and other gentlemen at Neddivuttum on the 30th August 1862. The average growth of these plants during the month is $1\frac{9}{11}$ inches, or about $\frac{1}{3}$rd of an inch above the growth of last month.

One of the two plants cut down on the 20th of March 1863 for the bark submitted to

TABLE III.

Showing the height of twelve plants of C. Officinalis planted on the Dodabetta Plantation, at Ootacamund, on the 30th September 1863.

No. of plants.	Height in inches when planted on the 30th September 1863.	Height in inches on the 30th April 1865.	Height in inches on the 31st May 1865.	Growth in inches during May 1865.
1	19	76	81	5
2	14½	71	76	5
3	28	81½	84	2½
4	22	82½	84½	2
5	21½	78	82	4
6	28	89	95	6
7	22½	79	81	2
8	21½	76	78	2
9	21½	82½	87	4½
10	19½	76	81	5
11	24	80	85	5
12	24	81	84	3

Mr. Howard for analysis, has made strong shoots of 57½ inches in height, giving the growth of 1½ inches during the month.

The twelve plants of C. Officinalis (a shrubby species) on the Dodabetta Plantation gives an average growth of 3⅝ inches, or 1 7/12 inches above the growth of last month.

The number of plants issued to the public during the month is 207, making the total number of plants distributed 78,819.

OOTACAMUND,
14th June 1865.

(Signed) W. G. McIVOR,
Supdt., Govt. Chinchona Plantations.

Report on the Number and Condition of Chinchona plants on the Neilgherries on the 30th June 1865.

Species.	Botanical Names.	Commercial Names.	No. of Plants.	Value per lb. of Dry Bark in the London Market.	Remarks.
				s. d. *s. d.*	
1	C. Succirubra ...	Red Bark	1,79,345	2 6 to 8 9	The number of plants planted out during the month is 11,008, making the total permanently planted out in the plantations 1,93,244.
2	C. Callisaya ...	Yellow Bark	2,726	2 10 to 7 0	
3	C. Officinalis Var Condamenia (C. Uritusinga)	Original Loxa Bark	8,074	2 10 to 7 0	
4	Ditto Var Bonplandiana C. (Chahuarguera)	Select Crown Bark ..	3,98,875	2 10 to 7 0	
5	C. Crespilla ...	Fine Crown Bark...	3,059	2 10 to 6 0	
6	C. Lancifolia ...	Pitayo Bark	64	1 8 to 2 10	
7	C. Nitida ...	Genuine Grey Bark.	2,786	1 8 to 2 9	
8	C. Species without name	Fine Grey Bark ...	8,500	1 8 to 2 10	
9	C. Micrantha ...	Grey Bark	14,594	1 8 to 2 9	One of the flowering plants of C. Succirubra (Red bark) has produced a few perfect seeds, and many of this species are now coming into
10	C. Peruviana ...	Finest Grey Bark...	3,389	1 8 to 2 10	
11	C. Pahudiana ...	Unknown	425	Worthless.	
	Total number of Plants ...		6,21,840		

TABLE II.

Memorandum of the growth of eleven plants of C. Succirubra, planted on the 2nd Denison Plantation at Neddivuttum, on the 30th August 1862.

No. of Plants.	Height in inches when planted on the 30th August 1862.	Height in inches on the 31st May 1865.	Height in inches on the 30th June 1865.	Growth in inches during June 1865.	By whom planted.
1	23	116½	121	4½	His Excellency Sir W. Denison.
2	16½	105	109	4	
3	19	107½	111	3½	
4	15	101½	103½	2	
5	27	120	123	3	
6	20	93	98	5	
7	20	111	112½	1½	J. W. Breeks, Esq.
8	18	113	117	4	Dr. Sanderson.
9	20	116	117	1	J. D. Sim, Esq.
10	20	117	123	6	Lieutenant McLeod.
11	18	101½	106½	5	P. Grant, Esq.
12	...	57½	64½	7	Plant cut down for bark.

TABLE III

Showing the height of twelve plants of C. Officinalis, planted on the Dodabetta Plantation, at Ootacamund, on the 30th September 1863.

No. of plants.	Height in inches when planted on the 30th September 1863.	Height in inches on the 31st May 1865.	Height in inches on the 30th June 1865.	Growth in inches during June 1865.
1	19	81	84	3
2	14½	76	79	3
3	28	84	86	2
4	22	84½	87	2½
5	21½	82	85½	3½
6	28	95	97½	2½
7	22½	81	84	3
8	21½	78	81	3
9	21½	87	90½	3½
10	19½	81	84½	3½
11	24	85	89	4
12	24	84	87½	3½

OOTACAMUND,
14th July 1865.

(Signed) W. G. McIVOR,
Supdt., Govt. Chinchona Plantations.

flower, also a few plants of the C. Condamenia and C. Pahudiana; 380 seeds of the C. Calisaya, Vera, and Frutex, received from Mr. Markham on the 10th, are now beginning to germinate.

The increase by propagation is 40,676, being 18,577 plants above the average of the last six months, making the total number of plants at the end of the month 6,21,840.

Table II. exhibits the growth of eleven plants of Chinchona Succirubra planted out by His Excellency the Governor and other gentlemen at Neddivuttum on the 30th August 1862. The average growth of the plants during the month is 3½ inches, being 2½ inches above the growth of last month.

One of the two plants cut down on the 20th of March 1863 for the bark submitted to Mr. Howard for analysis has made strong shoots of 64½ inches in height, giving the growth of 7 inches during the month.

The twelve plants of C. Officinalis (a shrubby species) on the Dodabetta plantation, gives an average growth of $3\frac{1}{12}$th inches, or $\frac{8}{9}$ths of an inch under the growth of last month.

The number of plants issued to the public during the month is 414, making the total number of plants distributed 79,233.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

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The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th August 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXVII. OF 1865.

An Act to make temporary provision for the decision of Civil Appeals in the Districts within the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is necessary, pending the establishment of the Chief Court in the Punjab under Act XXIII. of 1865, to make special provision for the decision of such Appeals as previously to the passing of Act XIX. of 1865 were heard by the Financial Commissioner : It is enacted—

I. Until such time as Act XXIII. of 1865 shall come into operation, the Government of the Punjab may invest the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab with the powers of Judicial Commissioner, for the purpose of trying generally Appeals in respect of suits regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, anything in Act XIX. of 1865 to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. The provisions of this Act shall apply to all such Appeals as aforesaid, whether filed before or after the 1st of May 1865.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 14th August 1865.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations :—

A Bill to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay : It is enacted as follows :—

1. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them :— Definition of Terms.

The word "Trader" shall mean any person or partnership, not being a Joint Stock Company, carrying on trade or mercantile operations within the local limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. "Trader."

The expression "the Court" shall mean the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. "The Court."

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number. Number.

2. Whenever any trader shall be, or shall declare himself, unable to pay his debts, it shall be lawful to wind up the Estate of such trader by Trustees under the control of the Court. When Traders' Estates may be wound up under this Act.

3. A trader shall be deemed to be unable to pay his debts— Trader when to be deemed unable to pay his debts.

1. Whenever a Creditor, to whom the trader is indebted in a sum exceeding Five Thousand Rupees then due, has duly served on the trader a demand in writing requiring the trader to pay the sum so due, and the trader has for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the Creditor.

2. Whenever satisfaction of a judgment, decree, or order of any Court in favour of any Creditor in any suit or other legal proceeding cannot be obtained.

3. Whenever the trader has committed an act of insolvency within the meaning of an Act passed in the eleventh and twelfth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria intituled *An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India.*

Power for Creditors to resolve that Estate ought to be wound up.

4. At any meeting of Creditors held after a trader is, or has declared himself, unable to pay his debts, and whether such meeting shall have been convened at the instance of the trader or of one or more of his Creditors, provided that six days' notice of such meeting shall have been given by advertisement in two of the daily English Newspapers and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay, it shall be lawful for a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors present or represented at such meeting, to resolve that the Estate of such trader ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application shall be made to the Court for the purpose; and upon such Resolution being adopted, the meeting shall proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.

Resolutions to be reported to the Court and advertized.

5. Every such meeting shall be presided over by a Chairman elected by the meeting, and such Chairman shall determine the right of persons present to vote upon the matters aforesaid, and shall report the Resolutions adopted by such meeting to the Court by filing a copy thereof under his own signature in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court within two days from the date of such Resolutions being passed, and shall also cause such Resolutions to be advertized without delay in the *Government Gazette* and in two of the daily English Newspapers and two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay: and all necessary expenses incurred by or by the authority of the Chairman in carrying out the Resolutions of the meeting shall be payable by the Trustees out of the Estate.

Form of application in the Court.

6. Upon such Resolutions being so filed in Court as aforesaid, the Chairman or any Creditor nominated in that behalf by the meeting may apply to the Court for an order to wind up the estate on the terms of such Resolutions. Every such application shall be in the form of a petition and shall be verified by the Petitioner in like manner as Plaints are required to be verified by Act VIII. of 1859; and on hearing such Petition, if the Court shall be satisfied that the Resolutions were duly carried, and that their terms are reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of the Creditors under the Estate, it shall confirm or modify the same as it shall deem fit, and shall make order accordingly, and in such order shall give such directions as to the management of the Estate and the advertisement of such order as it shall deem expedient; Provided always that the trader or any creditor may, within six days after the making of such order, apply to the Court to set aside the same either wholly or in part, giving to the Petitioner reasonable notice of such application.

Power for Court to confirm or modify Resolutions and give directions.

Order of Court to vest Trader's Estate on Trustees.

7. Upon the making of such order all the moveable and immoveable estate and effects of such trader and all debts due to him and all the future estate right title interest and trust of such Trader in or to any moveable or immoveable property which such trader may purchase or which may revert descend be devised or bequeathed or come to him, and all debts growing due to such trader in respect of transactions included in the liquidation, before the Court shall have made its final order in respect to the liquidation of his Estate, shall vest in the Trustees appointed by the Court, and all books papers deeds documents and writings in any way relating to such trader's estates and effects in his possession or under his custody or control, shall be forthwith deposited with such Trustees; and such order shall be entered of record in the said Court; and such notice thereof shall be published as the Court shall direct; and such order when so made shall by virtue of this Act relate back to and take effect from the filing of the said Resolutions in Court as aforesaid, and shall instantly and without any conveyance or assignment vest all the moveable and immoveable estate effects and debts as aforesaid of such Trader in the said Trustees.

Protection to Trader after vesting order.

8. After the date of such order all suits and legal proceedings of whatever kind in respect of such Trader's civil liabilities shall be stayed, and no execution attachment or other process against such Trader's property in respect of any debt, and no process against his person in respect of any debt, other than such process by writ or warrant as may be had against a debtor about to depart out of the jurisdiction of the Court, shall be available to any creditor or claimant without leave of the Court.

Power of Trustees.

9. The Trustees shall have power by virtue of this Act in their own name to do the following things :—

To bring or defend any action suit or prosecution or other legal proceeding Civil or Criminal on behalf of such trader; and on like behalf to claim prove and draw dividends under any bankruptcy insolvency or liquidation by Trustees under this Act.

To carry on the business of such trader so far as may be necessary for the beneficial liquidation of the same.

To sell the property, moveable or immoveable, effects and things in action of such trader by public auction or private contract, with power if they think fit to transfer the whole thereof to any person or Company, or to sell the same in parcels.

To execute on behalf of such trader all deeds receipts and other documents they may think necessary.

To refer disputes to arbitration and compromise any debts or claims.

To draw accept make and endorse any Hoondee, Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note on behalf of such Trader, and also to raise upon the security of the assets of such Trader's Estate from time to time any requisite sum or sums of money.

To do and execute all such other things as may be necessary for winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of such Trader.

To apply to the Court from time to time as occasion may require for its assistance in carrying out the powers conferred upon the Trustees by this Act; Provided always that such Trader or any Creditor shall be at liberty to apply to the Court to set aside or restrain any act done or about to be done by the said Trustees under this Act, and the Court shall make such order upon such application with respect to costs and otherwise as it shall deem fit; and provided also that nothing herein contained shall discharge the said Trustees or any of them from liability to account to the said Court for acts done by them in the liquidation of the Estate of the Trader under this Act.

Power to Trustees to examine Trader &c. on Oath.

10. The Trustees shall have power to summon before them and to examine upon Oath or otherwise such Trader and any of his Assistants Clerks or Servants whom the Trustees may deem capable of giving any information material to the full disclosure of the Trader's transactions books and affairs, or to the winding up of the same; and the provisions of the Acts in force for the time being for procuring the attendance of witnesses, and for the examination and punishment of witnesses in suits before Civil Courts, shall be of equal force and effect in respect of any person summoned to appear as a witness under the provisions of this Act.

Penalty on Trader fraudulently concealing effects or falsifying or destroying books, &c.

11. If in the course of their investigation it shall appear to the Trustees that such Trader has fraudulently with the intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the objects of this Act, destroyed or otherwise wilfully prevented or purposely withheld the production of any book paper or writing relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act, or kept or caused to be kept false books, or made false entries in, or withheld entries from, or wilfully altered or falsified any such book paper or writing, or that such Trader has fraudulently with intent of diminishing the sum to be divided among his creditors or of giving an undue preference to any of the said Creditors discharged or concealed any debt due to or from the said Trader or made away with, charged mortgaged or concealed any part of his property of what kind soever, the Trustees shall forthwith report the same to the Court, which shall enquire into the same in like manner and with like powers as a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay; and upon such offence being proved against such Trader to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that the offender shall be punished with rigorous or simple imprisonment, as the Court shall direct, for a term which may extend to two years, and by Warrant under the Seal of the Court to order the offender to be arrested and committed to prison and there to be detained accordingly.

Penalty on Trader fraudulently or dishonestly contracting debt

12. If in the course of their investigation, it shall appear to the Trustees that such Trader has contracted any of his debts fraudulently or by means of breach of trust or by means of false pretences or without having any reasonable or probable expectation at the time when contracted of paying the same, or shall have fraudulently or by means of false pretences obtained the forbearance of any of his debts by any of his creditors, or if it shall appear that such Trader's whole debts so greatly exceeded his means of providing for the payment thereof during the time when the same were in the course of being contracted (reference being had to his actual and expected property) as to show gross misconduct in contracting the same, the Trustees shall forthwith report the same to the Court, which shall thereupon enquire into the same in like manner and with like powers as a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay; and upon such offence being proved against such Trader to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that the offender be committed to and detained in the Gaol at Bombay, on the Debtors' side thereof, for such term not exceeding two years as the Court shall direct.

Executions upon certain decrees within three months of first order to be void.

13. If upon any decree voluntarily suffered by such Trader being insolvent to any person with intent to give such person a preference over other creditors of such Trader, any attachment or execution is issued against such Trader by virtue whereof the estate and the effects of such Trader or any of them are attached or taken in execution at any time within three months next before the filing of such order as herein mentioned, such attachment or execution shall be void in favour of the Trustees appointed by virtue of this Act as against the attaching or execution Creditor whether the same has been completely executed or not, and it shall be lawful for such Trustees to recover back from such Creditor the estate or effects of such Trader so attached or taken in execution or the proceeds thereof as the cast may be; Provided always that such creditor shall, if the attachment or execution would have been valid but for this provision, be entitled to retain or levy as the case may be his costs of suit and of such attachment or execution.

Fraudulent Conveyances made by Trader within two months before first order to be void.

14. If any Trader whose estate shall be vested in Trustees under the provisions of this Act shall, when in insolvent circumstances, and within two months before the filing of such order as herein first mentioned, voluntarily convey assign transfer charge or make over any property moveable or immoveable, or any security for money bond bill note money goods or effects whatsoever to any person or upon any trust, every such conveyance assignment transfer charge or making over shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be fraudulent and void as against such Trustees.

Power of Court to entertain applications of Trader or any Creditor respecting Trader's Estate.

15. The Court shall have jurisdiction at any time during the liquidation of any Trader's Estate under this Act to entertain any application of the said Trader or of any person claiming to be a creditor, respecting the disclosure, distribution, inspection, conduct, management or liquidation of such Trader's estate or affairs, or any act or thing relating thereto, or generally for the decision of any dispute or question that may

arise between the Trustees and such Trader or any creditor debtor or claimant.

Power of Court to remove and appoint Trustees.

16. The Court shall have power to remove any Trustees appointed under this Act, and to appoint others in their stead, and to fill up any vacancy occasioned by the death insolvency resignation or departure from India of any Trustee, or by any other sufficient cause; and the Court shall upon application to it in that behalf declare whether any act hereby required or authorized to be done by the Trustees may be done by all or one or more of such Trustees.

Power of Insolvent Court to order Insolvent Estates to be wound up under this Act.

17. It shall be lawful for the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, upon application by or on behalf of a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors of any Insolvent Debtor who has filed his petition in that Court, to order that the Estate of such Insolvent shall be wound up by Trustees under the provisions of this Act, upon such terms as to costs and remuneration to the Official Assignee, and with such directions as shall appear to be necessary and just.

Liberty to Trustees under Deed of Assignment to apply that Estate may be wound up under this Act.

18. It shall be lawful in any case in which the Estate of any Trader has been vested in Trustees under a Deed of Assignment before the passing of this Act, for such Trustees to apply to the Court for liberty to wind up such Estate under the provisions of this Act.

Liberty to Trustees to allow maintenance to Trader.

19. In any case in which the Estate of a Trader shall be vested in Trustees under the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Trustees, with the sanction of the Court, to make to such Trader out of the funds in their hands a reasonable monthly allowance for maintenance.

Remuneration of Trustees.

20. There shall be paid to the Trustees such salary or remuneration by way of percentage or otherwise as the Court shall direct; and all costs charges and expenses properly incurred in winding up the Estate, including the remuneration of the Trustees and the maintenance of the Trader, shall be payable out of the assets of the Trader in priority to all other claims.

Trustees to file Accounts half-yearly.

21. During the liquidation of the Estate the Trustees shall file half-yearly accounts of the progress of such liquidation in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court; and as soon as the affairs of the Trader are fully liquidated and the Estate distributed, the Trustees shall make up an account showing the manner in which such liquidation has been effected and the property of the Trader disposed of, and such account, with the Vouchers thereof, shall be filed in Court. All accounts so filed shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of Creditors, and copies thereof shall be granted on payment of such fees as may from time to time be fixed by the Court.

Estate when to be deemed fairly wound up.

22. The Trustees shall give notice of the filing of such final account with its vouchers by advertisement of even date in the *Government Gazette* and in two of the daily English Newspapers and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay; and if no order to the contrary shall be made by the Court within three months after the date of the publication of such advertisement, the said Estate shall be deemed to have been fairly liquidated and wound up, and the Trustees shall thereupon be deemed to be fully released and discharged from all liability in respect of the said Estate and the liquidation thereof.

Trustees may grant Certificate to Trader for Order of Discharge.

23. After the filing of such final account as aforesaid and upon the said Trustees certifying to the Court under their hands that the said Trader has assigned conveyed or made over to them all his property effects and securities of every nature and kind whatsoever, and all books of account, accounts, vouchers, papers and documents relating to his Estate, and also that he has given all reasonable assistance to the Trustees in and towards realizing and winding up his Estate; it shall be lawful for the Court upon the application of such Trader, and upon such notice as it shall direct, to grant to such Trader an Order of Discharge; Provided always that if such Certificate as aforesaid shall have been refused to any Trader by the Trustees, such Trader may nevertheless apply to the Court for such Order of Discharge and the Court shall have power, upon such notice to the Trustees as it shall direct, to grant such Trader an Order of Discharge if it shall think fit.

Effect of Order of Discharge.

24. Such Order of Discharge shall operate to discharge the Trader and all property and effects acquired by him subsequent to the filing of the order herein first mentioned, from all debts claims or demands in respect of the transactions included in the account filed by the Trustees, and no suit shall thereafter be maintainable against the said Trader nor shall such after-acquired property and effects be liable to be attached or taken in execution, in or under the order of any Court in British India, in respect of such transactions.

Applications to be made to Judge in Chambers.

25. Any application directed by this Act to be made to the Court shall be made to a Judge in Chambers, who shall have power to make any order necessary to be made under this Act, or to refer such application to a full Court; and such Court or Judge is hereby empowered to make any order in respect of the premises which could be made by a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors under 11 and 12 Vic., Cap. XXI.

Limitation of Act.

26. The operation of this Act shall be limited to Estates in which the admitted liabilities are not less than five lakhs of Rupees.

Commencement of Act.

27. This Act shall come into force on the Tenth day of September 1865.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Letter from C. GONNE, ESQ., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department,—(No. 1617, dated 1st July 1865).

I AM directed to forward to you copy of a Memorial transmitted to the Government of Bombay by the Chamber of Commerce, and to request that

yet I will lay the same before His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with the recommendation of this Government that the prayer of the Memorial which appears to be signed by all the most influential Firms and Banking Establishments in Bombay, should receive favorable consideration.

Memorial for a Legislative enactment to give power to Creditors to secure a more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Estates.

To His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, K. C. B., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE UNDERSIGNED MEMBERS OF THE MERCANTILE AND BANKING COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That in view of the numerous failures involving sums of unexampled magnitude now taking place, and likely to continue to result from the present alarming monetary crisis in Bombay, your Memorialists would respectfully urge on your Excellency in Council the necessity for the immediate amendment, by legislative enactment, of the existing Insolvent Act.

That the Insolvent Court appears to be unsuited for the winding up of a number of large Estates proceeding contemporaneously.

That where an estate includes extensive and complicated mercantile operations, the undivided attention of one or more competent and interested persons is necessary to investigate and comprehend them, to carry out and bring to a close the various transactions pending, and to collect and distribute the funds as rapidly as possible, by realizing the assets through the means of sale, mortgage, suit or compromise.

That it is impossible that one official assignee, not himself a trader, assisted by a very limited staff, can effect those objects satisfactorily for a number of large estates in contemporaneous liquidation.

That by the Insolvent Act no suit can be instituted or defended by the official assignee without leave of the Court, and in like manner no composition of debts due to the estate, or reference to arbitration can be made without like leave and notice to creditors, nor is there power to compromise debts due by the Estate.

That the Insolvent Court now sits but once in the fortnight, and that its sittings, your memorialists are informed, could not be made more frequent without involving increased arrears at the original side of the Court, while the expense of applications and the delay thus incurred, would prove extremely burdensome.

That the most satisfactory mode of winding up private estates, where the debtor and all the creditors assent, is under trustees, selected for mercantile ability, integrity, and, if possible, extent of interest in the estate to be wound up; that interest forming in itself a guarantee, that suits will not be improvidently instituted or defended, nor compromise be rashly or injuriously resorted to, and that distribution of assets will be made as rapidly as practicable.

That it is most desirable that a method be provided by which the benefits of winding up under trusteeship can, with certainty, be obtained by creditors, while the interest of debtors shall be duly protected when dealing honestly with their property.

That for this purpose, your memorialists would respectfully urge the necessity of a legislative enactment being speedily passed, whereby the majority in value of creditors, shall be empowered to wind up their debtors' estate under trusteeship which shall be compulsory both upon the debtor and upon the minority in value of the creditors (either of whom have the power, in the existing state of the law, of throwing the estate into the Insolvent Court).

That in order, however, to guard against any possible injustice to the debtor or to the minority, the power of directing an estate to be so wound up in cases where differences of opinion exist among the parties concerned, to be vested in a Court of justice, to whom an application for the purpose should be made by the majority, and by whom any well founded objections on the part either of the debtor or the minority should be considered, and, if necessary the order refused. The application to the Court to include the names of the trustees fixed on by the majority and the rate of remuneration proposed for confirmation by the Court. The trustees by virtue of such appointment by the Court, to have conferred on them all the powers vested in official liquidators under Section 89 of Act XXI. of 1857, but to be exempted from the obligation of obtaining, in detail, the sanction of the Court for their exercising those powers, whilst they should at the same time be liable to control by the Court for any actual or apprehended abuse of them. The debtor to make a return, on oath, of all his property, and to hand the same over to the trustees, and to be bound to answer, on oath, all questions relative to his property the trustees may ask, being liable to the usual penalties for perjury and for fraudulent concealment of property, falsification of books, undue preference, &c., &c.

That your Memorialists would humbly submit that very great benefits will accrue to the interests they represent by the passing of such an enactment, inasmuch as each estate, having its own trustees or liquidators, all insolvent estates will thus contemporaneously progress towards liquidation under the most economical and favorable circumstances.

That the commercial community interested in these liquidations will thus most speedily learn and obtain results, and general credit will be most readily restored, each person interested being enabled, in the shortest time, to estimate and measure the consequence of these liquidations on his own position. The consequence, on the other hand, of a number of large estates being possibly, —either through a desire on the part of a debtor to harass his creditors, or of inability on their part to come to a common understanding,—thrown into the present Insolvent Court,—would be disastrous in the extreme.

Your Memorialists, therefore, humbly beg that your Excellency in Council will without delay represent to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, the necessity for the passing of such a measure, as the above is an outline of, and with all the haste which the constitution of the country will admit; inasmuch as the crisis having already overtaken the community, the measure to be of real service, must be at once brought into operation.

And your Memorialists will ever pray,

(Signed) Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
„ Remington & Co.
„ Finlay, Scott & Co.
„ Wallace & Co.
„ For Bank of Bombay, D. Robertson, Offg. Secy. and Treasurer.
„ For the Agra and Masterman's Bank, Limited, —— Manager.
„ For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, J. Douglas, Agent.
„ For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, R. Campbell, Agent.
„ W. Nicol & Co.
„ W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Grey & Co.
„ Peel, Cassels & Co.
„ A. H. Huschke & Co.
„ Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
„ Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
„ For the Bank of Hindustan, China, & Japan, Limited, A. Thomson, Manager.
„ For the Bank of India, J. Grey, Manager.
„ Lyon Brothers & Co.
„ For the Delhi Bank Corporation, W. B. Thompson, Agent.
„ Forbes & Co: With reservation as to details.
„ Ewart, Latham & Co.
„ For the Bombay City Bank, D. McCulloch, Manager.
„ For the Financial Association of India & China, Limited, J. Smith, Offg. Manager.
„ For the Eastern Financial Association, W. Watson, Manager.
„ For the Oriental Bank Corporation, A. Grant, for Agent.
„ For the Asiatic Banking Corporation, A. Morrison, Agent.
„ For the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, M. D. Quadros, Agent.
„ For the Bombay Presidency Bank, Limited, R. Dingle, Manager.
„ Macyntire, Rogers & Co.

(Signed) For the Alliance Bank of Bombay, Limited, W. F. Weseke, Manager.
„ Framjee, Sands & Co.
„ For the Indo-Egyptian and London Bank, Limited, D. Hogarth, Acting Manager.
„ Roper, Price & Co.
„ Knoop & Co.
„ Gaddum & Co.
„ For Central Bank, E. Heycock.
„ Watson, Bogle & Co.
„ For the Scinde Bank, T. G. Young, Manager.
„ Robinson & Co.
„ Finlay, Clark & Co.
„ Marten, Young & Co.
„ Stoehr, Prieger & Co.
„ For the Royal Bank of India, A. S. Lawson, Manager.
„ For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, Bombay Agency, A. Mullaly, Manager.
„ G. S. King & Co.
„ Macnee & Co.
„ Jules Siegfried & Co.
„ Ward and Warland, p. pro. Leggatt & Co.
„ R. Hoyer & Co.
„ Steams, Hobart & Co.
„ C. Macdonald & Co.
„ David Sassoon & Co.
„ Volkart Brothers, p. pro. Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ J. M. Somerville, p. pro. Edward Bates & Co.
„ P. Adams.
„ J. Lipz & Co.
„ Lawrence & Co.
„ Habukulwid & Co., p. pro. Comber, Son & Co.
„ Simson.
„ For the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, Limited, H. Coke.
„ Nasmyth & Co.
„ A. C. Brice & Co.
„ James Taylor, Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1365.

Simla, the 26th August 1865.

Notifications.—The following Regulations for the Examination of Candidates for the "Civil Service of India," to be held in London in March 1866, is published for general information :—

Examinations for the Civil Service of India.

REGULATIONS

For the Open Competition of 1866.*

1. On Monday, March 19th, 1866, and following days, an Examination of candidates will be held in London. Not less than candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.†—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of Examination.

2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such Examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st February 1866, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S. W.—

(a) A certificate of birth, showing that his age on the 1st March 1866, will be above seventeen years and under twenty-one years ;

(b) A certificate, signed by a Physician or Surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him for the Civil Service of India ;

(c) Satisfactory proof of good moral character ;

(d) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge hereinafter enumerated, in which he desires to be examined.‡

3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. The Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge :§—

	Marks.
English language and Literature—	
Composition	500
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution ...	1,000
Carried forward ...	1,500
Brought forward ..	1,500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750
Language, Literature, and History of Rome	750
Language, Literature, and History of France	375
Language, Literature, and History of Germany	375
Language, Literature, and History of Italy	375
Mathematics, pure and mixed	1,250
Natural Science, that is, (1) Chemistry; (2) Electricity and Magnetism; (3) Natural History; (4) Geology; and (5) Mineralogy...	500
*** No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any one.	
Moral Sciences, that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature ...	375
Arabic Language and Literature... ...	375
	7,125

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding Regulation, denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of Examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.*

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates, will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed.

9. Selected candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically with

* The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

† The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter.

‡ Candidates are at liberty to send in their names and evidence of age as soon as they think fit to do so ; but evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January 1866.

§ It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name, at their pleasure, any or all of these branches of knowledge (subject only to the restriction above-mentioned as to Natural Science), and that no subjects are *obligatory*.

* "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out "premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. "*We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no "credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere "smatterer.*"—Report of Committee of 1854.

the view of testing their progress in the following subjects*:—

		Marks.
1.	Oriental Languages—	
	Sanskrit	500
	Vernacular Languages of India (each)	400
2.	The History and Geography of India	350
3.	Law	1,250
4.	Political Economy	350

In these Examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one Examination. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary. The marks obtained at each of such periodical Examinations will be added to those previously or subsequently obtained. The last of these Examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have passed the Final Examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

11. The selected candidates who at the Final Examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

12. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates, shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.

13. No person will, even after passing the Final Examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the Regulations in force, at the time, for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character. The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points, as they may deem necessary, before granting their certificate of qualification.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates, are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S. W.

NOTE.—(1.) *The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorized the Civil Service Commissioners to state, that it is his intention to allow the sum of* 100*l. for the first year of probation, and* 200*l. for the second year, to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required Examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.*

(2.) *All selected candidates will be required, at the commencement of the second year of probation, to attend at the India Office, to make the necessary arrangements for entering into Covenants (binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in case of their failing to proceed to India), and for giving a Bond for* 1,000*l., jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable by Civilians on their appointment, amount to* 3*l.* 10*s.*

(3.) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of* 1868, *will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

No. 1371.

Doctor Condon, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Baraitch, availed himself on the afternoon of the 3rd instant, of the three months' privilege leave granted to him on the 7th idem.

No. 1387.

The 28th August 1865.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Act XVI. of 1864 to the Province of Mysore.

No. 1394.

Abdool Huq, Tehseeldar of Bejiragoogurh, Jubbulpore District, in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, within his Tehseelee.

No. 1397.

Mr. W. R. Baillie, Assistant District Superintendent, Police, Nagpore, in the Central Provinces, has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate for six months, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1398.

The services of Lieutenant W. Hamilton, District Superintendent of Police in Berar, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 1399.

Mr. G. J. Moberly, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Indore Circle, availed himself on the 26th of June of the one month's privilege leave of absence granted to him in Notification No. 2211, dated 8th ultimo.

No. 1452.

The 30th August 1865.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has granted two months' privilege leave to the Reverend M. R. Burge, Chaplain of Lucknow, who availed himself of the same on the 10th instant.

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* Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

No. 1453.

The Reverend J. C. Herdman, D. D., has reported his departure from India per Steam Ship *Bengal*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 10th instant.

No. 1454.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the date of retirement from the service (10th instant) of the Revarend J. C. Herdman, D. D. :—

The Reverend R. Henderson to be Senior Chaplain, and the Reverend J. N. Thomson to be Chaplain, of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment.

No. 1458.

The undermentioned Officer in the Central Provinces is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, described in Section 22, Act XXV. of 1861 :—

Lieutenant T. A. Scott, Assistant Commissioner.

No. 1460.

The Rajah of Nadown and the Rajah of Seeba, in the Kangra District, are each invested with the powers of a Magistrate, described in Section 22, Act XXV. of 1861, and are also empowered to hear and determine Civil suits of every description not exceeding Rs. 500 in value.

No. 1490,

The 31st August 1865,

The following Notice is published for general information :—

NOTICE.

The position of the Patch of Rocks off this Port, named the " Drunken Sailor," will be marked in future during every North-East Monsoon, from the 15th October to the 15th April, by a Black Buoy which will be placed about twelve yards to the Westward of the Rocks, commencing from the 15th October next. During the South-West Monsoon the Sea breaks heavily on this Patch, which sufficiently marks its position.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE; *Colombo, the 12th July* 1865. } JAMES DONNAN, *Master Attendant.*

No. 1504.

The following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 167, dated the 8th July 1865, is published for general information :—

FINANCIAL. No. 167. INDIA OFFICE; *London, the 8th July* 1865.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I have considered in Council your Ecclesiastical letters dated the 5th and 10th April 1865, Nos. 2 and 4, requesting information on certain questions which have arisen in connection with the Rules for the retirement of Chaplains, laid down in my Financial Despatch of the 17th February 1865, No. 32.

2. In regard to the first point, as to the interpretation to be placed on the words "must resign" in Rule II., Her Majesty's Government intended "resignation of the service," and they cannot allow "resignation of the superior allowances" to be regarded as a fulfilment of the condition prescribed in the Rule in question.

3. With respect to the second point on which a decision is requested, Her Majesty's Government concur with you in thinking that there would be hardship in refusing the increased pension to a Senior Chaplain on retirement, in the event of the third Chaplain on the list electing to accept the promotion in lieu of the increased pension, as provided in Rule III., and will therefore allow the increased pension to be granted on the retirement within the prescribed period of one of the Senior Chaplains, even although a permanent vacancy may not thereby be caused.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. WOOD.

No. 1506.

The undermentioned Tehseeldar is invested with the powers of a Magistrate, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of the territory assigned to the British Government by the States of Rewah, Myhere, Sohawul, and Nagode, for occupation by the Railway :—

Palukdhurree Lall, Tehseeldar of Sohawul.

No. 1515.

Lieutenant G. A. Strover, Cantonment Magistrate of Rangoon, assumed charge of that Office from Lieutenant G. W. Cole, on the forenoon of the 8th August 1865.

Lieutenant G. A. Strover is invested with the powers of a Magistrate, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, and also with the powers of a Judge of the Court of Small Causes, and with power to try suits under Section 6 of Act XXII. of 1864, up to Rs. 400, within the limits of the Cantonment of Rangoon.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 337.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 30th August 1865.

Notifications.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council is pleased to extend to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the provisions of Act XXVII. of 1860, being an Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons

No. 339.

The 31st August 1865.

Under Section 47, Part V. of Act V. of 1865, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue to Mr. Friederich Hahn, a license to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the Province of Coorg.

No. 321.

MILITARY.

The 28th August 1865.

Notification.—Lieutenant J. Miller, of the late 27th Regiment, Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Paid Doing-duty Officer in the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

No. 742.

POLITICAL.

The 30th August 1865.

Notifications.—His Majesty the Emperor of France having created Bombay a Consulate of the Empire, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, to recognize Mr. Chenon, as Consul for France at Bombay.

Pending Mr. Chenon's arrival at Bombay, Mr. Otto Muller will exercise the functions of Vice-Consul for France at that Presidency.

No. 746.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. Johann H. Danelsberg as Consul for Hamburgh at Singapore.

No. 1745.

GENERAL.

The 28th August 1865.

Notification.—Lieutenant J. Berkeley, Assistant for Boundary Settlements in Malwa, is appointed to be 2nd Assistant to the Governor General's Agent for Central India.

W. MUIR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1747.

GENERAL.

The 28th August 1865.

Notifications.—Major A. R. E. Hutchinson, Political Agent at Gwalior, received charge of the Gwalior Treasury from Major J. A. Wright, on the 4th instant.

No. 1749.

Surgeon M. F. Manifold, of Her Majesty's 34th Regiment, is appointed to the medical charge of the Gwalior Political Agency, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon J. C. Morice.

No. 1752.

Mr. D. Sinclair, Assistant Settlement Officer of Raepore in the Central Provinces, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1754.

The following appointments in the Oudh Commission, are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council:—

The appointment of Hursookh Roy, Tehsildar, to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner in the room of Mr. K. M. Nicholson, is cancelled. Hursookh Roy will officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Settlement Department at Oonao.

Wuzeer Hoossein, Assistant Superintendent of Excise and Stamps, will officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Settlement Department, *vice* Mr. Nicholson.

No. 1757.

The 29th August 1865.

Shunmogavaloo Pillay is appointed to be a Native Assistant of the 4th Class in Mysore, *vice* Armogum Pillay, deceased.

No. 1765.

The 30th August 1865.

Mr. W. C. Capper, Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer of Lucknow, sailed for England on the Steamer *Simla*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 24th ultimo.

No. 1766.

First Class Native Doctor Shaik Kedar Buksh is appointed to the medical charge of the Agency at Mandalay.

No. 1770.

Captain C. E. Watson, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, in British Burmah, is appointed to be an Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, from the 24th ultimo.

No. 1772.

Moonshee Mahomed Uskurry, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Demarcation Department, Oudh, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1774.

The preparatory leave for twenty-five days granted to Mr. F. R. Wyllie, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in G. O. No. 1474, dated 15th ultimo, is extended to thirty days

No. 1776.

Captain E. G. Clark, Assistant Settlement Officer, Fyzabad, availed himself on the afternoon of the 16th instant, of the privilege leave granted him in G O. No. 1418, dated 6th ultimo.

A. COLVIN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2161.

Simla, the 30th August 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. E. N. C. Braddon, Superintendent of Excise and Stamps in Oudh, availed himself on the forenoon of the 21st instant, of the privilege leave for one month granted to him in Notification of the 18th idem.

No. 2173.

Mr. R. Taylor took charge of the Office of Deputy Accountant General, Madras, on the forenoon of the 8th August 1865.

No. 2193.

The 31st August 1865.

The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in July 1865, is published for general information :—

	Calcutta.			Madras.			Bombay.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.	
In July 1865	43,194	16,79,236	15,78,653	363	58,116	2,22,000	11,309	4,79,226	2,93,205

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. Lushington,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th August 1865.

No. 820 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs :—

Captain Edward Talbot Thackeray, v. c., of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 4th Class, Department Public Works, 1st Allahabad Division. — For six months, without pay.

No. 821 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Gray Skardon, of the Medical Department, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Jhansie. — For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

No. 822 *of* 1865.—With reference to the Notification from the Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 3017A. of the 16th August 1865, the services of honorary Assistant Surgeon F. H. A. Leach, late Officiating Civil Assistant Surgeon at Futtehpore, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 18th July 1865, the date on which he was relieved of his duties.

The 29th August 1865.

No. 823 *of* 1865.—The promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Barr, of the Bombay Staff Corps, to the rank of Colonel in the Army, as announced in G. G. O. No. 812 of the 23rd instant, is "subject to the approval of Her Majesty."

No. 824 *of* 1865.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the undermentioned individual is admitted to pension, as a special case, as specified opposite to his name :—

Gunner Alexander D. Bain, of No. 1 Battery, Bengal Artillery. — (1s.) one shilling per diem, payable in Europe.

No. 825 *of* 1865.—G. G. O. No. 675 of the 10th ultimo, granting permission to Lieutenant G. E. J. Maidman, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to proceed to Sea on medical certificate for four months, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 826 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Captain (Brevet Major) Nathaniel Frederic Bayly, of the 12th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.	For twenty months, under the old Regulations.

The 30th August 1865.

No. 827 *of* 1865.—Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Campbell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is removed from the service from the date of publication of this Order at the station at which he may be residing, without prejudice to the pension to which he is entitled under the Regulations, *viz.*, that of a Major.

No. 828 *of* 1865.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
6th Regt., Bengal Cavalry	Kote Duffadar Meer Kurrum Alli	Jemadar ...	21st April 1865	Syud Alli Khan, deceased.
31st (Punjab) Regt., N. I.	Jemadar Jowalla Sing ...	Subadar ...	8th ditto	Sookha Sing, dismissed.
	Jemadar Ursulla ...	Ditto ...		Bhugwan Sing, dismissed.
	Havildar Beer Sing ...	Jemadar ...		Ursulla, promoted.

No. 829 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Majors from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain and Brevet Major A. S. Allen, 19th August 1865.

Captain G. M. Battye ... 20th August 1865.

No. 830 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that boat allowance shall no longer be issued to Commissioned and Warrant Officers, and that the Rules under which that allowance has heretofore been drawn, as laid down in Section 7 of the Pay Code of 1849, shall be abrogated.

2. Hereafter, when it is necessary to send troops by country boats, the Commissariat Department will provide accommodation for the Officers as well as for the troops.

3. The amount of accommodation and the nature of the fittings must depend on the description of boats procurable, and the period they are likely to be occupied. The boats are to be suitably fitted up with grass roofs, mat walls, and flooring of either bamboos or wood, and the proportion of accommodation for each Officer will ordinarily be from 400 to 800 maunds.

4. Country boats will continue to be provided for the use of Warrant Officers proceeding with stores embarked on board country boats.

The 31st August 1865.

No. 831 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Captains from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. Playfair, 29th October 1864.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. W. Manson (deceased), 16th August 1865.

No. 832 *of* 1865.—The following promotion is made:—

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

To be Sub-Conductor.

Sergeant M. Gaynor.

No. 833 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Majors from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain and Brevet Major G. A. Williams ...	23rd August 1865.
Captain C. S. W. Ogilvie ...	
Captain and Brevet Major W. J. Ward ...	

No. 834 *of* 1865.—The leave of absence on private affairs to visit the Hills north of Deyrah, from 16th July 1865 to the 16th January 1866, granted to Veterinary Surgeon J. S. Woods, of the Stud Department, in G. G. O. No. 739 of the 31st July last, is to be held to have effect from the 1st August 1865—the date on which he availed himself of the leave—to the 1st February 1866, instead of the dates previously notified.

No. 835 *of* 1865.—The services of Lieutenant F. J. N. Mackenzie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for special service from the 15th November next, without prejudice to his present appointment as Staff Officer of the Punjab Irregular Force.

No. 836 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant George Ewen Macpherson, General List, Infantry, Officiating Quarter Master, 4th Goorkha Regiment ...	11th May 1865.
Lieutenant John Kennedy McCausland, late 31th Native Infantry, Officiating Doing-duty Officer, 4th Goorkha Regiment ...	11th May 1865.

The 1st September 1865.

No. 837 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant James Duncan Macpherson, late 65th Native Infantry, 3rd Squadron Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.	7th August 1862.
Lieutenant Arthur Manaton Ommanney, late 17th Native Infantry, 2nd Squadron Officer, Corps of Guides.	28th June 1862.
Lieutenant Alexander James Donnelly Hawes, late 73rd Native Infantry, Adjutant, 4th Punjab Infantry.	5th April 1861.
Lieutenant Gideon Colquhoun DeLautour, General List, Infantry, Quarter Master, 4th, Punjab Infantry.	23rd June 1863.
Lieutenant Thomas Fraser Bruce, General List, Infantry, Quarter Master, 6th Punjab Infantry.	11th May 1863.

H. W. NORMAN, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 311.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 29th August 1865.

Notifications.—Major F. Tyrrell, Madras Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, was posted to the charge of the Seetapoor Division of Public Works, Oudh, on the 15th August 1865.

No. 312.

Captain F. S. Stanton, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is appointed to act as a Superintending Engineer of the 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, and is posted to Bengal, *vice* Mr. T. W. Armstrong, who has obtained leave to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 313.

Lieutenant G. R. Gibbs, of the 20th Foot, is appointed to the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the Rajpootana Circle.

No. 314.

The 31st August 1865.

Major A. Stevens is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment of Superintendent of the Transport and Supply Department of the Upper Godavery Circle, with effect from the 26th June 1865.

No. 315.

In continuation of Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 253 and 254 of 1865, Captain A. M. Lang, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, assumed charge of the Office of Assistant to the Chief Engineer and Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oudh, in the Public Works Department, on the afternoon of the 23rd August 1865.

No. 316.

The 1st September 1865.

Erratum.—In Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 301 and 308, dated 19th and 25th August 1865 respectively, for "Inspector General of Military Buildings," read, Inspector General of Military *Works*.

No. 17F.

REVENUE—FORESTS.

The 25th August 1865.

Notification.—Mr. W. Jacob, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests, Central Division, Seonee, in the Central Provinces, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 20th July 1865, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. A.
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it appears to His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for the public purpose, *viz.*, for roads in the Roy Barielly District; it is hereby notified that for the purpose mentioned above, the following land will be appropriated. Land of an average breadth of 40 feet for the line of road:—

1*st.*—From Dulmow to Salone.

2*nd.*—Buchraon to Hydergurh.

3*rd.*—Chandpoor to Poorwa.

2. This declaration is made under paras. 2 and 33 of Act VI. of 1857.

W. D. BRUCE,
for *Offg. Secy. to Chief Commr.*,
D. P. W., Oudh.

LUCKNOW,
The 21st August 1865.

Bye-Laws for the City of Lucknow.

The following Rules for the conduct of Business and execution of Act XVIII. of 1864, by the Municipal Committee within the City and Suburbs of Lucknow, are, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, published for general information, and are to be considered in force from the 15th July 1865:—

Conduct of Business.

Meetings of Committee.

I.—There will be one Meeting in every month, *viz.*, on the third Thursday, at 6 o'clock A. M. in Summer, and 7 o'clock A. M. in Winter.

Emergent or Special Meetings.

II.—The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, or in the absence of both, the Secretary may on any occasion arising, call an emergent Meeting by circular, or separate summons upon not less than twelve hours' notice; but no business shall be transacted thereat other than that for which the Meeting may be called.

Postponement of Regular Meeting.

III.—Should occasion arise to postpone the regular Meeting, due notice must be given; otherwise the Bye-Laws must be the guide of each Member.

Chairman in absence of the President.

IV.—In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall take the chair; in the absence of both, the Meeting to elect their own Chairman.

Number of Members to form a quorum.

V.—Seven Members shall constitute a quorum.

Chairman to have a casting vote.

VI.—The Chairman shall, in case of an equal division, have a second or casting vote.

Regulation of business.

VII.—The President shall regulate the course of all business to be brought forward, and preserve order. No discussion on any points of order shall be allowed, unless the President shall think fit to take the opinion of the Members present.

Submission of point of order to President.

VIII.—Any Member present may submit a point of order to the President.

Mode of proposing or discussing any question.

IX.—In proposing or discussing any question, each Member shall speak from his place, always addressing the President.

Members not to speak twice upon any Motion.

X.—No Member shall speak twice upon any Motion or amendment, except the Mover in reply.

Votes how to be taken.

XI.—Votes shall be taken by a show of hands if the Mover of any question demands a Poll.

Proposition or amendment to be in writing.

XII.—Every proposal or amendment shall be in writing; but unless required by the President, the proposal or amendment need not be seconded.

Questions from Members how to be put.

XIII.—All questions from one Member to another, relating to the business of the Meeting, shall be put through the President.

Meetings of Committee open to public.

XIV.—The Meetings of the Municipal Committee are, as a rule, open to the public, but strangers can be requested to withdraw if necessary.

Communications to be sent in a day previous to Meeting.

XV.—All communications intended for the monthly Meeting, must reach the Secretary not later than noon of the day previous to any Meeting.

Correspondence to be referred to Sub-Committee concerned.

XVI.—All correspondence to be referred by the Secretary to the Sub-Committee to which it belongs, immediately on receipt, and their report to be made at next general Meeting through the Secretary.

Division of duties.

XVII.—The division of duties shall be as follows, and Members of the Sub-Committees shall be named on the first May of each year, and a list containing the names of each Sub-Committee, will be hung up in the Committee's Office:—

1ST.—CORRESPONDENCE AND ACCOUNTS.

2ND.—SITES, BUILDING, REPAIRS.

3RD.—DRAINAGE, CONSERVANCY, POLICE AND ROADS.

4TH.—ESTIMATES.

XVIII.—The Sub-Committee will regulate and look after all works provided for in the Annual Budget.

Emergent Works.

XIX.—In all cases of exigency, the Sub-Committee shall have authority to act without immediate reference to the general Committee, if the cost does not exceed Rupees five hundred, provided the work is one of urgent necessity; and the Secretary, if the exigency be great, may act alone to the extent of Rupees one hundred; but in other cases, an emergent Meeting at twelve hours' notice should be summoned.

XX.—Any person desirous of purchasing or renting ground belonging to the Committee, for building or other purposes, shall submit a written application with plans to the Secretary, describing the locality and extent of the ground required. Such application will be made over to the Sub-Committee concerned, for report. In case of sale, the ground shall be measured and marked off, an upset price fixed, and the lot be put up to Public Auction, after being advertized in the local public Newspapers for fifteen days; such sales will be held at the Office of the Secretary, who will furnish a printed copy of the general terms of sale.

Absolute sale of land.

XXI.—In cases of applications for land on lease, the Committee shall be at liberty to determine the maximum rent, and to select their tenant.

Tenants of Land.

XXII.—The Committee may reject any application for grounds, on rent or sale, without assigning reasons to the applicant, or may impose as one of the conditions, that buildings, out-buildings and surrounding walls or enclosures, shall be of a certain character or value, and be constructed within such time as may be fixed at the time of sale or lease, subject in case of failure, to resumption of the ground.

XXIII.—The names of streets shall all be gradually put up, and any person found guilty of destroying or defacing such indicators, shall be subject to fine.

Names of Streets.

XXIV.—No tenant of a house, holding a permanent or temporary lease, shall be allowed to sub-let without permission of the Committee first obtained.

Sub-letting of a House without permission interdicted.

XXV.—No Member of the Municipal Committee shall be allowed to take any contract, or have any pecuniary interest in any contract granted by the Committee, or their Municipal Engineer.

Members of Committee not to take Contracts.

XXVI.—The Municipal Engineer will be the referee of the Committee in all Engineering questions, large and small, and be guided in the performance of his duties by such Rules as may be framed by the Committee.

Municipal Engineer.

CHAPTER I.

NUISANCES.

XXVII.—In addition to the nuisances provided for by the Acts quoted in the margin, the following are now defined as local nuisances within the City of Lucknow, and prohibited under the authority vested in the Municipal Committee, under Section 15, Act XVIII. of 1864, and subject to the penalty declared therein.

Act XLV. of 1860, Penal Code.
Act XXV of 1861, Criminal Procedure Code.
Act V. of 1861, Police Act.

1.—Quarrying kunkur and digging for bricks without permission, or cutting down trees or grass on public ground.

Excavations or Cutting Trees, &c.

2. Leaving lands or buildings so neglected, as to afford shelter to thieves or disorderly persons, or otherwise becoming a nuisance.

Neglected Buildings or Land.

3. Erecting any temporary or permanent building, wall, shed, awning, chubootra or enclosure, without license.

Erecting walls, sheds, &c.

4. Growing high crops without permission, such as are likely to be prejudicial to the public health, or to affect the public safety by affording cover or shelter to thieves and other bad characters.

High Crops.

5. Picketting animals, or collecting carts, or forming encampments on any public ground without permission.

Picketting Cattle, or forming encampments.

6. Flying paper kites, or engaging in any other games in such manner as to be a nuisance, or likely to endanger passengers on the public roads.

Flying Kites.

7. Collecting or depositing night soil and other filth in any place not specially set apart for that purpose.

Filth Deposits.

8. Disobeying any order of the Committee acting as a Board of Health, for the removal of vegetation and underwood calculated to obstruct ventilation, or neglecting to keep in repair and properly clean, any enclosure or premises.

Committee as Board of Health.

9. Neglecting in any estate, compound, enclosure or premises, to keep in proper repair and properly clean, any privy or latrine.

Neglecting Premises or Latrines.

10. Constructing drains or cesspools, or neglecting the same in such a manner as to affect the health of the public.

Drains and Cesspools.

11. Using any place for purposes of nature, except the public latrines.

12. Begging in the bazars, or other public streets or thoroughfares, or otherwise causing annoyance to passers by.

Begging.

13. Using driving roads, during driving hours, by camels and elephants or loaded carts, and using any portion of the road, excepting the sides, at other times.

Camels, Elephants, or loaded Carts.

14. Driving carriages, buggies, dog-carts or other conveyances after dusk, without clear lights on both sides of the same.

Lights to Carriages.

15. Driving otherwise than on the left hand side of the road, or passing any other conveyances otherwise than by leaving them to the right hand.

Driving on proper side of Road.

16. Letting loose, or allowing to stray or graze, any cattle whatsoever in any public place without permission.

Stray Cattle.

17. Storing more than five maunds of saltpetre, or one maund of gunpowder, or five maunds of fireworks.

Combustibles.

18. Establishing depôts for hay and bamboos within city limits, excepting at the following places and under the conditions specified, *i. e.*—

Hay and Bamboos.

Large depôts at Aysh Bâgh, Secunder Bâgh and Gaoo Ghât.

Smaller ditto in each Thana Division, on sites to be selected for the same by the Secretary and Native Members.

The quantity to be stored at each, to be determined by the Superintendent, City Police.

19. Forming up or moving of processions at night on any public road, without a written order from the City Superintendent.

Processions.

20. Failure on the part of Native musicians in processions, whether by night or by day, to cease playing at the approach of any carriage or other conveyance to which horses may be harnessed.

Native Musicians.

21. Burying in any ground once publicly declared by the Committee as closed, or using an unlicensed cemetery.

Burying Grounds.

22. Disposing of any corpse in the river Goomtee within the city limits, or in the canal, or in any ravine or nulla leading to the river.

Throwing Bodies into River, &c.

23. Neglecting the removal, within a reasonable time, to the place set apart for the burial of the carcass of any animal which may die on the owner's or occupier's premises.

Carcasses of Animals.

24. Destroying trees or plucking fruits or flowers in public gardens.

25. Making a public thoroughfare of public gardens intended only for pleasure seekers.

26. Fishing with nets in the Goomtee, except by permission, within the limits of the city.

Fishing with nets in the Goomtee.

CHAPTER II.

Municipal Engineer.

1. He will not be a member of the Committe, but will be required to be in attendance, when requisite, at their Meetings, to give his opinion on questions relating to his Department, and also of laying before the Committee any projects which require their sanction.

Engineer not to be a Member of the Committee.

2. The Municipal Engineer and his subordinates will be considered the custodians of all Municipal property, such as bridges, roads, drains, &c. They will constantly keep themselves informed of their state, and bring to notice any repairs that may be from time to time required.

Custody of Municipal Property.

3. He will have an office establishment perfectly distinct from the writer to the Municipal Committee, who will have nothing to do with the accounts or Municipal Engineer.

Establishment for.

4. For this office establishment, 1 Writer and 1 Draftsman with a Moonshee, will suffice; the establishment now proposed, and subject to revision after one year, will consist of—

1. Municipal Committee Establishment, } as
2. Office Establishment, } below.

The *former* to include all Darogahs, Chowkeedars, &c., employed in general supervision, or in guarding general stores not chargeable to any particular work; and the *latter*, all writers employed in preparing general accounts, draftsman, personal chuprassees and other men who might be strictly included in the term, and who are not chargeable to any particular work. The principle must be enforced that, as far as possible, Chowkeedars, Moonshees and other men of the kind, when employed on one or two works, should be charged to those works, their pay being covered by the estimated cost of such works.

Certain Establishment to be charged to work.

5. This system is now followed in the Public Works Department, and answers well. No works should be commenced (except in urgent cases), otherwise than on a regular estimate signed by the Municipal Engineer, accompanied, where necessary, by proper drawings, and sanctioned in writing by the proper authority, according to the rules in force.

Works not to commence without written permission.

6. A list of works in progress during each month, will be submitted at its close to the Municipal Committee, showing the authority (which should invariably be given in writing), and noting any works completed during the month. The Committee would thus be kept cognizant of all that is being done.

Monthly Progress Report of Works.

7. The rates assumed should be examined and passed by the Executive Engineer, or any other professional Member of Committee, and the calculations of the abstract being checked in the Municipal Committee's Office, the estimates should then be laid before the Committee for orders.

Examination of Estimates.

8. The Municipal Engineer will have formal sanction in writing for all expense that he has to incur, and will be responsible for working within the estimate and amount sanctioned, or should he find he is unable to do so, for at once reporting the matter and obtaining sanction for the further outlay required, by means of a supplementary or revised estimate prepared on the same principle as the original one.

Engineer responsible for working within Estimates.

9. All sanctions will be entered by Committee in a ledger, and grants of cash on the Municipal Engineer's monthly applications will be made in reference thereto, and entered on the other side. This will check the applications in a general way, and they should also be considered in reference to the possibility and probability of expending the sum asked for, before the next application is due.

Committee to keep account of all sanctions and orders of Cash Payment.

10. On sanctioning the application of Municipal Engineer for funds, the amount will be placed at his credit with Bank of Bengal, and he will effect all payments above

Funds for expenditure by Engineer to be placed in Bank of Bengal.

Rupees twenty in amount by cheques on that Bank, in favor of parties actually entitled to receive the money.

11. No disbursements shall be made by Municipal Engineer through Overseers or others.

Abstracts and Account Books of Engineer.

12. Figured abstracts, as kept in Public Works Department, will be kept by Municipal Engineer, shewing the expenditure on each sub-heading of estimate. These figured abstracts are for the purpose of preparing the accounts, and will not be ordinarily submitted to Committee; but such abstracts, as well as such books, papers and documents of all sorts, as relate to the buisness and duties performed by the Municipal Engineer for the Committee, are to be the property of the Committee, and freely open to immediate inspection, and liable to instant delivery, agreeably to orders by the Committee.

Bills for works executed.

13. The Municipal Engineer will submit monthly bills for the works done during the month. These bills will be passed on similar principle as the abstract of estimate, so as to allow comparison therewith; and after checking the rate, they will be compared by Committee with estimate, and if below estimate, the money will be paid; if above, satisfactory explanation will be demanded.

The Municipal Engineer will be responsible for the proper preparation of these bills, both in regard to quantities of work returned and the cost stated.

Completion Report of Works.

14. On completion of any work, the Municipal Engineer will report concisely that the work has been properly and efficiently executed according to the estimate, or otherwise, detailing the actual state of the case; and will attach to such Completion Report the certificate as per margin.* The Committee will then have the work examined as thought necessary. The total cost of the work will be taken out from the bills, &c., and if satisfactory, the work will be formally passed, and until formal passing, the Municipal Engineer will remain responsible in every way for the work, both as regards quality, charges made, quantities returned, &c.

* I do hereby certify that I have received the amount entered in this Bill, and that I have paid it away for the purposes specified; and that I have personally ascertained that all accounts connected with this work are finally settled, and all work and material has been paid for in full, as per Receipts attached; and to the best of my knowledge the work has been properly executed, and the quantities entered are correct.

Cash Book of Receipts and Disbursements.

15. The Municipal Engineer will keep a cash book containing *bonâ fide* entries of all receipts and disbursements, the latter being supported by receipts for all sums, except money paid away direct to work people; a copy of the cash book, signed by Municipal Engineer, and accompanied by the vouchers, should be sent to Municipal Committee every month for record.

Stock.

16. In case of old stock being expended, the bill would shew the actual cash expenditure, and a memorandum of stock expended with its estimated value at current rates.

Stock Accounts.

17. Stock accounts, where articles are not used when bought, should be kept, shewing exactly how all materials are expended and whence received; but these would only be liable to be produced if called for, as would all the records in the Engineer's Office, which are the property of the Committee.

Work Establishments to be under Engineer.

18. Every man employed on the works should be directly under the Engineer, and no orders should be given to the Overseer employed under him, except through him.

Allotment for minor Works and Repairs.

19. There is a certain class of work, such as small repairs to roads and drains, or buildings, &c., which need not, and cannot, be estimated beforehand. For these a lump sum might be allotted, *viz.*, the Rupees two hundred cooly establishment, and the expense incurred passed on bills similar to those already mentioned. Specific entries for specific objects should always be insisted on. The Committee should have the power of comparing the cost of similar works which can only be obtained in the above manner.

20. The Sub-Committee of accounts will audit and report on them once every three months.

CHAPTER III.

Rules for Appointment, Suspension and Removal of Officers and Servants of the Committee, under Section 15 of the Municipal Act.

1. The appointment of Municipal Engineer will be made by the general Committee alone. If he belongs to the Department Public Works, his dismissal can only be ordered in communication with that Department; but the Committee have power to suspend him for *misconduct* for any period, and, during such suspension, he will be liable to be put on quarter salary. If he is not in the Public Service, the Committee can suspend or remove him as they think fit.

2. The Municipal Committee are empowered to investigate all cases in which the Municipal Engineer is concerned, and after due enquiry, to determine what is "Misconduct" under the above Rule, and the Municipal Engineer will be bound to attend all enquiries ordered by the Committee.

3. The appointment, suspension, or removal of all other servants of the Committee, rests generally with that body; but Sub-Committees have also the power to dismiss any servant, on a salary less than one hundred Rupees per mensem, provided that he is allowed an appeal to the general Committee; and provided, if he is working under the Municipal Engineer, that Officer be consulted.

4. All servants alluded to in the previous Section are liable to fine, provided that any fine by a Sub-Committee can be appealed to the general Committee.

5. The Municipal Engineer will have power to punish by fine or dismissal, any man employed under him receiving not more than twenty Rupees a month.

6. The Municipal Engineer, or any person employed by the Committee, shall not have a personal pecuniary interest, directly or indirectly, in the construction of any building, or performance of any Engineering or other work, except

with the special sanction of the Municipal Committee previously obtained, or in the manufacture, supply or sale of building materials.

LUCKNOW, } A. E. WILKINSON,
The 15th July 1865. } *Secy., Municipal Committee.*

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "an Act for the regulation of the duties of post-"age," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, and at any time after the passing of that Act by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage or inland postage payable by law on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof and a scale of weight to be contained in such warrant.

And whereas further powers are given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by another Act of Parliament passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "an Act for giving further facilities for the "transmission of letters by post, and for the regu-"lating the duties of postage thereon, and for other "purposes relating to the Post Office."

And whereas by a certain Warrant of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, bearing dated the nineteenth day of September one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, certain rates of packet postage were fixed and made chargeable and payable upon letters transmitted by the post direct by British packet boat between any ports in the British Colonies, or between any ports in the British Colonies and any foreign port (not in any such cases passing through the United Kingdom), and it is expedient to alter certain of the said rates on certain letters transmitted as hereinafter mentioned, and to fix certain other rates in lieu thereof as are hereinafter contained.

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers vested in us in and by the said recited Acts, and each of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant (under the hands of two of us the said Commissioners, by the authority of the statute in that case made and provided), order and direct as follows:—

1. That on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight transmitted by the post direct by British packet boat, or partly by British packet boat and partly by French packet boat, between any port in the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Saint Helena, Ascension, or the Mauritius, and any port in the East Indies, China, or Australia, or between any port in Australia, and any port in the East Indies or China (not in any such cases passing through the United Kingdom), there shall be charged and taken a packet rate of postage of ten pence.

2. That on every letter transmitted as is mentioned in this Warrant, exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, progressive and additional rates of postage as follows (that is to say)—

On every such letter exceeding half an ounce in weight, and not exceeding one ounce in weight, two rates of postage;

On every such letter exceeding one ounce, and not exceeding one ounce and the half of another ounce in weight, three rates of postage;

On every such letter exceeding one ounce and the half of another ounce, and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of postage;

And for every half of an ounce in weight above the weight of two ounces, there shall be charged and taken one additional rate of postage; and every fraction of half an ounce above the weight of two ounces, shall be charged as one additional half of an ounce; and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause, shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant, if not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

3. That the rates of postage chargeable on such letters as aforesaid, for the sea conveyance thereof, shall be charged in addition to any inland colonial rates that may be payable thereon.

4. That nothing in this Warrant contained shall in anywise alter, prejudice, or affect the exemptions and privileges granted by the said recited Act, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, nor in anywise prejudice or affect the privilege which officers, seamen, and soldiers employed in Her Majesty's service now by law enjoy of sending and receiving letters by the post, subject to the regulations and restrictions in respect of the same.

5. That the term "East Indies," used in this Warrant, shall be construed to mean every port in Her Majesty's dominions in Asia (China, the Mauritius, Java, Borneo, and Australia excepted), and the several other terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty.

6. That so much of the said recited Warrant of the nineteenth day of September one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, as relates to or affects letters transmitted by the post direct by British packet boat between any port in the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Saint Helena, Ascension, or the Mauritius, and any port in the East Indies, China or Australia, or between any port in Australia and any port in the East Indies or China (not in any such cases passing through the United Kingdom), is hereby repealed.

7. That this Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

8. That it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any two of them, by Warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter, to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby altered, or the regulations hereby

made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

Whitehall, Treasury-chambers, the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

LUKE WHITE.
W. P. ADAM.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 3rd August 1865.

Mr. A. MacBean has been appointed Acting Agent for the Bank's Branch at Benares, during the temporary absence of Mr. A. B. Sterndale, on leave.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTIFICATION

Is hereby issued that Public Service Transfer Receipts on other Treasuries, excepting the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta, will bear from this date a higher series of numbers ending with No. 18600, and commencing with No. 47501.

FYZABAD TREASURY, *The 18th August* 1865. — P. CARNEGY, *Dy. Commissioner.*

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that under instructions from the Government of Bengal, a Treasury has been established at the Station of Dutmah in the Eastern Dooars of Bootan, under the control of the Deputy Commissioner for the Eastern Dooars.

The Officer in charge of the Treasury at Dutmah is authorized to issue Supply Bills and Transfer Receipts payable from other Treasuries under the operation of the existing Rules, but his Treasury should be drawn upon *on the Public Service only*, except for remittances to the Officers and men of the forces in the Dooars.

CALCUTTA; BENGAL ACCTT. GENL'S. OFFICE, *The 22nd August* 1865. — HUGH SANDEMAN, *Acctt. Genl., Bengal.*

POSTAL NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of September next, the rates of Steam Postage on letters between India and Australia, China, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Ascension or Mauritius, will be eight annas per half ounce.

H. B. RIDDELL,

SIMLA, *The 18th August* 1865. — *Director General of the Post Office of India.*

WANTED.

For the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpore, a Senior Treasury Clerk, salary Rs. 100 per mensem. He must have a thorough knowledge of the new system of accounts, and be able to keep the books from the Roznamchas, &c., without the aid of the Vernacular Office. Also, a Junior Treasury Clerk, salary Rs. 50 per mensem. He must also have a knowledge of the Vernacular, and be able to keep the books in the same way. No one need apply who has not the above qualifications. Copies of testimonials to be sent with application to the Deputy Commissioner, post paid. No replies will be sent to rejected applicants.

SULTANPORE, *The 24th August* 1865. — J. HAWKINS, *Offg. Dy. Commr.*

WANTED.

For the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Lithographic Branch, Calcutta.

1*st*.—An experienced Lithographer of superior training and acquirements, possessed of an intimate knowledge of the art, in all its branches, including Chromo and Photo-Lithography, with all the late appliances and improvements. He must also possess a theoretical knowledge of Surveying and Map Drawing, so as to be able to appreciate the wants of the Survey Department in regard to maps, as well as to superintend the labors of a large subordinate Establishment of Draftsmen and Printers with due efficiency. Salary Rupees 450 per mensem.

2*nd*.—A competent and well-trained Plain and Chromo-Lithographer and Master Printer, who, besides a perfect knowledge of his work, must be capable, in all respects, of affording the Superintendent efficient co-operation in leading details, as well as in supervising and teaching the Establishment. Salary Rupees 300 per mensem.

Applications to be addressed, post paid, to the undersigned, accompanied by testimonials, and, if possible, references as to qualifications and character.

SURVEYOR GENL.'S OFFICE, CALCUTTA, 25, PARK STREET, *The 17th August* 1865. — J. E. GASTRELL, *Lt.-Col.*, *Offg. Depy. Surveyor Genl. of India, in charge of Surveyor Genl.'s Office.*

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

THE undermentioned duplicate Government Promissory Note standing in the name of Bahadoor Sing, the Proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the Note and Interest has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a triplicate Note in favor of the Proprietor:—

Duplicate No. 9411 of 1832-33 for Rs. 3,000.

LUCKNOW, *The 26th July* 1865. — BAHADOOR SING.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 21st August 1865.

	4 PER CENT.		4 per cent.	4 per cent.	4 per cent.	4 per cent.	4 per cent.	5 per cent, Public Works,	5 per cent.	5½ per cent.	3½ per cent.	4½ per cent.	TOTAL
	Transfer of 1835.	Transfer of 1824-25	of 1928-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1854-55.	of 1856-57.	of 1859-60.	of 1853-54.	of 1856-57.	RUPEES.
Amount brought forward from Statement dated 17th August 1865 .	6,64,300	53,000	300	27,60,000	25,41,800	1,11,04,000	82,74,700	36,05,200	5,18,66,200	2,88,64,400	27,600	16,000	10,97,77,500
Add—													
Amount enfaced at Madras, as per Registers received up to date.													
Amount enfaced at Bombay, as per Registers received up to date .. .				...	3,000	4,500	10,000	..	38,000	30,000	...	...	85,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta up to date	9,600			...		..	23,300	10,000	86,800	56,500	...	...	1,86,200
Total ...	6,73,900	53,000	300	27,60,000	25,44,800	1,11,08,500	83,08,000	36,15,200	5,19,91,000	2,89,50,900	27,600	16,000	11,00,49,200
Deduct—													
Amount removed from the London Books, as per Registers received up to date	...	..	..	50,000	...	5,000	...	...	...	75,000	...	...	1,30,000
Total .	6,73,900	53,000	300	27,10,000	25,44,800	1,11,03,500	83,08,000	36,15,200	5,19,91,000	2,88,75,900	27,600	16,000	10,99,19,200

FORT WILLIAM;
LOAN OFFICE,
The 25th August 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,
Acctt. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that payment of the Notes specified in the margin, which were stolen either at Gowalparah or Gowhatty between the 13th and 16th of July 1865, has been stopped, and that the undersigned has been authorized to offer a reward of 5 per cent. on their recovery.

Currency Notes No. 35112.
Do. No. 36940.
Do. No. 36884.

The attention of all Collectors is drawn to this Notice, with request they will be good enough to stop payment of the said Notes at their respective Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries. The co-operation of all Magistrates, District and Assistant Superintendents, in the recovery of these Notes, is earnestly solicited.

The undersigned requests that steps may be taken to publish the numbers of the Notes and the reward offered for their recovery, in every bazaar.

GOWALPARAH, *The 28th July* 1865.

J. J. S. DEIBERG, *Extra Asstt. Commr.*, for *Dy. Commissioner.*

The Sarawuk, Jaenee, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company "Limited."

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 *and Act VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

CAPITAL—Rs. 2,50,00,000.

In 250,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which more than half have been taken up.

FIRST CALL Rs. 10 ON EACH SHARE.

No further Call will be made this year.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their applications *forthwith* with remittances.

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CALCUTTA, NO. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAR.

DIRECTORS:

PUNDIT SOW CHUNDER, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH CHFERUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.
LALLAH MOOLCHUND CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur, Banker.
LALLAH CHIMUN LOLL, of Joypore and Agra, Banker.
LALLAH MOHUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Noker, Saharunpore.
LALLAH BARROOMULL, of Saharunpore, Zemindar.
PUNDIT SEETARAM, of Gwalior, Zemindar.

BRANCHES:

Delhi, Rewaree, Bhewanee, Lahore, Umritsur, Mooltan, Rawal Pindee, Peshawur, Jumboo, Cashmere, Agra, Gwalior, Allyghur, Meerut, Saharunpore, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Mirzapore, Bombay, Hydrabad, Ahmedabad, Nagpore, Indore, Joypore, Joudpore, Ajmeer, Kurrachee, and Roribhuckur.

DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negociate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3	months' notice,	3 per cent.
6	do.	4 per cent.
12	do.	5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on its Agencies, no Commission will be charged, otherwise the rate of Commission will be ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., ¼ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver and Sovereigns, ¼ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton and other articles of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances if desired will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are to be made payable to the undermentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,
Managing Director and Secretary.

NOTICE.

BLANK Bill Forms of Public Service Transfer Receipts bearing Nos. 27383, 27381, and 27385, having been stolen from the Gondah Treasury, Officers in charge of Treasuries are warned to withhold payment of the same.

GONDAH TREASURY, *The 4th August* 1865.

J. S. ROSS, *Major*, *Deputy Commissioner.*

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NOTICE.

Applicants for the Office of the Head Clerkship of Rohtuck Treasury are hereby informed that the post is no longer vacant.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, ROHTUCK, *The 9th August* 1865.

C. W. LENNOX, *Extra Asstt. Commr.*

THE *GAZETTE OF INDIA.*

During the absence from Calcutta of the Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

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also,

The Koorsun Factory, Allahabad, with Koontee crop, both lately the property of N. Flouest, Esq., deceased. Further particulars and conditions of sale will be published, and in the mean while applications to be made to Messrs. W. Moran and Co., Old Mint Mart, Calcutta, and Messrs. Barrow, Sen, and Watson, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, at the Government Press, Simla.

No. 24.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Photographing the interiors of the Cave-temples of India with the aid of the Magnesium Light.

From H. F. BLANFORD, ESQ., Secy. to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, to Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Dept.,—dated 21st March 1865.

I am directed by the Council of the Asiatic Society to suggest to Government an application of the newly discovered Magnesium Light which promises to be of the greatest value to Indian archæology and history.

The interiors of the cave-temples of India have hitherto been inaccessible to the art of photography by which alone reliable representations of their sculptures and inscriptions could be obtained and submitted to the investigation of most Indian and all European Archæologists. It is unquestionable that such representations would be of high interest, not only on account of the architectural beauty of these ancient works, but also of the materials for ancient history which they may be expected to afford. In the application of the Magnesium Light to photography, an inexpensive means is afforded of obtaining photographs of their interiors, and the Council are assured that there are a number of practised Amateur Photographers in the service of Government, who would willingly give their aid to the accomplishment of so desirable a work if furnished with the necessary apparatus, and permitted to devote a short time to photographing the more important of the cave-temples in their neighbourhood.

Should the employment of Amateur Photographers for this purpose be thought unadvisable, the Council would suggest the engagement of a professional Photographer for a period of a twelve month, in which time they think the majority of the caves might be photographed and a sufficient number of copies printed for distribution.

The following is a list of the more important cave-temples known to the Council:—

1. Caves at Raja Griha in Behar.
2. The Cuttack Series Caves.
3. Caves at Ellora.
4. Caves at Karli.
5. Ajimta Caves.
6. Those at Kennari.
7. Those at Elephanta.
8. Those at Junir.
9. Those at Malwa.
10. Those at Dhamnâr.
11. Those at Mahavellipoor in Madras.

From LIEUT.-COLONEL C. H. DICKENS, B. A., Secy. to Govt. of India, P. W. Dept., to the Archæological Surveyor to the Govt. of India,—dated 27th May 1865.

I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter No. 156, dated the 21st March 1865, from the Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, suggesting that the interiors of the cave-temples of India should be photographed with the aid of the Magnesium Light, and to request that you will be good enough to favor the Government of India with your views on the subject.

From MAJOR-GENERAL A. CUNNINGHAM, Archæological Surveyor to Govt. of India, to Secy. to Govt. of India, P. W. Dept.,—dated Nynee Tal, the 12th July 1865.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 536 C, dated 27th May 1865,

forwarding copy of a letter No. 156, dated 21st March, from the Secretary of the Asiatic Society, suggesting that advantage should be taken of the newly discovered Magnesium Light to make photographs of the interiors of the various cave-temples of India which have hitherto been inaccessible to the art of photography.

2. The principal cave-temples of India may be divided into the three following distinct groups according with their geographical position :—

I.	Bombay Series, comprising the caves of ...	1. Elephanta. 2. Kanari. 3. Ellora. 4. Karli. 5. Ajanta. 6. Junir.
II.	Central India Series, comprising the caves of	7. Bâg. 8. Dhamnâr. 9. Khalvi.
III.	Bengal Series, comprising the caves of ...	10. Barâbar, near Gaya. 11. Khandagiri in Cuttack. 12. Mahavellipoor.

Of these twelve Series of caves I have myself visited five, and I am therefore able to speak of them with more confidence than of the others which I have not seen. But since the receipt of your letter, I have read all the accessible notices of the other cave-temples that I might be able to offer to Government the best opinion in my power on the interesting subject which has been submitted for my consideration.

3. I agree most fully with the Council of the Asiatic Society in thinking that photographic representations of the sculptures and inscriptions in the interiors of the caves would be of high interest, not only on account of their architectural beauty, but also for the material aid which they would undoubtedly afford towards the illustration of the ancient history of India. Some of these caves, however, as those of Bârabar near Gaya, are simple excavations with smooth bare walls which offer no subject whatever for photography. Others again, comprising *all* the examples in Central India, which have been executed in a coarse laterite are now so ruinous that they possess no remains of sculpture worth the trouble of photographing, and not a single inscription of any kind. I have myself examined the two sets of caves at Dhamnar and Khalvi, and as the third set at Bâg are described by Dr. Impey to be excavated in the same coarse laterite, I am quite satisfied that it would be mere waste, of both time and money, to make photographic representations of them.

4. After striking out of the list the four sets of caves just described, there still remain the Bombay Series of caves which are all easily accessible from Bombay itself, and the two sets of caves at Cuttack and Mahavellipoor, which, as they can be most readily reached from Calcutta, I have called the Bengal Series of caves. Under these circumstances I think it would not be advisable to employ a single Photographer for places so far distant from each other on the East and West coasts of India, but rather to entrust the work to two separate Photographers of Bombay and Calcutta to whom the two Series of caves would be easily accessible.

5. It is difficult to lay down any specific instructions for the guidance of the Photographers who may be employed on this duty. The selection of the best points of view must, of course, be left entirely to the taste of the Photographers themselves. But to secure a complete and satisfactory set of views of the interiors of our Indian caves, I would make the following selection obligatory, and leave the rest to the judgment of the Photographers :—

1. One general view of the interior of every *Chaitya* cave, taken from some point near the entrance.
2. One general view of the interior of every *Vihâr*, or monastery cave.
3. Photographs of *all* the sculptures and paintings that are still in tolerable preservation.
4. Photographs of all interior inscriptions.

6. The great caves on the Bombay side of India are so well known that I consider it needless to offer any remarks regarding the great importance of obtaining photographs of all their sculptures and paintings. But the caves of Khandagiri in Cuttack are so little known, and have been so imperfectly explored, that I think it necessary to draw attention to the high interest which attaches to them, not only on account of their great antiquity, but also for the superior style of their sculpture, which Mr. Fergusson considers finer than any thing that he had seen in India. Indeed, its superiority appeared to him so striking that he expresses a wish that the sculpture "could be cleaned and casts taken of it." He compares it to the sculpture of the Sanchi Tope, near Bhilsa, and affirms "that it resembles European art more than any other." With this opinion I fully agree, as some of the Sanchi Tope bas-reliefs offer the only sculpture that I have yet seen in India, which at all approaches the beauty of European art.

7. I will conclude my remarks with a strong recommendation that the proposal of the Asiatic Society should be carried out at once ; and I would suggest that grants should be made for the purpose to the Asiatic Societies of Calcutta and Bombay, which would thus become responsible for the satisfactory execution of this interesting work.

From Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Dickens, B. A., Secy. to Govt. of India, P. W. Dept., to the Hony. Secy. to the Asiatic Society of Bengal,—dated Simla, the 16th August 1865.

In reply to your letter No. 156, dated the 21st March 1865, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, suggesting that advantage be taken of the newly discovered Magnesium Light to make photographs of the interiors of the various cave-temples of India, I am directed to state that, although the Government of India, as already intimated in this Office letter No. 5256, dated the 17th December 1863, addressed to Major-General Cunningham, and published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of 26th idem, considers it desirable that such matters should be left to the enterprise of private and professional Photographers, the proposal was referred to Major-General Cunningham for his opinion, and an interesting communication has been received from him, of which a copy is now forwarded for the information of the Society.

2. This correspondence will be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Report on the Public Works Budget-Estimate for 1865-66.

Report by MAJOR G. CHESNEY, *Accountant General, Public Works Department, on the Public Works Budget-Estimate for* 1865-66.

The General Imperial Public Works Budget-Estimate of Expenditure on Public Works in India for 1865-66, was submitted to the Supreme Government with my Note dated 31st March 1865. I now proceed to offer certain observations on such of the details of this estimate as call for remark.

2. In the first place, I beg to take the opportunity of drawing attention to the remarks of the Secretary of State* on the Report and Budget-Estimate of last year.

* Secretary of State's despatch No. 7 of 2nd February 1865.

* * * * * * * *

15. The first thing that may be usefully recorded is the Imperial grants for expenditure under the direct administration of the Public Works Department, as compared with that for 1864-65 ; this is given in Table A below—

TABLE A.

Grants for Public Works from 1859-60 *to* 1865-66, *exclusive of the allotments for State expenditure on guaranteed and unguaranteed enterprize.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.	1865-66.	1864-65.
	£	£
Madras	616,603	680,000
Bombay	1,560,000	1,099,330
Bengal	730,000	545,000
North Western Provinces, including Ajmere ...	788,760	684,538
Punjab	600,000	565,000
Central Provinces	300,000	290,000
British Burmah, including Port Blair	257,500	242,800
Oudh	187,581	207,253
Hyderabad	114,400	90,000
Straits Settlements	35,000	40,000
Rajpootana	56,250	11,367
Central India	76,250	12,075
Coorg	10,000	6,000
Unappropriated Grant	31,497	.....
	*5,363,841	4,473,363

			£
Total Grant	... 1859-60	...	3,685,300
,,	... 1860-61	...	3,371,354
,,	... 1861-62	...	3,420,540
,,	... 1862-63	...	3,655,335
,,	... 1863-64	...	4,512,769

16. Thus it appears that the grant for 1865-66 is in excess of that for 1864-65† by nearly a million sterling, which again was nearly a milion in excess of the average grant of the four years from 1859-60 to 1863-64. Of the increase in

† The considerable grants, aggregating £394,348, made during the course of 1864-65, after the Budget-Estimate was framed, are omitted from this comparison.

* For an explanation of the difference between this item and that shown in the General Estimate, see Table K appended to this Report.

the current year, however, half a million is due to increase in the special grant made to Bombay, in consideration of the receipts to be realized by sales of land, in connection with the removal of the ramparts of the old fortification in the island of Bombay, the total grant for this purpose being £700,000. The North Western Provinces have received £100,000, and Bengal £200,000 more than last year, the balance being divided between the other Provinces, with the exception of Madras, the grant to which Presidency shews a reduction of about £64,000, caused principally by its inability to make use of the whole amount of the Military grant assigned to it.

17. Table B shews the percentage borne by the various grants assigned to the various heads of service (excluding State outlay on Guaranteed Railways and Irrigation works, and on Railway lines not guaranteed) to the aggregate allotment made to each Province :—

TABLE B.

Percentage borne by the various Grants to the aggregate allotment made to each Province.

Local Governments and Administrations.	Original Works.		Repairs.		Establishments.		Tools and Plant.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
Madras	31·67	43·67	40·55	36 77	25·35	18·09	2·43	1·47
Bombay	78·52	70·67	9·75	15·01	10·50	13·52	1·23	·83
Bengal	56·26	51·37	25·69	28·44	17·12	20·19	·93	
N. W Provinces, including Ajmere ...	58·29	55·79	22·76	24·86	18·23	19·35	·72	
Punjab	54·76	57·56	23·17	20·91	20·40	21·53	1·66	
Central Provinces	70·34	68·83	8·27	9·36	18·19	21·46	3·20	·35
British Burmah, including Port Blair ...	75·73	76·44	8·74	9·60	14·56	13·96	·97	
Oudh	69·49	69·71	14·56	15·75	14·99	14·54	·96	
Hyderabad	80·60	76·96	7·00	8·48	11·69	14·56	·73	
Straits Settlements	58·53	64·77	18·93	15·78	21·63	19·45	·91	
Rajpootana	73·60	81·12	12·80	8·94	12·98	9·94	·62	
Central India	70·25		13·48		15·13		1·14	
Coorg	58·65		17·85		21·50		2·00	
Unappropriated Grant	100·00		...		...		...	
General average ...	63 40	60·52	18·96	21·45	16·28	17·59	1·36	·44

18. The principal facts brought out by this Table are, that the proportion of the total allotment given to Repairs and Establishments is 2·49 and 1·31 per cent. less respectively, than in the previous year, while there is an increase of 2·88 per cent. on the proportion allotted to Original Works. To this increase may also be added that shewn under the head Tools and Plant, a new head, the principal expenditure for which in the previous year was charged to Original Works. But this view of the case, as regards Establishment charges, will have to be modified by the considerations noticed in para. 37.

19. Although the proportionate allotments for Repairs and Establishments have been reduced in this Estimate, they actually have increased by £56,982 and £86,606, the increase in that for Original Works having been £693,508, as shewn in Table C below. The Establishment and Repairs Estimate will be noticed in detail presently.

20. The largest proportional charge for Repairs is in Madras, where it forms a percentage of 40·55 on the total Estimate; but this comprises, in the estimates of that Presidency, the charges for maintenance of the numerous irrigation works scattered over the country. The largest increase during the year is in Punjab, from 20·91 to 23·17 per cent. Bombay shews a considerable

reduction, which, however, is rather more than compensated for by the charges in the Rajpootana and Central India Estimates, for works transferred during the year from the Bombay Presidency to those Administrations.

21. The distribution of the Grant for original works among the various heads of service, as compared with that made in 1864-65, is given in Table C below :—

TABLE C.

Distribution of the Grant for Original Works for 1865-66 *as compared with* 1864-65.

Local Governments and Administrations.	Military.		Civil Buildings.		Public Improvement.					
					Agricultural		Communications.		Miscellaneous Public Improvement.	
	1865-66	1864-65.	1865-66	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66	1864-65.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Madras	73,318	100,777	40,072	80,445	25,082	48,978	44,752	62,608	5,150	4,141
Bombay	407,320	134,035	231,527	41,385	76,380	8,431	159,132	179,213	350,550	373,718
Bengal	77,500	31,727	158,500	98,970	40,000	11,568	125,200	137,785	500	
North Western Provinces, including Ajmere.	210,811	109,823	85,484	70,591	66,354	53,212	97,177	148,207		
Punjab	188,575	102,760	40,024	45,760	36,517	55,431	55,901	114,156	7,500	7,116
Central Provinces ..	61,500	39,082	48,000	24,863	.	..	101,500	135,653		
British Burmah, including Port Blair.	62,000	67,197	73,000	58,179	4,000	2,836	30,000	31,398	20,000	25,990
Oudh	56,870	43,552	33,000	27,892	...	...	39,868	75,031	600	
Hyderabad	53,740	38,598	14,849	6,783	...	...	23,613	23,885		
Straits Settlements .. .	4,000	4,725	7,500	8,508	1,500	765	2,837	2,524	3,750	9,387
Rajpootana	25,383		7,128	351	...	...	8,890	8,027		
Central India	28,686		2,911	320	...	90	21,970	9,000	...	1,000
Coorg	...		150	100	...		5,715	2,578		
Unapplied grant .. .	23,397	.	.	.	.		8,100			
	1,274,000	672,276	748,145	464,147	259,733	221,311	724,655	928,015	394,050	421,355
Add for Civil Buildings .	748,145	464,147			Add Agricultural		259,733	221,311		
Add for Public Improvement	1,378,467	1,570,681			„ for Public Improvement . .		394,050	421,355		
Total for Original Works as in General Budget-Estimate for 1865-66, and para 15 of Report on Budget-Estimates for 1864-65.	2,400,612	2,707,104			Total Public Improvement .		1,378,447	1,570,681		

22. It will be perceived that, as compared with 1864-65, the Grant for Military Works, £1,274,000, is nearly double that of the previous year; also that the grant for Civil Buildings is in excess by about £280,000, while that for Public Improvement shows a reduction of £200,000, principally under the heading "Communications." The large increase to the Military estimate is, in pursuance of the determination announced by the Government of India, in Public Works Department Circular No. 2 of 1865, to carry on to completion, as fast as possible, the permanent buildings required throughout India for the accommodation of troops.

23. The large grant for Civil Buildings is explained in the remarks made on the same subject in last year's Report.* A great demand for improved Jail accommodation has also arisen, especially in Bengal, Punjab, British Burmah, (for the Penal Settlement of Port Blair) and the Central Provinces. In connection with this

* Para. 22.—"The demand for expenditure on Civil Buildings continues to be very great. In some of the districts visited by the mutinies, the work of replacing the buildings destroyed during that time still goes on, while in others, as the Central Provinces and parts of Oudh, almost the whole of the buildings necessary for the business of the Administration have still to be constructed."

subject, the following Table D, showing the grants made for Jails (including Lock-ups and Hazut wards) from 1862-63, may be of interest:—

TABLE D.

Grants made for the construction of Jails from 1862-63 *to* 1865-66.

Local Governments and Administrations.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
	£	£	£	£
Madras	...	10,000	18,174	16,035
Bombay	560	200	2,562	1,495
Bengal	9,255	3,420	13,537	22,004
North Western Provinces	10,674	10,850	10,494	28,347
Punjab	2,882	...	1,520	20,034
Central Provinces	5,100	500	* 14,700	19,500
British Burmah, including Port Blair ...	3,000	10,000	20,000	26,900
Oudh	16,000	20,000	15,144	8,000
Hyderabad	2,000	3,200	6,000	8,980
Straits Settlements	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana	...	5,317	...	...
	49,480	63,487	102,131	151,315

24. The distribution of the grant for Repairs among the various heads of service, as compared with that made in 1864-65, is as follows:—

TABLE E.

Distribution of the Grant for repairs for 1865-66 *as compared with* 1864-65.

Local Governments and Administrations.	Military.		Civil Administration.		Public Improvement.					
					Agricultural.		Communications.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864 65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Madras	13,285	13,132	13,598	15,087	100,000	108,528	120,062	110,224	3,055	3,029
Bombay	37,680	40,000	31,020	22,214	44,007	40,385	37,076	61,385	1,596	1,016
Bengal	57,500	25,920	50,000	35,500	26,000	23,750	73,000	68,720	1,000	1,110
North Western Provinces, including Ajmere	49,180	41,925	15,385	20,008	44,400	37,425	70,513	70,877	...	
Punjab	31,425	21,608	9,182	9,484	31,655	21,296	65,188	65,385	1,578	385
Central Provinces ..	8,500	7,400	2,300	3,805	...	30	13,000	15,800	...	20
British Burmah, including Port Blair	8,000	10,100	4,500	3,500	1,200	850	8,200	8,200	1,000	650
Oudh	9,148	10,088	2,933	3,412	...	...	15,245	18,671	...	480
Hyderabad	5,580	4,200	480	1,330	...	...	1,940	2,100	540	
Straits Settlements	2,510	1,424	1,849	2,021	350	210	1,550	2,335	365	321
Rajpootana . .	6,117	223	610	143	...	...	473	210	...	
Central India	2,314	160	786	1,350	...	70	7,179	1,700	...	
Coorg	..	..	100	300	...	...	1,685	..	...	
	211,248	176,180	132,743	118,154	247,672	232,544	415,771	425,097	9,184	7,011
Add for Civil Buildings ..	132.743	118,154	Add for Agricultural				247,672	232,544		
Add for Public Improvement..	672.577	665,252	Add for Miscellaneous Public Improvement				9,134	7,011		
Total ...	1,016,568	959,586	Total Public Improvement ...				672,577	665,252		

25. It will be observed from this Table that, though the aggregate grant for Repairs is only 18·06 per cent. of the total assignment, as compared with 21·45 per cent. for 1864-65, still the estimated charges for the current year are £56,982 more than those for the previous year, of which £35,000 is for Military, and £14,000 for Civil Works. But the increase under the last head is entirely due to the addition made to the Bengal Estimate for damages done by the Cyclone, omitting Bengal, the repairs charges for Civil buildings throughout India have not increased.

* Including an extra grant of Rs. 9,500 made during course of year.

26. The increase in Repairs, Public Improvement, is due to enhanced estimate for the maintenance of Irrigation works in the North Western Provinces and Punjab.

27. The large increase in the Grant for Repairs to Punjab has already been noticed in para. 20; the actual amount of increase is about £21,000, half of which is for Military, and half for Agricultural Works. This addition was admitted by the Government of India, on the representation of the Punjab Government, of the inadequacy of the allotments hitherto made for Repairs, and that the expenditure on this account during 1864-65 was likely to amount to £130,000 against a Grant sanctioned in Budget Orders of £118,158.

28. The increase in the Grant for Rajpootana and Central India is occasioned by the transfer to those Agencies of certain Divisions north of the Nerbudda from Bombay, the allotment to which Province, shows a corresponding decrease.

29. The Grants for the Central Provinces and Oudh exhibit a reduction of £2,345 and £5,325 as compared with 1864-65. This is due to the sums for the previous years in the former Province having been over-estimated; in Oudh it is reported to be chiefly due to the maintenance of roads there having been placed on an improved system.

30. The following Table shows the distribution of the Grant for establishment for 1865-66, as compared with 1864-65 :—

TABLE F.

Distribution of the Grant for Establishment for 1865-66, *compared with* 1864-65.

Local Governments and Administrations.	Direction.		Construction.		Accounts.		Collection and Police		Total.	
	1865-66	1864-65	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Madras	20,282	31,119	121,970	87,040	5,048	3,700		289	150,300	123,048
Bombay	23,418	21,453	135,246	123,404	4,964	3,720	127	127	163,755	148,704
Bengal	21,236	19,961	95,478	80,079	8,286	9,860		.	125,000	110,000
North Western Provinces ..	25,467	27,135	104,231	90,924	9,277	9,916	4,820	4,496	143,795	132,471
Punjab	21,593	18,514	84,563	86,158	7,262	9,185	9,061	7,762	122,479	121,619
Central Provinces	10,645	9,183	30,055	45,802	4,880	7,212		...	54,080	62,957
British Burmah	6,973	7,160	26,700	22,370	3,827	4,364	.	...	37,500	33,900
Oudh	4,688	4,526	20,392	21,970	3,037	3,631	...	...	28,117	30,127
Hyderabad	2,584	2,506	8,848	8,460	1,928	2,048	.	...	13,360	13,104
Straits Settlements	1,854	1,994	4,895	4,786	820	1,000	...		7,569	7,780
Rajpootana	1,178	2,166	6,120	247	...	...	...	. .	7,298	2,413
Central India	1,178	...	10,354	84	...	...	...	...	11,532	84
Coorg	...	...	2,150	1,322	...	. .	...	...	2,150	1,322
	150,096	145,807	660,002	573,612	49,329	54,636	14,008	12,674	872,935	786,829

31. It will be noticed that the Grant for 1865-66 for Establishment shows an increase of £86,606 over that for 1864-65, the excess estimated expenditure being chiefly in the following Provinces :—

	£
Madras	33,254
Bombay	15,050
Bengal	15,000
North Western Provinces	11,325
Central India	11,448
Rajpootana	4,884

Note.—In the case of those Provinces in which a proportion of the Establishment charge is debited to Local Funds, and of those Provinces where an aggregate reduction has been made by the Government of India from the amount entered in the estimate for Establishment, such deductions have been distributed rateably over the different heads, Direction, Accounts, &c.

32. The increase in the Grant to Madras is caused, in the first place, by a reduction of £10,000, the amount of Establishment charges debited in the previous year to Local Funds as a set-off against the supervision of expenditure incurred from that source by Officers of Public Works Department. In the next place, a charge of £10,000 has been brought forward in the estimate on account of Petty Establishments, hitherto charged to Works; this is in accordance with the decision of the Government of India, conveyed in Public Works Department Resolution No. 549 A, dated 22nd September 1864. The balance of the increase is due to an increased provision for Travelling and Military Allowances; the latter being now debitable to this Department; and to the increase to the Accounts and Executive Offices necessary to admit of the introduction of the new system of Accounts.

33. The increase in the Grant to Bombay is principally attributable to the inclusion of £3,216 in the Budget-Estimate of the establishment for the Rampart Removal Committee Works, to the improved position of the Upper Subordinates, and to the proposed introduction of a regular system of account and audit. There is a still further virtual increase of the Bombay Establishments, due to the transfer of a portion of them to Rajpootana and Central India, as, but for this transfer, the increase of charge in this Presidency would have been considerably more

34. The Establishments for Bengal, which were considered inadequate to deal properly with the great extension of public works in that Province, have recently undergone careful enquiry and revision, and the result is an increase of about £15,000 in the Grants for this head of service.

35. In the North Western Provinces, the increased outlay is attributable to an extra Superintending Engineer having been sanctioned for that Province; to other minor arrangements connected with the conversion of the Deputy Superintendent, Irrigation Department, into an independent Superintending Engineer; and to a general increase in several other sub-heads of service.

36. The augmented outlay in Rajpootana and Central India being due to the entry of the charges for the Divisions transferred during 1864-65 from Bombay to these Agencies is chiefly nominal.

37. It has been noticed in para. 18, that the percentage of Establishment on total expenditure for 1865-66 is 16·28; but that expenditure includes £500,000, specially appropriated for works in Bombay, in excess of the appropriations made in 1864-65 for the same object; deducting this sum, the percentage of Establishment charge on the total Estimate would be 17·26, which is still slightly less than the percentage of 1864-65.

38. The following statement of the percentage of Establishment charge to total outlay for the last four years will be of interest, as showing the gradual reduction that has been effected:—

In 1862-63	the charge was	...	...	20·87
In 1863-64	„	...	...	16·62
In 1864-65	„	...	...	17·59
In 1865-66	„	...	...	16·28

39. It is to be observed that, during this time, the tendency of departmental legislation has been to extend very largely the application of the term 'Establishment,' which now embraces many charges that would, two or three years ago, have appeared under the head of Works, so that the comparison is really still more favourable. All permanent charges are now classed under this head, although they may be strictly for workmen. But the tendency of Establishment charges will be to increase, as the number of completed works increases which have to be maintained. If a canal or road could be kept in perfect order without any new outlay being incurred on it, the *whole* charges on such a work would be for Establishment, so that the time may come when a high, rather than a low, percentage of charge will be a test of good Departmental management.

TABLE G.

Percentage of Establishment charges for 1864-65 *on Budget Grant.*

Heads.	Madras.		Bombay.		Bengal.		N. W. P.		Punjab.		Central Provinces.		British Burmah.		Oudh.		Hyderabad.		Straits Settlements.		Rajpootana.	Central India.	Coorg.
	1865-66	1864-65	1865-66	1864-65	1865-66	1864-65	1865-66	1864-65	1865-66	1864-65	1865-66	1864-65	1865 66	1864-65	1865-66	1864-65	1865-66	1864-65	1865-66	1864-65	1865-66	1865-66	1865-66
Direction, including Office charges and Travelling Allowance ..	4·61	4 48	1·40	1·83	2·77	3·68	3·05	3·27	3·35	3 14	3·38	2·99	2·51	2·8	2·37	2·08	2·11	2·7	5·22	4·73	1·99	1·46	
Construction — Engineering ..	13·51	7·47	6·34	7·89	9·54	10·15	9·13	9·16	10·21	11·12	·88	12·55	7·23	6·97	8·02	7·62	5·	7·36	10·60	9·04	8·46	10·18	13·75
Construction — Offices ...	3·23	3·23	·98	1·19	2·09	1·7	1·95	1·47	1·88	1·48	1·56	1·79	1·41	1 68	1·42	1·37	1·11	1·02	2·13	1·84	1·19	1·18	3·17
Construction — Travelling Allowance	2·82	1·89	1·09	1·68	1·	1·8	1·44	1·34	1·55	1·94	1·23	1·77	1·11	·85	1·11	1·23	1·4	·8	1·14	1·	·94	1·64	4·18
Accounts	·81	·62	·28	.37	·92	1·63	1·15	1·42	1·06	1·47	1·39	1·58	1·39	1·87	1·35	1·46	1·55	2·11	2·20	2·38	...	...	...
Collection and Police	...	·04	·01	·01	...	·05	·61	·66	1·51	1·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Contingencies	·37	·36	·39	·55	·8	1·18	·9	1·74	·84	1·01	·75	·78	·91	·6	·71	·78	·5	·57	·33	·57	·4	·66	·4
Total	25·35	18·09	10·49	13·52	17·12	20·19	18·23	19·36	20·4	21·53	9·19	21·46	14·56	14·77	14·98	14·54	11·67	14 56	21 62	19·56	12·98	15·12	21·5

·40. The subject of Establishment charges generally may be completed by inserting here the following Tables, showing how the charges of the year are relatively distributed:—

TABLE H.

Proportion of cost of different Branches of Establishment to total cost for the year 1865-66.

Heads.	Madras.		Bombay.		Bengal.		N. W. P.		Punjab.		Central Provinces.		British Burmah.		Oudh.		Hyderabad.		Straits Settlements.		Rajpootana	Central India.	Coorg.
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864 65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865 66.	1864 65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1865-66.	1865-66.
Direction, including Office	·19	·25	·13	14	·16	·18	·17	·17	·16	·15	·19	·14	·17	·19	·16	·14	·18	·19	·24	·24	·16	·1	...
Construction — Engineering	·53	·42	·6	·57	·56	·51	·50	·47	·51	·51	·54	·58	·5	·47	·53	·52	·43	·50	·5	·47	·64	·69	·64
Construction — Office	·13	·18	·09	09	·12	·08	·11	·08	·09	·07	·09	·08	·1	·11	·1	·10	·10	·07	·1	·10	·09	·08	·15
Construction — Travelling Allowance	·11	·10	11	·13	·06	·09	·08	·09	·08	·09	·06	·08	·08	·06	·07	·09	·12	·06	·05	·05	·08	·11	·19
Accounts	·03	·03	·03	03	·05	·08	·06	·07	·05	·07	·08	·08	·09	·13	·09	·10	·13	·14	·10	·12	...	...	...
Collection and Police	...	...	...	...	..	...	·03	·03	·07	·06	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies	·01	·02	·04	04	·05	·06	·05	·09	·04	·05	·04	·04	06	·04	·05	·05	·04	·04	·01	·02	03	·04	·02
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

41. The Grant for the year 1865-66, for Establishment, includes, both in Madras and Bombay, as well as in the other Local Governments and Administrations, all items properly appertaining to that head of service, as described in paras. 24 and 28 of my Report on the Budget-Estimates for 1864-65. It has thus been possible, for the first time, to afford a correct comparison of the assignments for Establishments.

42. Of the aggregate Grant of this head of service—

·17	appertains	to Direction.
·75	„	to Construction.
·06	„	to Accounts.
·02	„	to Collection and Police.

and of the total percentage of Establishment charges on aggregate Budget Grant,

2·77	appertains	to Direction.
12·27	„	to Construction.
·98	„	to Account.
·26	„	to Collection and Police.
16·28		

43. It will be seen that the Establishments in Madras are comparatively much more costly than they are in any other part of India.

44. In Bombay, the remarkable smallness of the charge is due to the large Grant assigned to that Presidency for special works, in consideration of receipts from sales of land there. Omitting that, and making a suitable deduction of Establishment, the percentage on the residue would be 18·08.

45. The high percentage of the Establishment charges for Punjab is partly explained by the special charge of 1·51 for Establishments employed in the collection of Canal Revenue. This deducted leaves the charge 18·89.

46. A reduction of ·61 from the North Western Provinces rate, on account of Collection and Police, brings down the charge there to a percentage of 17·62.

47. It will be noticed that the charges in the Central Provinces have been much decreased. This is due to the Godavery Works Establishments having been greatly over-estimated in the previous year, there being a reduction of £6,000 alone in the Grant for these establishments for 1865-66, as compared with 1864-65.

48. The charges in Oudh and British Burmah continue to be moderate, and the Hyderabad Establishments retain their place as the least expensive of any in India.

49. In my Report last year, I remarked (para. 45,) on the high estimates for contingencies, especially in the North Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Bengal. It is satisfactory to be able to report a reduction of these charges to the amount of £5,000, but they continue to be exceptionally high in those three Provinces, and there is a large increase in British Burmah which seems to call for special enquiry. Indeed, the striking variations in different provinces for the

same class of charge as exhibited in Table I below, seem to show that a careful review of them might lead to considerable reduction :—

TABLE I.

Distribution of charges for Contingencies on different branches of Establishment.

Local Governments and Administrations.	Total of Budget-Estimate, excluding State outlay on guaranteed interest.	Estimate for Contingencies.					Percentages of Contingencies on Budget Grant.				
		Direction.	Construction.	Accounts.	Total, 1865-66.	Total, 1864-65.	Direction.	Construction.	Accounts.	Total, 1865-66.	Total, 1864-65.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.					
Madras	61,66,033	8,880	13,824	600	23,304	25,213	·15	·22	..	·37	·36
Bombay	1,56,00,000	15,383	41,291	5,000	61,674	61,072	·10	·26	·03	·39	·55
Bengal	73,00,000	10,000	32,000	16,000	58,000	64,300	·14	·44	·22	·80	1·18
North Western Provinces	78,87,000	14,700	54,872	1,200	70,772	1,18,588	·19	·69	·02	·90	1·74
Punjab	60,00,000	15,000	26,697	8,750	50,447	56,986	·25	·44	·15	·84	1·01
Oudh	18,75,800	2,400	6,000	5,000	13,400	16,100	·13	·32	·26	·71	·78
Central Provinces	30,00,000	5,000	10,400	7,000	22,400	22,630	·16	·35	·23	·75	·78
British Burmah	25,75,000	4,978	16,000	2,500	23,478	15,290	·19	·62	·10	·91	·60
Hyderabad	11,44,000	1,700	2,480	1,500	5,680	5,156	·15	·22	·13	·50	·57
Straits Settlements	3,50,000	250	400	500	1,150	1,850	·07	·12	·14	·33	·46
Rajpootana	5,62,500	600	1,662	...	2,262	...	·11	·29	...	·40	...
Central India	7,62,500	600	4,460	...	5,060	1,802	·08	·58	..	·66	...
Coorg	1,00,000	...	400	...	400	500	..	·40	...	·40	..
Total ...	..	79,401	2,10,486	48,050	3,38,027	3,87,487					

50. The Provincial estimates of Public Works Revenue are now in course of submission, and will be reported upon separately as soon as they are all received.

51. The proposed expenditure from Local Funds will also form the subject of a separate Report, as some of the Provincial estimates have not yet been received. But the expenditure under this head is shown approximately in the following Table, which also contains a summary of the total estimated outlay on Public Works (excluding guaranteed interest and loss by exchange) from all sources during 1865-66 :—

TABLE J.

Approximate estimated total outlay on Public Works in India during 1865-66.

Local Governments and Administrations.	State Outlay.				From Local Funds.	Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works, of which the Interest is guaranteed by the State.	Total.
	On Public Works	On Guaranteed Irrigation Works and Railways not guaranteed.	On Guaranteed Railways.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Madras	616,603	15,000	15,652	647,255	90,000	1,092,700	1,829,955
Bombay	1,560,000	...	121,900	1,681,900	200,000	745,000	2,626,900
Bengal	730,000	...	24,800	754,800	238,350	405,000	1,398,150
N. W. Provinces...	788,760	13,740	12,680	815,180	231,145	832,300	1,878,625
Punjab	600,000	...	20,363	620,363	193,494	470,000	1,283,857
Central Provinces...	300,000	...	12,030	312,030	53,335	620,000	985,365
British Burmah	257,500	...	...	257,500	56,400	...	313,900
Oudh	187,581	7,419	...	195,000	43,324	...	238,324
Hyderabad	114,400	...	...	114,400	19,186	...	133,586
Straits Settlements	35,000	...	...	35,000	1,500	...	36,500
Rajpootana...	56,250	...	...	56,250	...	..	56,250
Central India	76,250	...	...	76,250	...	...	76,250
Coorg...	10,000	...	...	10,000	...	...	10,000
Unapplied Grant	31,497	...	...	31,497	...	...	31,497
Total	5,363,841	36,159	207,425	5,607,425	1,126,784	4,165,000	10,899,159
Add outlay from foreign funds in Mysore							170,000
Grand Total							11,069,159

52. The total estimated outlay on Public Works in India from all sources, is shewn from Table J to amount to 11 millions sterling. The estimates for 1864-65, 1863-64, and 1862-63, were for about the same sum, making a total of forty-four millions sterling, estimated to be spent in four years.

TABLE K.

Explanation of difference between amount of Grant for 1865-66, *as entered in general Budget Estimate of expenditure on Public Works, and that exhibited in the Table following paragraph* 6 *of the Accountant General's Report thereon.*

	£
The estimate for 1865-66, exclusive of grants for guaranteed and aided enterprize, is entered in Table of paragraph 6 as ..	5,363,841
Add for State Expenditure on land and Establishment for Guaranteed Railways, as per Public Works Department Circular No. 01 of 1865	207,425
Add for State outlay for land and Establishment for Guaranteed Irrigation Works in Madras	15,000
Add for State Expenditure on Railways not Guaranteed— North Western Provinces	13,740
Oudh	7,419
Total as in General Estimate .	5,607,425

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No. 1656.

Simla, the 4th September 1865.

Notifications.—The following supplemental Rule relating to Emigration from the Port of Calcutta, has been made by the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of Section 63 of Act No. XIII. of 1864, and is published for general information :—

Rule.—"The Protector may authorize the "employment of the Emigrants in each Depôt "on labor of a light and suitable kind, whenever he "considers it requisite for the preservation of their "health; such employment to be subject to the "Protector's control, and open to his supervision. "For such employment each Emigrant will be "entitled to be paid at the rate of 1½ pice per "hour."

No. 1657.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Gastrell, Staff Corps, received charge of the Office of Deputy Surveyor General, with the superintendence of Revenue Surveys, from Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. Robinson, R. E., on the forenoon of the 24th of July 1865.

No. 1684.

The 5th September 1865.

Mr. H. W. Bowen, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Oomrawuttee District, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 24th of July, of the privilege leave granted to him on the 8th of August.

No. 1703.

The 6th September 1865.

Captain A. R. McMahon, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, assumed charge of the duties of Magistrate of Akyab, from Lieutenant G. A. Strover, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, on the forenoon of the 29th July.

No. 1705.

Dr. J. C. Whishaw, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Fyzabad, returned on the forenoon of the 7th of July from the two months' leave on medical certificate granted to him in Notification No. 875, dated 27th of May last.

No. 1717.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following additions to be made to List No. II., published under date the 29th September 1854, of parties authorized to send letters and official *Gazettes bond fide* and *exclusively* on the Public Service, relating to the business of their respective Departments, without actual payment of postage, but only to the authorities hereinafter named, *viz.*:—

All Officers and Upper Subordinates of the Public Works Department in the Madras Presidency,

to

Their Departmental Superiors and to the Controller of Public Works Accounts in that Presidency.

No. 1720.

With reference to Section 3 of Act XV. of 1865, the following Table of the degrees of consanguinity and affinity within which Marriage is prohibited among the Parsees, is published for general information :—

TABLE.

A man shall not marry his

1 Paternal grand-father's mother.
2 Paternal grand-mother's mother.
3 Maternal grand-father's mother.
4 Maternal grand-mother's mother.
5 Paternal grand-mother.
6 Paternal grand-father's wife.
7 Maternal grand-mother.
8 Maternal grand-father's wife.
9 Mother or step-mother.
10 Father's sister or step-sister.
11 Mother's sister or step-sister.
12 Sister or step-sister.
13 Brother's daughter or step-brother's daughter, or any direct lineal descendant of a brother or step-brother.
14 Sister's daughter or step-sister's daughter, or any direct lineal descendant of a sister or step-sister.
15 Daughter or step-daughter or any direct lineal descendant of either.

16 Son's daughter or step-son's daughter, or any direct lineal descendant of a son or step-son.
17 Wife of son or of step-son, or of any direct lineal descendant of a son or step-son.
18 Wife of daughter's son or of step-daughter's son, or of any direct lineal descendant of a daughter or step-daughter.
19 Mother of daughter's husband.
20 Mother of son's wife.
21 Mother of wife's paternal grand-father.
22 Mother of wife's paternal grand-mother.
23 Mother of wife's maternal grand-father.
24 Mother of wife's maternal grand-mother.
25 Wife's paternal grand-mother.
26 Wife's maternal grand-mother.
27 Wife's mother or step-mother.
28 Wife's father's sister
29 Wife's mother's sister.
30 Father's brother's wife.
31 Mother's brother's wife.
32 Brother's son's wife.
33 Sister's son's wife.

A woman shall not marry her

1 Paternal grand-father's father.
2 Paternal grand-mother's father.
3 Maternal grand-father's father.
4 Maternal grand-mother's father.
5 Paternal grand-father.
6 Paternal grand-mother's husband.
7 Maternal grand-father.
8 Maternal grand-mother's husband.
9 Father or step-father.
10 Father's brother or step-brother.
11 Mother's brother or step-brother.
12 Brother or step-brother.
13 Brother's son or step-brother's son, or any direct lineal descendant of a brother or step-brother.
14 Sister's son or step-sister's son, or any direct lineal descendant of a sister or step-sister.
15 Son or step-son, or any direct lineal descendant of either.
16 Daughter's son or step-daughter's son, or any direct lineal descendant of a daughter or step-daughter.
17 Husband of daughter or of step-daughter, or of any direct lineal descendant of a daughter or step-daughter.
18 Husband of son's daughter or of step-son's daughter, or of any direct lineal descendant of a son or step-son.
19 Father of daughter's husband.
20 Father of son's wife.
21 Father of husband's paternal grand-father.
22 Father of husband's paternal grand-mother.
23 Father of husband's maternal grand-father.
24 Father of husband's maternal grand-mother.
25 Husband's paternal grand-father.
26 Husband's maternal grand-father.
27 Husband's father or step-father.
28 Brother of husband's father.
29 Brother of husband's mother.
30 Husband's brother's son, or his direct lineal descendant.
31 Husband's sister's son, or his direct lineal descendant.
32 Brother's daughter's husband.
33 Sister's daughter's husband.

Note.—In the above table the words "Brother" and "Sister" denote brother and sister of the whole as well as half blood. Relationship by step means relationship by marriage

No. 1735.

The 7th September 1865.

Mr. F. M. Bird, of the Civil Service, is admitted to a furlough for a period of three years.

No. 1739.

The Reverend Charles Thomas Toussaint has been appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment. The appointment will take effect from the 1st instant.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 758.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 4th September 1865.

Notification.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. Eduard Chrestien as Consul for Hamburg at Akyab.

No. 1826.

GENERAL.

The 6th September 1865.

Notification.—Lieutenant W. Hamilton, District Superintendent of Police in Berar, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in Oudh.

W. MUIR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1798.

GENERAL.

The 4th September 1865.

Notifications.—The services of Messrs. T. N. Wilson and M. L. Ferrar, of the Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh for employment in that Province.

No. 1815.

The 5th September 1865.

The services of Major F. H. Hanmer, Assistant Commissioner of Nagpore, are placed at the disposal of the North-West Provinces' Government.

No. 1819.

Captain F. A. Fenton, Deputy Commissioner of Raepore in the Central Provinces, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months from the 1st November 1865, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1829.

The 7th September 1865.

Mr. C. J. Wingfield, C. B., Chief Commissioner of Oudh, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 1478, dated 15th July

last, on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo, making over charge of his Office to Mr. R. H. Davies, Financial Commissioner.

No. 1831.

Mr. C. W. McMinn, Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Settlement Officer of Seetapore, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant G. G. Young, or till further orders.

No. 1833.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Dobbs, Superintendent of the Nundidroog Division, Mysore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months from the 1st instant.

Major J. L. Pearse, Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, will officiate as Superintendent of the Nundidroog Division during Lieutenant-Colonel Dobb's absence.

Major C. Elliot, C. B., will officiate as Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Clerk will officiate as Superintendent of the Nuggur Division.

A. COLVIN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it appears to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, *viz.*, for an Engineer's Bungalow, &c., &c., and for Kunkur pits on the Cawnpore and Lucknow line of Railway; it is hereby notified that land to the extent, and in the villages noted below, is required for the said purpose.

2. This declaration is made under Section 2, Act VI. of 1857 :—

District.	Village.	Quantity of land required.		
		Acres.	*Roods.*	*Poles.*
Lucknow ...	Cunnousee .	33	1	29
	Peerarpoor ..	...	1	28

LUCKNOW, *The 31st August* 1865.

(Sd.) J. REID,
Secy. to Chief Commr., Oudh.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2278.

Simla, the 8th September 1865.

Notification.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to place the services of Wuzeer Hossein, Assistant Superintendent of Excise and Stamps, Oudh, at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 4th September 1865.

No. 838 *of* 1865.—The services of Captain F. D. M. Brown, V. C., of the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, a candidate for the Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 839 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the establishment of weighmen in all regiments be reduced to two in number, and that the pay of this class of men in all branches of the service, be increased from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per mensem.

The establishment of weighmen in the Artillery will be on the scale laid down in G. G. O. No. 92 of 1864, except that only two weighmen will be allowed, whatever number of Batteries may be at the Head Quarters of a Brigade, or at a Divisional or District Head Quarters.

The 5th September 1865.

No. 840 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Assistant Surgeon Edmund John Hoskins, M. D., of the Medical Department, attached to the 14th Bengal Cavalry.	For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.
Lieutenant Herbert William Shoubridge, of the General List, Infantry.	For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.

No. 841 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names :—

Lieutenant R. B. Cummins, of the late 46th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, on leave for eighteen months, G. G. O. No. 657 of the 3rd July 1865.	*Meinam*, 4th July 1865.
Assistant Surgeon T. B. Farncombe, of the Medical Department, late in charge of the 11th Regiment, Native Infantry, and Wing of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 728 of the 27th July 1865.	*Meinam*, 3rd August 1865.
Surgeon J. White, M. D., of the Medical Department, attached to the 8th Bengal Cavalry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 770 of the 9th August 1865.	

Lieutenant E. Lightfoot, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 44th (Sylhet) Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for eighteen months, G. G. O. No. 732 of the 27th July 1865.	*City of Feecham*, 10th August 1865.
Surgeon Major F. J. Mouat, M. D., F. R. C. S., and Fel. C. C., of the Medical Department, Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 698 of the 17th July 1865.	*Bengal*, 10th August 1865.
Conductor M. O'Loughlin, of the Army Commissariat Department, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 769 of the 9th August 1865.	*Bengal*, 10th August 1865.
Lieutenant G. G. Young, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Settlement Officer, Sectapore, Oudh, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 783 of the 14th August 1865.	

No. 842 *of* 1865.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval.—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to.
Cadre of the late 30th Native Infantry	Lieutenant (Captain in the Staff Corps) Henry Lumsden Hawkins	Captain	11th July 1865	Captain (Brevet Major) S. Sage, deceased.
Cadre of the late 42nd Native Infantry	Lieutenant William Howey	Captain	21st August 1865	Captain W. G. B. Tyler, Staff Corps, deceased.

The 6th September 1865.

No. 843 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer having completed the prescribed period of service as Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, and as Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the approval of Her Majesty:—

BREVET.

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Forbes, C. B., Bombay Cavalry.	14th June 1861.

No. 844 *of* 1865.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 115, *dated 3rd August* 1865.—Directing Assistant Surgeon G. D. Riddell, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to afford medical aid to the Civil Establishment and Jail at Ellichpoor, with effect from the date of his assuming charge on the usual allowance of 100 Rs. per mensem.

No. 845 *of* 1865.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 119, *dated 21st August* 1865.—Granting six months' leave of absence, on being relieved of his civil appointment, to Lieutenant W. Tweedie, Adjutant, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, and Officiating 2nd Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, to enable him to prosecute his studies in Persian and undergo an examination at Bombay.

The 7th September 1865.

No. 846 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Captain and Brevet Major John Hadow Jenkins, late 41th Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.	6th March 1862.

The 8th September 1865.

No. 847 *of* 1865.—In continuation of para. 1 of G. G. O. No. 531 of 1864, and with reference to para. 12 of the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 41 of the 9th February 1864, published in G. G. O. No. 530 of 1864, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of a Second Doing-duty Officer to each Regiment of Native Cavalry and Infantry in the Armies of the three Presidencies and of the Punjab Irregular Force, so as to provide a reserve for the Staff Corps, and for the various Departments in which Military Officers are employed in India.

2. Officers will be nominated to this post on probation; and if belonging to Regiments of the British Army, must be candidates for the Staff Corps. They must have passed in the Native languages by the Second Standard or by the P. H. Examination, and must have fulfilled all the conditions required by paras. 18, 19 and 20 of Sir C. Wood's Despatch No. 44 of 1864.

3. They will receive the scale of pay and staff salary laid down in G. G. O. No. 191A, of the 29th October 1863, for Doing-duty Officers of Cavalry and Infantry respectively, and will be required to pass the tests laid down in G. G. O. No. 531 of 1864 for the branch of the service to which they are attached, within one year from the date of appointment as Doing-duty Officers.

4. Upon so passing, Officers will be confirmed as Second Doing-duty Officers, and will continue to be borne as such until they receive advancement

or obtain employment in some other branch of the public service. They will be transferred to the Staff Corps if they belong to British Regiments, or if they belong to the Indian Army, and are candidates for the Staff Corps, with effect from date of appointment on probation.

5. An Officer who fails to pass the tests within the year allowed for probation, will cease to be borne as Second Doing-duty Officer, and if belonging to a British Regiment, will rejoin his Corps. If an Officer of the Indian Army, he will be employed as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

6. With two Doing-duty Officers per Regiment, it is not considered necessary to appoint any other Officer to a Corps, consequent upon the employment of a Doing-duty Officer temporarily in another situation, or during his absence on leave.

NOTE.—The Second Doing-duty Officer in Cavalry will not be entitled to the allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem granted to the present Doing-duty Officer for Writer and Stationery, for performing the duties of Quarter Master.

No. 848 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to promote Subadar-Major Gokul Sing "Bahadoor," of the 13th (the Shekhawattee) Regiment, Native Infantry, to the 1st Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Sirdar Bahadoor," and to admit the undermentioned Native Officers to the 2nd Class of that Order with the title of "Bahadoor":—

Ressaldar Rahim Khan, of the 12th Regiment, Bengal Cavalry.

Subadar Pirthee Sing, of the 2nd Regiment, Native Light Infantry.

H. W. NORMAN, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 317.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 4th September 1865.

Notifications.—Captain P. St. G. Græme, R. A., [Madras] is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 1st Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 318.

Lieutenant E. Harvey, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, is allowed two and a half months' leave of absence on medical certificate, with effect from the 22nd August 1865.

No. 319.

Errata.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 243, dated 1st July 1865, for "Lieutenant James Browne, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, &c.," read Lieutenant James Browne, R. E., Assistant Engineer, *1st Grade.*

In Public Works Department Notification No. 293 of the 14th August 1865, for "Prosono Coomar," read *Poornoo Chunder Sircar.*

No. 320

Mr. J. Adam, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from British Burmah to Bengal.

No. 321.

The 6th September 1865.

The following transfers of Officers of the Public Works Establishments, Central Provinces, are notified:—

Major E. A. Saunders, M. S. C., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, from the Kamptee to the Eastern Division, *vice* Lieutenant P. Montgomerie, R. E., proceeded on sick leave.

Captain H. G. Puckle, M. S. C., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, from the Southern to the Kamptee Division.

Mr. R. Tyndall, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, from the 2nd Division, Great Northern Road, to the Southern Division.

No. 322.

The 7th September 1865.

Two months' leave of absence on medical certificate, is granted to Mr. J. A. Minchall, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, Mysore, with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

No. 18F.

REVENUE—FORESTS.

The 4th September 1865.

Notification.—Lieutenant G. J. Vansomeren, 1st Assistant Conservator of Forests, of the Ashtagram Division, Mysore, has been granted ten days' leave of absence from the 15th June 1865, or date of departure, to proceed to the Neilgherries and Bangalore on private affairs.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. A.
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it appears that land is required to be taken up at the public expense for a public purpose in the Sultanpore District, *viz.*, for an encamping ground; it is hereby notified that land to the extent, and in the villages noted in the margin, is required for the said purpose.

Pergunnah.	Village.	Quantity of land required.		
		Acs.	*R.*	*P.*
Sultanpore	Narainpoor	8	3	4
	Piageepoor	4	1	31

2. This declaration is made under Section 2, Act VI. of 1857.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Col.* R. E.
Offg. Secy. to Chief Com[illegible], D. P. W., Oudh.

LUCKNOW,
The 24th August 1865.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it appears to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the erection of a Bungalow at a place selected near the village of Chillayan, on the Lucknow and Cawnpore Road; it is hereby notified that, for the above purpose, the following land will be appropriated.

A piece of land 250′ × 250′ = 62,500 sqare feet, situated beyond the Sarai at Chillayan, in the village of Raheemabad, Pergunnah Bijnour, Tehseel Lucknow.

2. This declaration is made under Section 2, Act VI. of 1857.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Col.* R. E.
Offg. Secy. to Chief Comr., D. P. W., Oudh.

LUCKNOW,
The 28th August 1865.

Bye-Laws for the City of Lucknow.

The following Rules for the conduct of Business and execution of Act XVIII. of 1864, by the Municipal Committee within the City and Suburbs of Lucknow, are, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, published for general information, and are to be considered in force from the 15th July 1865 :—

Conduct of Business.

Meetings of Committee.

I.—There will be one Meeting in every month, *viz.*, on the third Thursday, at 6 o'clock A. M. in Summer, and 7 o'clock A. M. in Winter.

Emergent or Special Meetings.

II.—The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, or in the absence of both, the Secretary may on any occasion arising, call an emergent Meeting by circular, or separate summons upon not less than twelve hours' notice; but no business shall be transacted thereat other than that for which the Meeting may be called.

Postponement of Regular Meeting.

III.—Should occasion arise to postpone the regular Meeting, due notice must be given; otherwise the Bye-Laws must be the guide of each Member.

Chairman in absence of the President.

IV.—In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall take the chair; in the absence of both, the Meeting to elect their own Chairman.

Number of Members to form a quorum.

V.—Seven Members shall constitute a quorum.

Chairman to have a casting vote.

VI.—The Chairman shall, in case of an equal division, have a second or casting vote.

Regulation of business.

VII.—The President shall regulate the course of all business to be brought forward, and preserve order. No discussion on any points of order shall be allowed, unless the President shall think fit to take the opinion of the Members present.

Submission of point of order to President.

VIII.—Any Member present may submit a point of order to the President.

Mode of proposing or discussing any question.

IX.—In proposing or discussing any question, each Member shall speak from his place, always addressing the President.

Members not to speak twice upon any Motion.

X.—No Member shall speak twice upon any Motion or amendment, except the Mover in reply.

Votes how to be taken.

XI.—Votes shall be taken by a show of hands if the Mover of any question demands a Poll.

Proposition or amendment to be in writing.

XII.—Every proposal or amendment shall be in writing; but unless required by the President, the proposal or amendment need not be seconded.

Questions from Members how to be put.

XIII.—All questions from one Member to another, relating to the business of the Meeting, shall be put through the President.

Meetings of Committee open to public.

XIV.—The Meetings of the Municipal Committee are, as a rule, open to the public, but strangers can be requested to withdraw if necessary.

Communications to be sent in a day previous to Meeting.

XV.—All communications intended for the monthly Meeting, must reach the Secretary not later than noon of the day previous to any Meeting.

Correspondence to be referred to Sub-Committee concerned.

XVI.—All correspondence to be referred by the Secretary to the Sub-Committee to which it belongs, immediately on receipt, and their report to be made at next general Meeting through the Secretary.

Division of duties.

XVII.—The division of duties shall be as follows, and Members of the Sub-Committees shall be named on the first May of each year, and a list containing the names of each Sub-Committee, will be hung up in the Committee's Office :—

1ST.—CORRESPONDENCE AND ACCOUNTS.

2ND.—SITES, BUILDING, REPAIRS.

3RD.—DRAINAGE, CONSERVANCY, POLICE AND ROADS.

4TH.—ESTIMATES.

XVIII.—The Sub-Committee will regulate and look after all works provided for in the Annual Budget.

Emergent Works.

XIX.—In all cases of exigency, the Sub-Committee shall have authority to act without immediate reference to the general Committee, if the cost does not exceed Rupees five hundred, provided the work is one of urgent necessity; and the Secretary, if the exigency be great, may act alone to the extent of Rupees one hundred; but in other cases, an emergent Meeting at twelve hours' notice should be summoned.

XX.—Any person desirous of purchasing or renting ground belonging to the Committee, for building or other purposes, shall submit a written application with plans to the Secretary, describing the locality and extent of the ground required. Such application will be made over to the Sub-Committee concerned, for report. In case of sale, the ground shall be measured and marked off, an upset price fixed, and the lot be put up to Public Auction, after being advertized in the local public Newspapers for fifteen days; such sales will be held at the Office of the Secretary, who will furnish a printed copy of the general terms of sale.

Absolute sale of land.

XXI.—In cases of applications for land on lease, the Committee shall be at liberty to determine the maximum rent, and to select their tenant.

Tenants of Land.

XXII.—The Committee may reject any application for grounds, on rent or sale, without assigning reasons to the applicant, or may impose as one of the conditions, that buildings, out-buildings and surrounding walls or enclosures, shall be of a certain character or value, and be constructed within such time as may be fixed at the time of sale or lease, subject, in case of failure, to resumption of the ground.

XXIII.—The names of streets shall all be gradually put up, and any person found guilty of destroying or defacing such indicators, shall be subject to fine.

Names of Streets.

XXIV.—No tenant of a house, holding a permanent or temporary lease, shall be allowed to sub-let without permission of the Committee first obtained.

Sub-letting of a House without permission interdicted.

XXV.—No Member of the Municipal Committee shall be allowed to take any contract, or have any pecuniary interest in any contract granted by the Committee, or their Municipal Engineer.

Members of Committee not to take Contracts.

XXVI.—The Municipal Engineer will be the referee of the Committee in all Engineering questions, large and small, and be guided in the performance of his duties by such Rules as may be framed by the Committee.

Municipal Engineer.

CHAPTER I.

NUISANCES.

XXVII.—In addition to the nuisances provided for by the Acts quoted in the margin, the following are now defined as local nuisances within the City of Lucknow, and prohibited under the authority vested in the Municipal Committee, under Section 15, Act XVIII. of 1864, and subject to the penalty declared therein.

Act XLV. of 1860, Penal Code.—Act XXV of 1861, Criminal Procedure Code.—Act V. of 1861, Police Act.

1.—Quarrying kunkur and digging for bricks without permission, or cutting down trees or grass on public ground.

Excavations or Cutting Trees, &c.

2. Leaving lands or buildings so neglected, as to afford shelter to thieves or disorderly persons, or otherwise becoming a nuisance.

Neglected Buildings or Land.

3. Erecting any temporary or permanent building, wall, shed, awning, chubootra or enclosure, without license.

Erecting walls, sheds, &c.

4. Growing high crops without permission, such as are likely to be prejudicial to the public health, or to affect the public safety by affording cover or shelter to thieves and other bad characters.

High Crops.

5. Picketting animals, or collecting carts, or forming encampments on any public ground without permission.

Picketting Cattle, or forming encampments.

6. Flying paper kites, or engaging in any other games in such manner as to be a nuisance, or likely to endanger passengers on the public roads.

Flying Kites.

7. Collecting or depositing night soil and other filth in any place not specially set apart for that purpose.

Filth Deposits.

8. Disobeying any order of the Committee acting as a Board of Health, for the removal of vegetation and underwood calculated to obstruct ventilation, or neglecting to keep in repair and properly clean, any enclosure or premises.

Committee as Board of Health.

9. Neglecting in any estate, compound, enclosure or premises, to keep in proper repair and properly clean, any privy or latrine.

Neglecting Premises or Latrines

10. Constructing drains or cesspools, or neglecting the same in such a manner as to affect the health of the public.

Drains and Cesspools.

11. Using any place for purposes of nature, except the public latrines.

12. Begging in the bazars, or other public streets or thoroughfares, or otherwise causing annoyance to passers by.

Begging.

13. Using driving roads, during driving hours, by camels and elephants or loaded carts, and using any portion of the road, excepting the sides, at other times.

Camels, Elephants, or loaded Carts.

14. Driving carriages, buggies, dog-carts or other conveyances after dusk, without clear lights on both sides of the same.

Lights to Carriages.

15. Driving otherwise than on the left hand side of the road, or passing any other conveyances otherwise than by leaving them to the right hand.

Driving on proper side of Road.

16. Letting loose, or allowing to stray or graze, any cattle whatsoever in any public place without permission.

Stray Cattle.

17. Storing more than five maunds of saltpetre, or one maund of gunpowder, or five maunds of fireworks.

Combustibles.

18. Establishing depôts for hay and bamboos within city limits, excepting at the following places and under the conditions specified, *i. e.*—

Hay and Bamboos.

Large depôts at Aysh Bâgh, Secunder Bâgh and Gaoo Ghât.

Smaller ditto in each Thana Division, on sites to be selected for the same by the Secretary and Native Members.

The quantity to be stored at each, to be determined by the Superintendent, City Police.

19. Forming up or moving of processions at night on any public road, without a written order from the City Superintendent.

Processions.

20. Failure on the part of Native musicians in processions, whether by night or by day, to cease playing at the approach of any carriage or other conveyance to which horses may be harnessed.

Native Musicians.

21. Burying in any ground once publicly declared by the Committee as closed, or using an unlicensed cemetery.

Burying Grounds.

22. Disposing of any corpse in the river Goomtee within the city limits, or in the canal, or in any ravine or nulla leading to the river.

Throwing Bodies into River, &c.

23. Neglecting the removal, within a reasonable time, to the place set apart for the burial of the carcass of any animal which may die on the owner's or occupier's premises.

Carcasses of Animals.

24. Destroying trees or plucking fruits or flowers in public gardens.

25. Making a public thoroughfare of public gardens intended only for pleasure seekers.

26. Fishing with nets in the Goomtee, except by permission, within the limits of the city.

Fishing with nets in the Goomtee.

CHAPTER II.

Municipal Engineer.

1. He will not be a member of the Committe, but will be required to be in attendance, when requisite, at their Meetings, to give his opinion on questions relating to his Department, and also of laying before the Committee any projects which require their sanction.

Engineer not to be a Member of the Committee.

2. The Municipal Engineer and his subordinates will be considered the custodians of all Municipal property, such as bridges, roads, drains, &c. They will constantly keep themselves informed of their state, and bring to notice any repairs that may be from time to time required.

Custody of Municipal Property.

3. He will have an office establishment perfectly distinct from the writer to the Municipal Committee, who will have nothing to do with the accounts or Municipal Engineer.

Establishment for.

4. For this office establishment, 1 Writer and 1 Draftsman with a Moonshee, will suffice; the establishment now proposed, and subject to revision after one year, will consist of—

1. Municipal Committee Establishment, } as
2. Office Establishment, } below.

The *former* to include all Darogahs, Chowkeedars, &c., employed in general supervision, or in guarding general stores not chargeable to any particular work; and the *latter*, all writers employed in preparing general accounts, draftsman, personal chuprassees and other men who might be strictly included in the term, and who are not chargeable to any particular work. The principle must be enforced that, as far as possible, Chowkeedars, Moonshees and other men of the kind, when employed on one or two works, should be charged to those works, their pay being covered by the estimated cost of such works.

Certain Establishment to be charged to work.

5. This system is now followed in the Public Works Department, and answers well. No works should be commenced (except in urgent cases), otherwise than on a regular estimate signed by the Municipal Engineer, accompanied, where necessary, by proper drawings, and sanctioned in writing by the proper authority, according to the rules in force.

Works not to commence without written permission.

6. A list of works in progress during each month, will be submitted at its close to the Municipal Committee, showing the authority (which should invariably be given in writing), and noting any works completed during the month. The Committee would thus be kept cognizant of all that is being done.

Monthly Progress Report of Works.

7. The rates assumed should be examined and passed by the Executive Engineer, or any other professional Member of Committee, and the calculations of the abstract being checked in the Municipal Committee's Office, the estimates should then be laid before the Committee for orders.

Examination of Estimates.

8. The Municipal Engineer will have formal sanction in writing for all expense that he has to incur, and will be responsible for working within the estimate and amount sanctioned, or should he find he is unable to do so, for at once reporting the matter and obtaining sanction for the further outlay required, by means of a supplementary or revised estimate prepared on the same principle as the original one.

Engineer responsible for working within Estimates.

9. All sanctions will be entered by Committee in a ledger, and grants of cash on the Municipal Engineer's monthly applications will be made in reference thereto, and entered on the other side. This will check the applications in a general way, and they should also be considered in reference to the possibility and probability of expending the sum asked for, before the next application is due.

Committee to keep account of all sanctions and orders of Cash Payment.

10. On sanctioning the application of Municipal Engineer for funds, the amount will be placed at his credit with Bank of Bengal, and he will effect all payments above

Funds for expenditure by Engineer to be placed in Bank of Bengal.

Rupees twenty in amount by cheques on that Bank, in favor of parties actually entitled to receive the money.

11. No disbursements shall be made by Municipal Engineer through Overseers or others.

Abstracts and Account Books of Engineer.

12. Figured abstracts, as kept in Public Works Department, will be kept by Municipal Engineer, shewing the expenditure on each sub-heading of estimate. These figured abstracts are for the purpose of preparing the accounts, and will not be ordinarily submitted to Committee; but such abstracts, as well as such books, papers and documents of all sorts, as relate to the buisness and duties performed by the Municipal Engineer for the Committee, are to be the property of the Committee, and freely open to immediate inspection, and liable to instant delivery, agreeably to orders by the Committee.

Bills for works executed.

13. The Municipal Engineer will submit monthly bills for the works done during the month. These bills will be passed on similar principle as the abstract of estimate, so as to allow comparison therewith; and after checking the rate, they will be compared by Committee with estimate, and if below estimate, the money will be paid; if above, satisfactory explanation will be demanded.

The Municipal Engineer will be responsible for the proper preparation of these bills, both in regard to quantities of work returned and the cost stated.

Completion Report of Works.

14. On completion of any work, the Municipal Engineer will report concisely that the work has been properly and efficiently executed according to the estimate, or otherwise, detailing the actual state of the case; and will attach to such Completion Report the certificate as per margin.* The Committee will then have the work examined as thought necessary. The total cost of the work will be taken out from the bills, &c., and if satisfactory, the work will be formally passed, and until formal passing, the Municipal Engineer will remain responsible in every way for the work, both as regards quality, charges made, quantities returned, &c.

* I do hereby certify that I have received the amount entered in this Bill, and that I have paid it away for the purposes specified; and that I have personally ascertained that all accounts connected with this work are finally settled, and all work and material has been paid for in full, as per Receipts attached; and to the best of my knowledge the work has been properly executed, and the quantities entered are correct.

Cash Book of Receipts and Disbursements.

15. The Municipal Engineer will keep a cash book containing *bond fide* entries of all receipts and disbursements, the latter being supported by receipts for all sums, except money paid away direct to work people; a copy of the cash book, signed by Municipal Engineer, and accompanied by the vouchers, should be sent to Municipal Committee every month for record.

Stock.

16. In case of old stock being expended, the bill would shew the actual cash expenditure, and a memorandum of stock expended with its estimated value at current rates.

Stock Accounts.

17. Stock accounts, where articles are not used when bought, should be kept, shewing exactly how all materials are expended and whence received; but these would only be liable to be produced if called for, as would all the records in the Engineer's Office, which are the property of the Committee.

Work Establishments to be under Engineer.

18. Every man employed on the works should be directly under the Engineer, and no orders should be given to the Overseer employed under him, except through him.

Allotment for minor Works and Repairs.

19. There is a certain class of work, such as small repairs to roads and drains, or buildings, &c., which need not, and cannot, be estimated beforehand. For these a lump sum might be allotted, *viz.*, the Rupees two hundred cooly establishment, and the expense incurred passed on bills similar to those already mentioned. Specific entries for specific objects should always be insisted on. The Committee should have the power of comparing the cost of similar works which can only be obtained in the above manner.

20. The Sub-Committee of accounts will audit and report on them once every three months.

CHAPTER III.

Rules for Appointment, Suspension and Removal of Officers and Servants of the Committee, under Section 15 *of the Municipal Act.*

1. The appointment of Municipal Engineer will be made by the general Committee alone. If he belongs to the Department Public Works, his dismissal can only be ordered in communication with that Department; but the Committee have power to suspend him for *misconduct* for any period, and, during such suspension, he will be liable to be put on quarter salary. If he is not in the Public Service, the Committee can suspend or remove him as they think fit.

2. The Municipal Committee are empowered to investigate all cases in which the Municipal Engineer is concerned, and after due enquiry, to determine what is "Misconduct" under the above Rule, and the Municipal Engineer will be bound to attend all enquiries ordered by the Committee.

3. The appointment, suspension, or removal of all other servants of the Committee, rests generally with that body; but Sub-Committees have also the power to dismiss any servant, on a salary less than one hundred Rupees per mensem, provided that he is allowed an appeal to the general Committee; and provided, if he is working under the Municipal Engineer, that Officer be consulted.

4. All servants alluded to in the previous Section are liable to fine, provided that any fine by a Sub-Committee can be appealed to the general Committee.

5. The Municipal Engineer will have power to punish by fine or dismissal, any man employed under him receiving not more than twenty Rupees a month.

6. The Municipal Engineer, or any person employed by the Committee, shall not have a personal pecuniary interest, directly or indirectly, in the construction of any building, or performance of any Engineering or other work, except

with the special sanction of the Municipal Committee previously obtained, or in the manufacture, supply or sale of building materials.

LUCKNOW, *The 15th July* 1865. } A. E. WILKINSON, *Secy., Municipal Committee.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 29th August 1865.

In conformity with Government Order No. 64 of 16th April 1862, notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and General Treasury will be closed on the following days, *viz.* :—

On Tuesday the 19th September, on account of the Hindoo Festival "Mohaloya."

From Monday the 25th September to Friday the 6th October, both days inclusive, on account of the "Doorga and Luckme Poojah" holidays.

All Government acceptances which may fall due between Saturday the 23rd September and Friday the 6th October, will be paid by the Bank on any day after the 18th September.

By Order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

LOST.

In transit by post between Pertabghur and Lucknow, the left-hand halves of the undermentioned Currency Notes, Allahabad Circle, aggregating Rs. 160. The payment of these notes has been stopped :—

Nos.		Amount.
A 12	06241 ...	50
A 13	84977 ...	100
A 18	16520 ...	10

G. E. ERSKINE,
Offg. Settlement Officer, Pertabghur.

WANTED

For the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpore, a Senior Treasury Clerk, salary Rs. 100 per mensem. He must have a thorough knowledge of the new system of accounts, and be able to keep the books from the Roznamchas, &c., without the aid of the Vernacular Office. Also, a Junior Treasury Clerk, salary Rs. 50 per mensem. He must also have a knowledge of the Vernacular, and be able to keep the books in the same way. No one need apply who has not the above qualifications. Copies of testimonials to be sent with application to the Deputy Commissioner, post paid. No replies will be sent to rejected applicants.

SULTANPORE, *The 24th August* 1865. } J. HAWKINS, *Offg. Dy. Commr.*

LOST

The following Notes :

	Rs.		Rs.
A 14 00858 ...	100	A 11 77449 ...	50
A 13 54433 ...	100	A 11 80322 ...	50
A 13 41379 ..	100	A 9 42721 ...	20
A 13 75382 ...	100	A 9 42541 ...	20
A 11 77402 ...	50	A 7 30986 ...	10
A 11 77403 ...	50	A 7 98660 ...	10
A 11 77418 ...	50	A 6 89243 ...	10
A 11 77488 ...	50	A 7 58776 ...	10
A 11 77490 ...	50	A 6 87234 ...	10
A 11 84094 ...	50	A 8 08417 ...	10
A 11 82777 ..	50		Rs. 950

CALCUTTA; 1, HASTINGS STREET, *31st August* 1865. } CALLEPROSUNNO BHUTTACHARGE.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that Public Service Transfer receipts on other Treasuries than the Bank of Bengal at Calcutta, will bear a higher series of numbers from this date, ending with No. 47550, and commencing with No. 53451.

FYZABAD TREASURY, *The 1st September* 1865. } P. CARNEGY, *Deputy Commissioner.*

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that under instructions from the Government of Bengal, a Treasury has been established at the Station of Dutmah in the Eastern Dooars of Bootan, under the control of the Deputy Commissioner for the Eastern Dooars.

The Officer in charge of the Treasury at Dutmah is authorized to issue Supply Bills and Transfer Receipts payable from other Treasuries under the operation of the existing Rules, but his Treasury should be drawn upon *on the Public Service only*, except for remittances to the Officers and men of the forces in the Dooars.

CALCUTTA; BENGAL ACCTT. GENL'S. OFFICE, *The 22nd August* 1865. } HUGH SANDEMAN, *Acctt. Genl., Bengal.*

NOTICE.

BLANK Bill Forms of Public Service Transfer Receipts bearing Nos. 27383, 27384, and 27385, having been stolen from the Gondah Treasury, Officers in charge of Treasuries are warned to withhold payment of the same.

GONDAH TREASURY, *The 4th August* 1865. } J. S. ROSS, *Major, Deputy Commissioner.*

WANTED.

For the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Lithographic Branch, Calcutta.

1*st*.—An experienced Lithographer of superior training and acquirements, possessed of an intimate knowledge of the art, in all its branches, including Chromo and Photo-Lithography, with all the late appliances and improvements. He must also possess a theoretical knowledge of Surveying and Map Drawing, so as to be able to appreciate the wants of the Survey Department in regard to maps, as well as to superintend the labors of a large subordinate Establishment of Draftsmen and Printers with due efficiency. Salary Rupees 450 per mensem.

2*nd*.—A competent and well-trained Plain and Chromo-Lithographer and Master Printer, who, besides a perfect knowledge of his work, must be capable, in all respects, of affording the Superintendent efficient co-operation in leading details, as well as in supervising and teaching the Establishment. Salary Rupees 300 per mensem.

Applications to be addressed, post paid, to the undersigned, accompanied by testimonials, and, if possible, references as to qualifications and character.

SURVEYOR GENL.'S OFFICE, CALCUTTA, 25, PARK STREET, *The 17th August* 1865.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Lt.-Col., Offg. Depy. Surveyor Genl. of India, in charge of Surveyor Genl.'s Office.*

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To be sold by Public Auction on or about the 20th instant (unless previously disposed of by private contract)—

By order of the Mortgagees,

The well-known Indigo Factories called the Allumchund Concern, at Allahabad, with valuable Talook property attached thereto and Koontee crop now in the ground;

also,

The Koorsun Factory, Allahabad, with Koontee crop, both lately the property of N. Flouest, Esq., deceased. Further particulars and conditions of sale will be published, and in the mean while applications to be made to Messrs. W. Moran and Co., Old Mint Mart, Calcutta, and Messrs. Barrow, Sen, and Watson, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

THE *GAZETTE OF INDIA.*

During the absence from Calcutta of the Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

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6	do.	4 per cent.
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On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., ¼ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver and Sovereigns, ¼ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton and other articles of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances if desired will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

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All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are to be made payable to the undermentioned.

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LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,
Managing Director and Secretary.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

No. 25.]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Progress of the Public Works Offices of Account during the year 1864-65.

CIRCULAR No. 70 OF 1865.

Proceedings of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, in the Public Works Department, dated Simla, 3rd August 1865.

Read the accompanying Report by Major G. CHESNEY, Accountant General, Public Works Department, dated 22nd June 1865, on the state of current business in the Public Works Account Department, with notice of the changes of system carried out during the year 1864-65.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has read the description of the present state of the business in the Public Works Accounts Departments in this excellent Report with much satisfaction, and considers that the general state of the Department, and the improvement effected during the year in the rate of progress in the audit and booking of the Public Works Accounts, notwithstanding the many important changes of system and procedure introduced during the year, reflects very great credit on Major Chesney and the Officers of the Public Works Account Department generally.

2. The Bengal Office appears to be the only one which has not kept pace with the general advance; but even here the falling off has been only trifling, and His Excellency in Council feels satisfied that the Government of Bengal will adopt such measures as may be necessary for the removal of the obstacles which at present impede the progress of the Controller's Office, and for bringing it into the same state of efficiency as has been found practicable elsewhere.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Financial Department, for information.

Also that these proceedings be reported to the Secretary of State.

Also that a copy of this Resolution, and the accompanying Report, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut. Col.*, R. A.,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department.

Report by MAJOR G. CHESNEY, *Accountant General, Public Works Department, on the state of current business in the Public Works Account Department, with notice of the changes of system lately carried out.*

In accordance with annual custom, I beg to submit the usual Report showing the state of the current business in the Offices of Public Works Accounts throughout India, at the end of the year 1864-65.

2. The state of each Office is detailed in the following Table. I also beg to attach copy of the accompanying Circular No. 11 of 1865, which has just been issued from the Accountant General's Office:—

Progress made during year

Statement showing the state of arrears in the Public Works Offices of Account, in receiving, compiling, auditing, and booking the accounts of Executive Engineers, at the beginning and end of the year 1864-65.

PROVINCES.	Place in the list.		Average arrears in all branches of the work, in months and decimals of a month.		Gain during year.	Loss during year.
	On 30th April 1864.	On 30th April 1865.	April 1864.	April 1865.		
Oudh ... ... } equal	1	1				
North-Western Provinces ... }	1	1				
Punjab	9	3	·49	·01	·48	
Hyderabad	6	4	·13	·03	·10	
British Burmah	5	5	·04	·03	·01	
Central Provinces	1	6	...	·04	...	·04
Straits Settlements	4	7	·03	·06	...	·03
Mysore	10	8	3·70	·27	3·43	
Bengal	8	9	·35	·40	...	·05
Upper Godavery	7	...	·20	Transferred to Central Provinces in May 1864.		
Total ...			4·94	·84		
General average for the whole Department ...			·49	·09		

3. It may be useful to explain how the rate of progress here shown is calculated, and what is deemed to constitute arrears.

Processes undergone by the accounts.

4. The Public Works Accounts pass through five stages—

I.—The original accounts of disbursers have to be prepared and sent up with vouchers, &c., to the Executive Engineer, by whom, after examination, and being made complete in all respects, they are forwarded to the Controller's Office.

II.—These original accounts are worked up into a *Schedule* or *Abstract*, which compares expenditure with authorities, and the rates of work done with the rates of the estimate; and generally are put into a state to admit of a complete audit being given.

III.—A copy of this Abstract or Schedule is made and sent to the Executive Engineer for his use and guidance.

IV.—The accounts are audited.

V.—The accounts are passed through the Provincial Abstract, Journal, and Ledger. They are also posted into divisional (or subsidiary) books for convenient record of details.

5. One month is allowed for the first operation, a fortnight for the second and third together, and a fortnight for the fourth and fifth each, or two and a half months in all, so that the accounts of a Public Works Division for April ought to be submitted to the Controller's Office by the end of May, and finally disposed of there by the 15th July, and any delay beyond that is held to constitute arrears.

Definition of arrears.

6. The average arrears af accounts in a Provincial Office is therefore ascertained by dividing the total arrears for all the executive divisions, in all stages, by the number of divisions in the Province, and by five, the number of operations into which the current business is divided.

7. The state of the Public Works Accounts may now be judged by the standard as above explained, from the figures given in the Table. It will be noticed that the average arrears for the whole department has been reduced during the year from ·19 to ·09 of a month; that in Oudh and the North-Western Provinces, there are no arrears; and that in Punjab they amount to only ·01 of a month, or one and a half working hours. Hyderabad and British Burmah show ·03 of a month, or three-fourths of a day; the Central Provinces and Straits Settlements, ·04 and ·06 of a month; Mysore, which last year was nearly four months in arrears, is now ·27; and Bengal, which is last in the list, has arrears represented by ·10 of a month.

Comparison of arrears at beginning and end of year.

8. The Bengal Office is the only one which has lost ground sensibly during the year. This is mainly due to delay in the submission of their original accounts by Executive Engineers, and not to delay in the subsequent action of the Controller's Office. It is represented by the Local Officers that some of the divisions in Bengal labour under peculiar difficulties in this respect, by reason of defective postal arrangements; but there is nothing of this kind in Bengal, which is not equally to be encountered in other parts of India, notably in British Burmah and the Central Provinces, where, nevertheless, the most perfect regularity is maintained; it is to be hoped, therefore, that a way may shortly be found in Bengal also for overcoming this difficulty.

Bengal Office has alone lost ground.

9. Next I beg to set down the advance made of late years towards greater and greater punctuality. This may be shown for the whole Department as follows, the average arrears in the different current stages having been—

Comparison with arrears of previous years.

On the 30th April	1862	...	1·88 of a month.
„ „	1863	...	·55 „
„ „	1864	..	·40 „
„ „	1865	...	·09 „

10. The mode above described of showing the state of work in the Accounts Offices, has been determined with reference to the different stages the accounts pass through; but the ultimate end of these different operations is, that the audited account should be posted up in the provincial books to the proper heads, and the state of the accounts in this respect, on the 30th April 1865, was as under—

Progress from another point of view.

Journals written up, and Ledgers posted, and Balance Sheets struck.	North-Western Provinces Central Provinces ... Hyderabad ... ... Straits Settlements ...	for February 1865.
	British Burmah ... .. Punjab ... ... Oudh ... ... Mysore	for January 1865.
	Bengal	for December 1864.

11. Since, on the 30th April, the accounts for February are not due to be booked, the above table shows that, considering the final stage of the accounts only, four Provincial Offices are in advance of the standard, and generally the average arrears are below ·09 of a month. But it is not considered sufficient that the accounts should be booked in time, and that delay in the receipt of the accounts should be compensated by greater rapidity in disposing of them in the Controller's Office. It is plainly a desirable thing, on its own account, that the original accounts of disbursers should be furnished with the extremest regularity, and therefore the mode adopted of estimating arrears, viz., by reference to each stage in the accounts, appears to be a fair and satisfactory one.

12. This advance, in the rate of despatch of business made in 1864-65, has been accomplished simultaneously with the introduction of several important changes of system, which, although tending to simplification and reduction of work ultimately, have unquestionably had the ordinary effect of changes, of increasing work while they are in course of being carried out.

Progress has been effected simultaneously with change.

13. I am anxious to draw particular attention to the rate of work in the Offices of Public Works Accounts, because I believe that the state that they arrived at, as regards punctuality and promptitude in the despatch of business, is not generally known, and that they suffer under the stigma which attaches to Indian official accounts generally. These are a standing subject of comment both in the Indian and English Press, as well as in Parliament, and the criticisms of the public have been endorsed by the highest official authority on the subject. I need only refer on this point to the speech* of the Hon'ble Sir C. E. Trevelyan, in the Legislative Council, on the 1st April 1865, published in the *Gazette of India*, and to the Reports of the Commissioners on the Civil and Military Accounts, also published by authority. In those Reports it is stated that the regular books of those depart-

Public Works Accounts free from reproach laid on Indian Accounts generally.

* *Extract from Supplement to* Gazette of India *dated the 8th April* 1865, *page* 127

But the most remarkable feature of Indian finance is its variableness The results have to be collected from so many Governments and Administrations, in reference to such a variety of departments and subjects, that Indian finance is a series of surprises and disappointments; and the evil is much aggravated by the imperfect nature of the accounts. At Home, the Chancellor of the Exchequer sees from week to week the progress of the income and expenditure. Here, till I have the annual estimates before me, I cannot say how I stand within a million or a million and a half. When I took charge of this office, I found I was under a pledge inherited from my predecessor to publish quarterly accounts. But the Officers of the Department warned me to take care what I was about; and on further experience, I found that the accounts are so overloaded with what they call "adjustment items" that the "monthlies" are always stultified by the "quarterlies;" while the "quarterlies" are extinguished by the "annuals," and even the annual statements, which are the basis of the accounts laid before Parliament, are corrected by the "general books," which are the final accounts, and are, in most parts of India, four or five years in arrear.

ments are many years in arrears; that the accounts rendered to Parliament have, in consequence, to be based on returns compiled in anticipation of the accounts being passed through the books; and that, from the distinctions made between unadjusted and adjusted accounts, neither from these returns nor from the books can the actual expenditure of the year ever be correctly ascertained.

14. Although, doubtless, in the remarks above quoted, the reference was chiefly made to the Civil Accounts, still they will probably convey the impression of being applicable to all the State Departments. And so long as the Public Works Accounts of each Presidency and Province were incorporated with the Civil Accounts, the one necessarily was involved in any delay which attended the other; and if, as has been the case, the Public Works Accounts of a Province, for a given year, have lain for a couple of years and upwards in the Office of the Local Accountant General before they could be posted into his books, and transmitted to the Financial Department, the result was the same practically as if they were to that extent in arrears.

15. But now that the Public Works Accounts have been separated from the others, and constituted a separate Department of Account, their final disposal is not regulated by any delays occurring elsewhere; and it will be apparent from the foregoing recital of the rate of progress in this Department, that the strictures above quoted are in no way applicable to them. I am very far from thinking, indeed, that the Public Works Accounts have reached perfection; and I suppose that finality is not to be looked for in accounts more than in any other part of the administration, but this much may be claimed, that, in the matter of despatch and punctuality at least, there is no cause for complaint.

16. Further, it may be stated that the distinction between adjusted and unadjusted accounts, in respect to the comparison between the grants and expenditure of the year, which is generally held to be such a fertile cause of embarrassment and confusion in Indian Accounts, has no place in the system pursued in this Department. The simple procedure now in force, under which all expenditure is, if possible, carried directly to a Budget service head, is certainly of recent date, and is due to the recommendations of the Public Works Commission; until lately, there has been often delay in the final charge of expenditure to its final head (*i. e.*, in the 'adjustment'), due to the mode of audit which this Department inherited with other traditions from its connection with the Civil Accounts; but ever since Budget Estimates were established in India, the main principle, that the cash expenditure of the year constituted the charge against the grant of the year, has been firmly maintained, while, from the year 1862-63, a complete form of appropriation account has been in use, comparing the actual expenditure with the grants of the year.

17. But while I would claim for this Department that it has taken the lead in establishing a sound system of account, that while Indian Accounts generally are several years in arrears, those of the Public Works Department are up to date, and that the Budget system has attained a completeness with us which other Departments are still striving after; the Public Works Accounts have doubtless needed revision, and have received great improvements in consequence of the formation of the Commission, composed of the English Commissioners and Public Works Accounts Officers for the three Presidencies. Although our operations had been so far successful that we had succeeded in working clear of the arrears of ten and even five years ago, the task has been a severe one, and the Department is under a great obligation to the English Commissioners for the great relief which has been afforded by the removal of the numerous obstructions and complications which, until lately, hampered the accounts. I refer to them particularly, because, although the changes lately carried out have been ostensibly adopted at the recommendation of the Commission of which they only formed a part, it will be readily understood that the broad and lucid views—the great simplification and improvement of procedure—advocated by the Commission were the fruit of their proposals, and that the ready acceptance those proposals met with was chiefly due to the weight conferred by their authority.

But still, until lately, open to improvement.

Benefit derived from action of English Commissioners.

18. As bearing on the subject-matter of this report, this will be a fitting place for briefly recording all the changes of system which have been carried out during the year, in pursuance of the orders of the Government of India, issued from time to time, upon the different recommendations of the Commission. In doing so, I shall confine myself to an account of these changes, so far as they tend to render the rate of progress of the Accounts Offices favourable.

Changes of system effected during the year.

19. *Separation of Public Works Accounts from Civil Accounts, and appointment of Accountant General, Public Works Department.*—This measure took effect on 1st May 1864,* and the accounts of the Public Works Controllers now come up monthly direct from each Province to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and are passed through his books, which thus contain a record of all the Public Works Expenditure throughout India recorded against the Public Works Grant.

Separation of Public Works from Civil Accounts.

* Public Works Circular No. 14 of 1864.

Public Works Circular No. 50 of 1864.

20. The balances of the Public Works Department, on the Civil Books, differed considerably at the time from the same balances on the Public Works Books; these differences were of long standing, and as it was represented that they were not worth the trouble of adjusting, the Financial Department* decided that the balances on the Public Works Books should be accepted, and the differences on the Civil Books written off.

* Accountant General Public Works Department's Circular No. 4 of 1865.

21. The accounts between the two Departments are now confined to a simple banking or remittance account.

22. The result of this change, so far as concerns the despatch of business, has been that the Provincial Public Works Accounts, instead of waiting for one or two years or even longer, until the Civil Account Books were ready to receive them, they are now dealt with at once. At this date (19th June 1865), the accounts for the different Provinces have been received in the Accountant General's Office for the dates as below:—

Madras	March 1865.
Bombay (no complete accounts yet received).	
Bengal	February 1865.
North-Western Provinces ...	March ,,
Punjab	,, ,,
Central Provinces ...	February ,,
British Burmah ...	March ,,
Oudh	,, ,,
Hyderabad	,, ,,
Straits Settlements ...	,, ,,
Mysore	February ,,
Coorg	November 1864.
Central India	October ,,
Rajpootana	February 1865.

Abolition of Public Works Suspense Account.

23. *Abolition of Public Works Suspense Account.*—Formerly the accounts of the Public Works Department were kept under three main heads:—"Engineer or Disbursing Department," which was debtor for the cash received, and creditor for cash expenditure; "Public Works Department" or "Suspense Account," which was debtor for the cash expenditure credited to "Engineer Department," and creditor for the annual expenditure on Establishments and Repairs, and for the expenditure on Original Works as they were completed; and "Government" (*i. e.*, the Civil Department), which was creditor for the cash issued to the "Disbursing Department," and debtor for the charges for Establishments, Repairs, and completed Original Works which were credited to the Suspense Account. Thus in the Civil Accounts the whole expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department, as well as the cash held by it [*i. e.*, the balances of both Engineer and Public Works Department], was held at the debit of that Department, until it assumed a final or completed form; so that if a work [as, *e. g.*, a canal or road] occupied five or six years to construct, the expenditure during all this time remained "unadjusted" between the two Departments. Thus the Public Works "Suspense" Account necessarily was always very large, and the annual "Adjustment" Accounts between the two Departments always much in arrears, being a very complicated affair to arrange, while the Account Current between the Department and Government (*i. e.*, the account exhibiting these adjustments) had no sort of connection with the annual appropriation account which represented the actual expenditure of the year.

24. This suspense account was inherited from the traditional system of Indian Accounts generally, based partly on the idea of fixing responsibility by a money debit, and partly on the supposed necessity of charging the completed Public Works bodily to a Dead Stock Account. The Department of Public Works Accounts is greatly indebted to the Commissioners for having obtained the discontinuance of this troublesome complication. The Controller's Annual Account Current is now the account of the expenditure incurred within the year, that is, of the expenditure incurred against the Public Works Grant with any other miscellaneous items, and is vastly more simple and less bulky than it used to be.

Accounts based on cash payments.

25. *Abolition of the Account Current heading "demands payable."*—The accounts of disbursers and the account of expenditure against the grant have always been based on the actual cash expenditure incurred, but an arrangement obtained of charging on the one side of the departmental cash accounts the total liabilities incurred on the works for labour and materials, and debiting the part still to pay *per contra*, so that the difference constituted the actual cash payments. From 1st May,* the English † system has been adopted of omitting the record of liabilities from the accounts, and making them simply a record of cash payments. An account of demands payable is, however, still kept in the original 'day books' or accounts of works, and in the accounts of stock.

* Public Works Circulars Nos. 8 and 14 of 1864.

[† *i. e.* of English *official* accounts English mercantile accounts of course show liabilities].

Simplification of classification of expenditure

26. *Reduction of classification.*—Public Works Expenditure used to be classified under 47 heads, the accounts of expenditure being recorded under every Department of Government (as Fortifications, Cantonments, Commissariat, &c.; under Army; Revenue, Police, Custom, &c., under Civil Administration), and under every class of work of public improvement, as Navigation Canals, Irrigation Canals, Metalled Roads, Unmetalled Roads, &c. They are now classified under the five heads:—Military Buildings, Civil Buildings, Agricultural Works, Works of Communication, and Miscellaneous Public Improvement. The saving of labour in accounts is very considerable; and, although Statistical Returns will be more troublesome to prepare, because the items of expenditure will have to be picked out of the books instead of being collected under separate heads, such Returns are not often called for.

and Receipts.

27. A considerable reduction has also been made* in the classification of Public Works Receipts.

* Public Works Circular No. 24 of 1864.

Reduction of Stock.

28. *Reduction of Stock Accounts.*—The Commission considered the practice to be necessary which they found in force, of keeping the materials purchased for general purposes on the books of the Department at their money value, the account stock being cleared in turn as the materials are used on works; but they recommended that materials purchased directly for works should be charged at once to those works, and this change has been ordered* to be introduced from the beginning of the year 1865-66. The reduction of work in accounts should be considerable.

* Public Works Standing Order No. 21 of 1865.

29. Another important measure was carried out from the beginning of the previous year, the removal from the stock accounts of those articles which come under the term 'tools and plant.'* The expenditure on these is now charged directly to a final Budget head of service, and the articles are kept on the books merely at their money values.

and Store Accounts.

* Public Works Circular No 15 of 1864.

30. During the course of the year also road metal has been removed from the stock accounts, and is now charged direct to the estimate for which it was purchased.

31. *Contract Accounts.*—New forms of contract accounts have been issued,* which came into operation on the 1st November 1864. The charges made for works executed by contract are now based on the cash payments made, and all advances are charged direct to the works on account of which they were made. By this arrangement all expenditure of this class forms a charge at once against the grant of the year, instead of being passed through any intermediate (suspense) advance account. A greater correspondence is thus produced between the Budget Estimate and the expenditure incurred against it, than used to be practicable, while it has been specially arranged to keep the advances under quite as close scrutiny as before.

Change in forms of Contract Accounts.

* Public Works Circulars Nos. 40 and 45 of 1864.

32. A change, which has been made in the mode of comparing the total annual expenditure against the grant of the year, may be noticed in this place. Heretofore it has been usual to consider the total cash expenditure incurred on account of the Public Works Department as the charge to be made against the grant, including all miscellaneous expenditure, as for advances, and manufacture, and purchase of stock materials, as well as that incurred directly on service heads. Thus, supposing the advance account to be increased by five lakhs, there would be five lakhs less to be spent on works. Under the new practice, which accords with that obtaining in the English public accounts, only the expenditure incurred on service heads will be charged against the grant; but as advances (or payments on account to contractors), which formed the bulk of the non-service expenditure, are now charged direct to service heads, no sensible discrepancy between the total and service expenditure will be caused by the measure.

Change in mode of calculating expenditure against annual grant.

33. An exception to the rule thus introduced is made* in the case of expenditure for such materials as cannot, under the arrangement explained in para. 28, be charged direct to the works. These materials, under the name of 'Stock,' still continue to be in effect a charge against the grant; any increase made during the year to the balance of stock on hand requiring a corresponding reduction of the sum available for specific works.

* Form No. 25, attached to Report of Commission, page 60.

34. *Minor Changes.*—Other changes may also be mentioned, which, though less important and radical, are all in the direction of simplification.

35. Among these may be classed a revision of the rules for banking with Government Treasuries and Branch Banks;* the revised rules for the accounts of Public Works Expenditure by Civil and other non-departmental Officers;† the exclusion‡ of charges for convict labour from the accounts; and the introduction§ of imprest cash accounts in place of current cash accounts for all subordinate disbursers.

New Banking Rules.

* Public Works Circular No. 51 of 1864.

Accounts of Civil Officers.

† Public Works Circular No. 61 of 1864.

‡ Public Works Circular No. 71 of 1864.

§ Public Works Circular No. 67 of 1864.

Of convict labour.

Of imprest cash accounts.

36. A revised form of Budget Estimate, after the pattern of that proposed by the Commission, was issued‖ during the year, and the Provincial Estimates for 1865-66 were all prepared accordingly. This change is not merely a matter of account; but as the accounts of expenditure follow the course of the estimates, they have been affected considerably by the change.

New form of Budget Estimate.

‖ Public Works Circular No. 70 of 1864.

37. The expenditure on land required for Public Works, and which is usually disbursed in the Civil Department, although estimated for in this Department, was not referred to in the Commission's Report; but it had heretofore been incurred without sufficient regularity or attention to sanctions, and the provisions of the estimates. The audit of the charges has now been transferred¶ to the Public Works Controllers and specific rules issued for their guidance.

Accounts of expenditure on land.

¶ Public Works Circular No. 73 of 1864.

38. The accounting for the State Expenditure on Railways and other guaranteed enterprise, provided for in the Public Works Estimates, has also in the necessary course of things been transferred to this Department from the beginning of 1864-65, and rules and forms for dealing with these accounts have been issued** to the Public Works Controllers.

Of State Expenditure on Railways.

** Public Works Circulars Nos. 54 and 73 of 1864.

39. The changes above described have necessarily involved a revision of the system of book-keeping pursued in the Controllers' Offices. Revised forms of the different books illustrated by examples worked out have accordingly been issued for the use of the Department.

New forms of Controller's Books issued.

40. Lastly, the whole of the different orders and rules above referred to, together with such as were still required to complete the system, have been combined into a code and issued by the Government of India, in a Standing Order,†† as a revised system of account in supercession of all previous orders on the subject. This Standing Order will eventually be incorporated with the Revised Code shortly about to issue, of which it will form Chapters XIX and XX.

Foregoing changes codified.

†† Standing Order No. 21 of 1865.

41. The forms of account issued with the revised system contain illustrative specimen entries which are carried through the accounts, from the

and manual of Book-keeping supplied.

first entries of a disburser to the final ones in the Controller's Provincial Ledger. These have been made very full, and constitute a complete manual of book-keeping for the use of the Officers of the Department.

Changes remaining to be carried out.

Abolition of pre-audit.

42. The only measures now remaining to carry out, of those recommended by the Commission, are the abolition of pre-audit and the transfer of the duty of compiling accounts from the Controller's Office to the Executive Engineer. As regards the first, at the time when the revised system was issued, no action had been taken on the matter in the Civil Department. I understand that the change has since been made in that Department, and the Public Works Department may usefully follow suit; but it will be perhaps as well to let the other changes be first established. No practical inconvenience will result from a few months' delay; pre-audit has not been carried to the length in this Department which obtained in the Civil Department, but has been confined solely to charges for salaries and travelling allowances.

Transfer of accounts to Executive Engineers.

43. With respect to the transfer of accounts to Executive Engineers, which was a measure long contemplated before the Commission sat, some delay was unavoidable. Owing to the proceedings of the Commission being terminated somewhat abruptly, the preparation of the forms which were intended to accompany their Report was unavoidably not quite brought to completion, and some of the forms were omitted, while others being prepared in blank might not have been thoroughly understood by those who had to deal with them. Therefore, before substituting the new forms for those heretofore in force, it became quite necessary to have a complete set prepared, and to put them to the test of practice. This was carefully done in this office, and the result of the practical experience thus gained was the suggestion of some modifications in the details of the forms as originally proposed, tending to considerable simplification and reduction of work. The forms finally adopted with the illustrative examples fully worked out are those which have been issued as an accompaniment to Standing Order No 21 of 1865, and they came into operation on the 1st May 1865.

Necessarily delayed.

44. I am of opinion that the preparation of complete forms of this kind was a necessary condition for carrying out the change successfully, and that by the arrangement adopted, the final change will be more speedily arrived at than would have been possible had it been commenced upon sooner.

Obligation due to Mr. Foster

45. It is proper to mention that, in all these measures, this Department has had the great benefit of the presence in India of Mr Foster, one of the English Commissioners; his advice and assistance have been freely sought and given on all occasions, and it is only to be regretted that his engagements on the Civil and Military Accounts did not leave him greater leisure for aiding in those of this Department.

Labour involved in business of the last year.

16. It will be readily understood from the foregoing description that the year just ended has been a very busy one with this Department. In this Office the work has been heavy and unremitting; and that the Controllers should have succeeded, notwithstanding these changes, in keeping their current work up to date, and even improving the rate of progress is, I think, very creditable to them and their Offices.

Satisfactory position of Public Works Department.

Reasons for it—

I.—Its constitution and organization

47. The position now held by the Public Works Accounts Department is so satisfactory in all the essential respects of method, accuracy, and expedition, that it may not be amiss to say a word as to the causes which have tended to produce this efficiency. I believe then the main reasons to be two. First, the Public Works Accounts Establishment really forms a solid Department, that is, it is not a mere congeries of scattered Offices, each having its own separate organization; but the whole of the Accountants form one body, liable to serve in any part of India, and subject to strict tests for admission and promotion. By this arrangement the smaller Offices can be maintained in a much higher state of efficiency than would always be practicable, if each Office were a separate body consisting of half a dozen or fewer Accountants, while the transfer of members from place to place in course of promotion tends to secure that uniformity of procedure which is essential to success in every system of account.

II.—Efficiency of the Controllers.

48. The second principal reason is to be found in the efficiency of the Controllers. These Officers form one body under the Government of India for the purposes of appointment and promotion, and it is always expected that every member of it shall make himself thoroughly conversant with accounts, and with the business of his department, in all their details, so that his control may not be merely one of general supervision, but of a thorough and efficient kind. I should add that this Department possesses a great advantage, in the means for maintaining an efficient staff, from its connection with the executive branch of the Public Works Department, which offers an opening to those of its members whose proclivities turn out after trial not to be in this special direction.

Accounts of—

49. In conclusion I should explain that this Report has dealt solely with the Accounts Offices in the Provinces immediately under the Government of India. The accounts of the Controllers' Offices, in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, have now been established on the same system as obtains everywhere else; but those Offices, which have been quite lately established as regular Offices of Account, are quite distinct, and the Controllers and Accountants attached to them do not form one body with the others for the purposes of appointment and promotion.

Madras

50. From Madras the monthly accounts of receipts and expenditure on the new system come up in good form, and with very commendable punctuality; but I am not able at present to say how far the reforms proposed by the Commission have been introduced into the original accounts of disbursers, on which the records of the Central Office are based.

51. In Bombay the changes of system have been deferred until the year 1865-66. Meanwhile considerable efforts have been made by the Local Office of Account to supply accounts of expenditure incurred against the grants; but from the want of an audit on the original accounts, and in the absence of any regular system of book-keeping in the Controller's Office, the accounts are merely statements compiled from Returns collected from the different disbursing Officers; such accounts, not being based on book entries, must be most laborious to prepare, while they are usually not altogether to be relied on, and frequently do not agree with each other; the monthly Returns of cash expenditure are for instance different from the subsequent Returns of the charges to works on account of this expenditure, and the charges shown in the appropriation account do not precisely correspond with those taken credit for in the annual account current. From these causes it has not been found possible to carry the Bombay Accounts of 1864-65 through the Accountant General's books. However, it is understood that a thorough change is to be made in the accounts of the present year; so far as the Controller's Office is concerned, the new printed forms furnish a complete guide, which, it is hoped, will serve to render the establishment of regular account books comparatively easy; and if a vigorous effort be made, it may be hoped that the accounts in Bombay will now be brought into satisfactory accord with those of the rest of the empire.

and Bombay.

The Manufacture of Cutch in Pegu.

Memo. by H. LEEDS, Esq., Offg. Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, dated Rangoon, 7th June 1865.

The large value of the Cutch exported from Rangoon as shown in a Statement obtained from the Collector of Customs, by the Inspector General of Forests, and a fear that the tree from which it is manufactured might become exhausted has led to the following inquiry:—

2. The Acacia Catechu from which the gum is extracted to make Cutch is described at page 24 of Surgeon Major Balfour's work on timber, trees, woods, and forests.

3. The following information has been received from the Deputy Commissioners in Pegu:—

District Reports.

The Deputy Commissioner of Toungoo reports that Cutch trees are plentiful in his district, but that no Cutch is made. He states nothing, however, regarding the varieties to be found in his district, and possibly as no Cutch is made it is owing to the right kinds (there being several) not growing in that district. He goes on to state that the telegraph posts in Thabyay and Bombadee are chiefly of Cutch, but that this wood is not used for house posts, "as the Burmans have an idea that living in a house built on Cutch posts brings bad luck and sickness to the inmates." This superstition is somewhat strange, as it seems to be peculiar to the Toungoo District.

In the Bassein District Cutch trees are found only in three townships, viz., Laymyatnah, Ngapootaw, and Kyouk Kyoung, each containing about 500 or 600 trees.

The Cutch manufactured from them is small in quantity, and is consumed in the neighbourhood.

The Deputy Commissioner of Myanoung furnished a Statement showing the approximate number of trees (Cutch) cut down annually in his district, amounting to 21,794, of which 11,922 are used for manufacture and 12,872 for house posts.

I may here state that the felling and destroying of trees of the kinds used for making Cutch has been prohibited throughout Pegu.

In the Rangoon District Cutch trees are to be found in the Thoungzai and Okkan townships on the Hlyne River, but the gum does not appear to be extracted for the purpose of manufacture; the trees are used as house posts.

In the Prome District, where almost all the Cutch in these Provinces is made, the Deputy Commissioner in a letter on the subject states that there are six different kinds of Cutch trees in his district, three of which, viz., the Shinee, the Shäwah, and Oogee shä, are valuable for their gum, and the others of no value, except as house posts and for other purposes wherein hard wood is required.

In this district the tree is found in all the teak producing localities, both on the east and west of the Irrawaddie, and the manufacture of Cutch is carried on in both localities, but to a greater extent on the west side in the Mendoon and Kamah townships than in any others.

The largest trees are to be found on the east side, where several trees were measured at six feet from the ground, and found to be 11, 12, and 13 feet in girth, with clear regular stems from 40 to 60 feet in height, to the first branch. The scarcity of large trees on the west probably arises from the greater consumption which takes place there yearly.

4. The mode of manufacture is as follows:—

Mode of manufacture.

The first step is selection of the trees to be used. This is done by cutting into the trees about 3 inches deep with a dah; if the gum immediately exudes from the cells, and the wood is of a dark red color, the tree is considered good and is felled, but not otherwise, as it would not pay to boil down.

When felled the log is cut up into convenient lengths which can easily be dragged by buffaloes and taken to the place of manufacture, generally some village close by. The sap wood is then taken off, and the heart wood is cut with a dah into little chips of about 1½ inch square. The chips are put into common earthen chatties and rammed down, as much water being introduced as the chatties will contain. They are then ready for boiling.

The boiling place is generally an open shed, a small cut is made just within and round three sides of the shed wide enough to admit of the chatties resting firmly on the edges, and the fire is placed under them. The sap wood and the old chips from which the gum has already been extracted are used as firewood.

The boiling is continued for six or seven hours. This done, the liquor is strained and placed in a cast-iron evaporating pan which is in the centre of the shed over a fire-place. At first a strong fire is kept up, but so soon as the liquor begins to thicken, the fire is decreased until nearly all the water has been evaporated. It is then poured into a wooden frame or mould where it is allowed to cool, and before it hardens is cut into cakes 8″ × 3″ × 2″, in which state it reaches the market.

Quantity of wood used.

5. The proportion of wood used in making Cutch is as follows :—

It takes eight large trees about 6 feet in girth and 20 long (i. e., 360 cubic feet of wood), or 30 small trees 3 feet in girth and 20 feet long (i. e., 338 cubic feet of wood), to make 100 viss, from which it would appear that the small trees produce more gum than the large. While the best Cutch is produced from the large trees, the small are preferred owing to their being more easy to handle and cut up, as well as being more productive.

Amount of work done.

6. The quantity which can be made by one man varies according to the skill and energy with which the work is done. Two good workmen can make as much as 200 viss in ten days, or 12½ viss per day per man, while inferior workmen average generally 10 viss per day per man.

From the above data we may calculate on an average. 1st :—That 35 cubic feet of wood will make 10 viss of Cutch. 2nd :—That one man can make 11 viss per day.

Value.

7. The value of the article varies considerably on either side of the river, for, while it fetches Rs. 17 to 18 delivered at the bank of the river on the east side, it fetches only Rs. 12 or 13 on the western side. This is chiefly owing to the difference in distance of carriage.

The manufacturers prefer selling their Cutch at the river bank nearest their own villages where it is manufactured, as they have found by experience that if they take it themselves to Thayetmyo or Prome, they are "done" and get much less for it. The same cause is found to operate in deterring the chiefs beyond our frontiers from bringing down their own timber for sale, and can readily be understood.

The average market rate at Prome during the past season has been Rs. 22-8 per 100 viss, and in the Rangoon market it is now Rs. 25 to 26 per 100 viss.

From this it appears that the Cutch manufacturers (who are chiefly of the "Khyn" race, a people who tattoo the faces of their wives to make them more ugly than they are by nature, a custom, however, which is now going out, as they no longer dread their being carried away by other tribes), taking the value of Cutch at the river bank above Prome at a mean of Rs. 15 per 100 viss, and one man making 11 viss per day, can earn Re. 1-10-8 per day, and the difference in price given at the river bank, and the market prices at Prome and Rangoon shows that this is a very lucrative trade.

The following Statement may serve as a close approximation to the quantity made, and as the estimate was framed without any reference to the Customs Statement of Imports and Exports, with which, however, it closely agrees, it may be depended upon.

Quantity made yearly in British Burmah.

8. If we estimate that 600 men are employed in this manufacture in the Prome District alone (for that which is made in Bassein and Henzadah Districts is not worth taking into calculation and is used for local purposes), which is, I believe, a low estimate, we shall have ... 6,600 viss of Cutch made per day, which, multiplied by 300 for the number of days in the year, after deducting the numerous Burmese holidays, gives for the year..... ....19,80,000 viss of Cutch, the value of which at Rs. 25 per 100 viss at Rangoon represents a gross sum of Rs. 4,95,000.

6,600 × 300

Number of trees felled.

9. To calculate the number of trees cut down yearly to make this Cutch, let us take, as before, 350 cubic feet, or 7 tons, of wood to make 100 viss = (for 19,80,000 viss) 138,600 tons of wood.

Then as one large tree = 45 cubic feet and one small tree = 11 cubic feet, and only one large tree is cut down probably to 30 small ones, we shall find that 5,72,880 trees are cut down yearly for Cutch manufacture, of which 18,480 are large trees, and 5,54,400 are small trees, so that, including what are used for house posts and other purposes, we may estimate that about 5,90,000 Cutch trees are felled in Pegu yearly.

10. The general impression is that re-production is not equal to the felling; but this is not yet satisfactorily ascertained. As the tree grows to maturity in about 20 years, it might be a suitable tree to introduce into teak plantations together with "Sappan" and other woods of quick growth and value, as it is necessary to sow teak plantations very thick at first so as to ensure straight growth, and these woods might be thinned out when of value without interfering with the growth of the teak, which does not come to maturity for 80 years or more.

APPENDICES.

1. Uses to which the Cutch tree is put.
2. Customs Return of Imports and Exports of Cutch for the last eight years.

APPENDIX I.

The Cutch tree is used for the following purposes :—

For making ploughs and harrows.
" " Dah and Spear handles.
" Cart poles, axles, frames, and yokes.
" House posts.
" Drums of Cotton Gins.
" Furniture, and almost every article in which durability, strength, and beauty are required.

RANGOON, *The 7th June* 1865.

H. LEEDS,
Offg. Consvr. of Forests.

APPENDIX 2.

Statement of the Quantity and Value of Cutch Imported from Upper Burmah, and Exported from the Port of Rangoon from 1857-58, *and ending in* 1861-65.

Imported from Upper Burmah.				Exported from Rangoon.				Remarks.
Years.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.		Quantity in Maunds.		Value in Rupees.		
1857-58	....	....	...	85,327	¾	4,85,458	3	Import in 8 years ... 1,93,245
1858-59	.....	....	...	91,842	¾	6,46,672	12	Export „ „ ... 8,31,014
1859-60	....	1,40 400	0	1,05,588	¼	7,37,199	4	
1860-61	....	1,14,768	0	1,12,174	0	6,96,180	7	Difference 6,37,769
1861-62	29,382	1,04.719	0	98,409	0	4,71,937	2	made in British Burmah or
1862-63	37,152	1,30,948	0	1 .12,866	0	5,57,261	12	79 721½ maunds per year, average.
1863-64	63,629	2.23.676	0	1,13,034	0	5,58,819	6	
1864-65	63,083	2,21,929	0	1,11 778	0	5,43,319	15	
Total ...	1,93,245	9,36,44 0	0	8,31,014	½	46,96,848	13	

Rangoon,
The 7th June 1865.

H. LEEDS,
Officiating Conservator of Forests.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. Cutter, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No. 37.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1833.

Simla, the 11th September 1865.

Notifications.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 9 of Act I. of 1849, to delegate authority to the Judge of Goruckpore to receive reports and to issue orders in cases coming under that Act.

No. 1835.

The undermentioned Officer in the Central Provinces is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of his Tehseelee:—

Dadajee Jeywunt, Tehseeldar of Nachingaon, Wurda District.

No. 1837.

The undermentioned Officers in the Central Provinces are invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within their respective Tehseelees:—

Ashruf Ali Khan, while officiating as Tehseeldar of Boorhanpore.
Gopal Rao, while officiating as Tehseeldar of Poonassa.
} Nimar District.

No. 1843.

Captain C. E. Watson, while officiating as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, British Burmah, is appointed Marriage Registrar, under Act V. of 1852, for the District of Ramree in the Arracan Division.

No. 1845.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. B. L. Rice to be Inspector of Schools in the Province of Mysore, with effect from 1st July.

No. 1886.

The 12th September 1865.

Third Class Native Doctor Shaik Emam Bux is appointed to the Jail Hospital at Akyab, *vice* first Class Native Doctor Shaik Foyz Mahomed, removed at his own request.

No. 1887.

The services of first Class Native Doctor Shaik Foyz Mahomed are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 1904.

The 13th September 1865.

The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department; copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces.

A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same, upon payment of the expense of copying:—

239.—Revd. W. Calderwood, Missionary at Saharunpore, North-Western Provinces, for "improvements in Punkhas and their appurtenances."

240.—Mr. Charles Weightman Harrison, of Manchester in the County of Lancaster, England, Civil Engineer, for "improvements in Looms for Weaving."

243.—Mr. Francis Antoine Edmond Guironnet de Massas, of Hoxton in the County of Middlesex, England, Civil Engineer, for "improvements in Machinery for treating Cotton Seeds."

244.—Mr. Thomas Login, Executive Engineer, on special duty at Rechna Doab, Sealkote, in the Punjab, for "raising water by means of an Oscillating Motion."

256.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Mounier Boxer, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, England, for "improvements in Projectiles."

258.—Mr. Louis Henry Gustavus Ehrhardt, of Richmond Road, Bayswater, in the County of Middlesex, England, for "an improved Gunpowder."

259.—Mr. Henry Augustus Shipp, Tea Planter, residing at No. 12, Dhurrumtollah Street, in the town of Calcutta, for "a Machine for rolling Tea to be worked either by hand, steam, cattle, or other power."

260.—Mr. Stenben Taylor Bacon, of Boston in the United States of America, for "improvements in manufacturing Aerated Bread by the application of Carbonic Acid Gas obtained from fermenting vegetable matters, and in the apparatus employed therein."

No. 1918.

Mr. H. B. Saunders, Government Pleader at Moulmain, has obtained three months' leave on private affairs from the 7th August 1865; and Mr. D. G. Nicolson, Barister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate during his absence, or until further orders.

No. 1924.

Messrs. C. Phillips and J. Hind, Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Grade in British Burmah, are invested with the powers of a Magistrate, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

No. 1937.

The 14th September 1865.

The Hon'ble H. S. Maine reported his return to India on the 11th instant, from the leave of absence granted to him on the 18th of March last.

No. 1953.

The 15th September 1865.

With reference to the Notification No. 431, dated the 26th July 1865, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

PUBLIC. INDIA OFFICE;

No. 57. *London, the 25th July* 1865.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 27th of April last, No. 39, I have to acquaint you that I have appointed Colonel Henry Marion Durand, C. B., of Her Majesty's Military Service, to be a Provisional Member of your Excellency's Council.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. WOOD.

In conformity with the appointment notified in the above Despatch, Colonel the Hon'ble H. M. Durand, C. B., will be held to have assumed permanently the Office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, from the 25th of July 1865.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 1837.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 9th September 1865.

Notifications.—Major J. Stubbs, Officiating First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, has obtained privilege leave of absence for fifteen days, from the forenoon of the 21st ultimo.

No. 1839.

Major F. E. A. Chamier, Settlement Officer of Durriabad, availed himself on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo, of the privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 1570, dated 31st July 1865.

Mr. H. B. Harington, Assistant Settlement Officer, will officiate as Settlement Officer of Durriabad, during Major Chamier's absence.

No. 1845.

The 11th September 1865.

Lieutenant T. Cadell, V.C., Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant at Manpore, is granted privilege leave of absence for two and a half months from the 7th instant, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1847.

Major F. N. Bayly, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, British Burmah, has obtained three weeks' preparatory leave from the afternoon of the 2nd ultimo, to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of appearing before the Medical Board, making over charge of his Office to Mr. H. W. Beddy, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Bassein.

No. 1849.

Major G. Faithfull, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, British Burmah, has obtained fourteen days' preparatory leave from the 22nd ultimo, to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of appearing before the Medical Board.

Major Faithfull made over charge of the Office of Deputy Commissioner, Amherst District, and of the Treasury, to Mr. G. E. Barr, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, on the afternoon of the 21st idem.

No. 1851.

Major H. F. Waddington, Acting Settlement Officer, Mundla, is appointed to hold charge of the Jubbulpore Settlement in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. Grant.

Lieutenant H. C. E. Ward, Assistant Commissioner, Jubbulpore, will officiate as Deputy Commissioner, during Mr. Grant's absence.

No. 1853.

Captain W. Munro, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, in British Burmah, assumed charge of the duties of Assistant Commissioner at Henzada in the Myanoung District, on the forenoon of the 3rd July 1865.

Captain C. E. Watson, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, made over charge of the duties of Assistant Commissioner at Younzaleen in the Martaban District, to Captain W. P. Harrison, Deputy Commissioner of Martaban, on the afternoon of the 1st July 1865, and assumed charge of the Office of Deputy Commissioner of Ramree, from Captain A. R. McMahon, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, on the afternoon of the 24th idem.

No. 1855.

The 12th September 1865.

Lieutenant R. F. St. A. St. John, of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in British Burmah.

No. 1858.

The 13th September 1865.

Doctor A. Young, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Durriabad, is granted fourteen days' leave, under the Rules applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ, to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of appearing before the Medical Board—the leave to commence from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1862.

The 14th September 1865.

Brevet Major H. Dixon, of the 22nd Madras, Native Infantry, obtained leave from 26th December 1864 to 6th January 1865, to enable him to join his late appointment in the Mysore Commission.

No. 1864.

Captain P. W. Bannerman, appointed in G. O. No. 1565, dated 27th July, to be Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Bhopawur Agency, and Commandant of the Malwa Bheel Corps, received charge of his Office from Major W. G. Cumming, on the 21st ultimo.

No. 1866.

Major H. M. Eliott, Deputy Superintendent, 1st Class, in Mysore, returned to his duty on the 15th ultimo, from the leave to Europe granted him by the Madras Government.

No. 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Clerk, Officiating Superintendent of the Nuggur Division, Mysore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ten days, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1870.

Major J. J. Fulton, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Mundla in the Central Provinces, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, from the date on which Mr. Grant, on return from leave, may resume charge of the Jubbulpore Settlement from Major Waddington.

No. 1880.

The 15th September 1865.

With reference to Home Department Notification No. 431, dated 26th July, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the Hon'ble W. Muir in the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 27th April last.

No. 1881.

The following promotions, appointments, and reductions in the Commission of British Burmah, are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council:—

Names.	Present Class and Grade.	Rate of Pay.	To what Class and Grade and Pay promoted or appointed.	Remarks.
Moung Oon	First Class, 2nd Grade	Rs. 350	To First Class, 1st Grade, on Rs. 400	Consequent on the promotion of Mr. Extra Assistant Commissioner C. Phillips, of First Class, 1st Grade, to Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, with effect from 20th July 1865.
Moung Kyan Doon ..	Second Class, 1st Grade	Rs. 250	To First Class, 2nd Grade, on Rs. 350	
Moung Kulla	Second Class, 2nd Grade	Rs. 200	To Second Class, 1st Grade, on Rs. 250	
Moung Kyan Zan Hla	Third Class, 1st Grade	Rs. 150	To Second Class, 2nd Grade, on Rs. 200	
Moung Lonk Kyee ...	Third Class, 2nd Grade	Rs. 130	To Third Class, 1st Grade, on Rs. 150	
Moung Shwe Att ..	Third Class, 4th Grade	Rs. 120	To Third Class, 2nd Grade, on Rs. 130	
Mr. R. McLeod ...	First Class, 2nd Grade	Rs. 350	To First Class, 1st Grade, on Rs. 400	Consequent on the promotion of Mr. Extra Assistant Commissioner J. Hind, of First Class, 1st Grade, to Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, with effect from 20th July 1865.

Names.	Present Class and Grade.	Rate of Pay.	To what Class and Grade and Pay promoted or appointed.	Remarks.
Mr. R. Perreau ...	... ...	...	To First Class, 2nd Grade, on Rs. 350	To complete the Establishment, with effect from date of joining at Rangoon.
Moung Shwe Moung ...	Third Class, 4th Grade	Rs. 120	To Third Class, 3rd Grade, on Rs. 125	In room of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Third Class, 3rd Grade, Moung Shwe Ngnoung, with effect from 1st June 1865.
Moung Win	Fourth Class, 1st Grade	Rs. 100	To Third Class, 3rd Grade, on Rs. 125	In room of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Third Class, 4th Grade, Moung Shwe Moung, with effect from 10th July 1865.
Moung Shaik	Fourth Class, 1st Grade	Rs. 100	To Third Class, 4th Grade, on Rs. 120	In room of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Third Class, 4th Grade, Moung Phai Hlaw, with effect from 14th June 1865.
Moung Shwe Ngnoung .	Third Class, 3rd Grade	Rs. 125	To Third Class, 4th Grade, on Rs. 120	Reduced from 21st July 1865.
Moung Doot	Fourth Class, 1st Grade	Rs. 100	To Third Class, 5th Grade, on Rs. 110	In room of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Third Class, 5th Grade, Moung Taw, with effect from 15th May 1865.
Moung Phai Hlaw ...	Third Class, 4th Grade	Rs. 120	To Fourth Class, 1st Grade, on Rs. 100	Reduced from 25th June 1865.
Moung Taw	Third Class, 5th Grade	Rs. 110	To Fourth Class, 1st Grade, on Rs. 100	Reduced from 15th May 1865. The pay of this Officer was Rs. 110 per mensem, and not Rs. 100 as notified in G. O. No. 1457, dated 12th July 1865.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

A. Colvin,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTICE.

Whereas it appears to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, *viz.*, for embankment and side cuttings and kunkur pits, on the Cawnpore and Lucknow line of Railway, it is hereby notified that land to the extent and in the village noted below, is required for the said purpose.

2. This declaration is made under Section 2 Act. VI. of 1857 :—

District.	Village.	Quantity of land required.
		A. R. P.
Lucknow ..	Gurhee Kunnowra	25 0 2

J. Reid, *Major,*

Secy. to Chief Comr., Oudh.

Lucknow,
The 24th August 1865.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2327.

Simla, the 13th September 1865.

Notifications.—Leave.—Mr. R. Sterndale, Assistant Commissioner of Issue of Paper Currency, Nagpore Circle in the Central Provinces, has obtained one month's privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2376.

The 15th September 1865.

The following is published for general information :—

From E. H. Lushington, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Accountant General, N. W. Provinces,—(No. 1772, dated Simla, the 11th August 1865).

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of two letters from the late Officiating Civil Pay Master, North-Western Provinces, Nos. 31 and 41, dated respectively the 29th June and 1st July 1865, submitting for consideration the three following questions connected with leave of absence to Covenanted Civil Servants, *viz.* :—

(I.)—Does Section 6 require an interval of six months between two instalments of privilege leave?

(II.)—Does Section 8 bar the enjoyment in one calendar year of instalments amounting to more than one calendar month, when leave has been accumulated?

(III.)—Must a service of [redacted] months be required after privilege leave, previous to furlough or retirement?

2. In answering all these questions negatively, I am directed to observe that the meaning of the Rules regarding privilege leave, will be clear, if Rules 6 and 8 were read according to the following arrangement of them, *viz.*:—

The Government may grant leave of absence for one month in each calendar year.

As a general rule, such leave will be in one period, but it shall be discretional with the Government to sanction leave under this rule in two instalments, not exceeding in the aggregate one month within the calendar year.

No second leave can be granted under this rule, until the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the last leave, if taken at one time; or, until the completion of six months from the expiration of the last instalment of a leave, if it has been divided.

An Officer not availing himself of leave in any year, may obtain leave for two months after the expiration of twenty-two months from the termination of his last leave; and if two years pass without enjoyment of the privilege, he may obtain leave for three months, after the expiration of thirty-three months from the termination of his last leave.

An Officer to whom an accumulation of leave may be thus due, and who may take only a portion of it, may be allowed to take the remainder subsequently.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing letter be sent to all the Accountants General, and Deputy Accountants General, for information and guidance.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 11th September 1865.

No. 849 *of* 1865.—The leave to Europe on sick certificate, for twenty months, under the new Regulations, granted to Lieutenant Charles Richard Cock, of the late 20th Regiment, Native Infantry, in G. G. O. No 1029 of the 15th December 1864, is commuted to leave to the Cape of Good Hope, on the same account.

No. 850 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs:—

Major George Faithful, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Class Deputy Commissioner, Amherst, British Burmah.	For six months, without pay.

No. 851 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Assistant Surgeon James Henry White, of the Medical Department, in medical charge 7th Regiment, Native Infantry.	For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

The 12th September 1865.

No. 852 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Captain and Brevet Major G. L. Fraser, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General.	31st August 1865.
Captain A. D. Vanrenen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Division, Oudh.	
Lieutenant R. A. Dobbin, of the late 6th European Regiment.	1st September 1865.

No. 853 *of* 1865.—Lieutenant R. A. Dobbin, of the late 6th European Regiment, is allowed an extension of leave from the 18th to the 31st August 1865—the date on which he returned to Bengal from sick leave to Europe.

No. 854 *of* 1865.—Doubts having arisen as to the amount of pay and allowances to be drawn by Warrant Officers holding Veteran Commissions, when unemployed, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 433 of 23rd November 1819, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is pleased to determine that, when a Veteran Officer is thrown out of employ by the abolition of his appointment, or by any other cause not in any way attributable to his unfitness or misconduct, or consequent on his own resignation, he shall continue to draw the full pay and allowances of his rank in the Veteran Establishment, until suitable employment can be found for him.

2. In the event of his being removed or resigning his appointment, he will only be entitled to the pay and allowances of an Officer on the Invalid Establishment, unless under very peculiar circumstances, Government may see fit specially to authorize the continuance of the effective pay and allowances of his veteran rank, pending re-employment.

The 13th September 1865.

No. 855 *of* 1865.—The following extracts from the *London Gazettes* of the 4th, 7th, 11th, and 18th July 1865, are published for general information:—

WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, the 4th July 1865.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Richard Vaughan, Ordnance Department, Bengal, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 14th July 1865.

WAR OFFICE;
The 7th July 1865.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, whose claim to the same has been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for [redacted] conduct during the operations at Umbeyla, on the North-Western Frontier of India, as recorded against his name, *viz.*:—

Regiment.	Rank and Name.	Act of bravery for which recommended.
Late 4th Bengal European Regiment	Lieutenant (now Captain) George Vincent Fosbery	For the daring and gallant manner in which, on the 30th of October 1863, acting as a Volunteer at the time, he led a party of his Regiment to re-capture the Crag Picquet, after its garrison had been driven in by the enemy, on which occasion sixty of them were killed in desperate hand to hand fighting.
	Date of act of bravery—October 30th, 1863.	From the nature of the approach to the top of the Crag amongst the large rocks, one or two men only could advance at one time; and "whilst I ascended one path," relates Lieutenant-Colonel Keyes, C. B., Commanding the 1st Punjab Infantry, "I directed Lieutenant "Fosbery, of the late 4th European Regiment, "to push up another at the head of a few men. "He led this party with the greatest coolness "and intrepedity, and was the first man to "gain the top of the Crag on his side of the "attack." Subsequently, Lieutenant-Colonel Keyes being wounded, Lieutenant Fosbery assembled a party with which he pursued the routed enemy in the direction of the Lalloo Ridge, inflicting on them further loss, and confirming possession of the post.

WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, the 11th July 1865.

18*th Foot.*—Captain Samuel Boulderson, from the late 5th Bengal European Light Cavalry, to be Captain, *vice* Thomas Henry Stoddard, transferred to the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 11th July 1865.

107*th Foot.*—Lieutenant Colin Hubert Garbett, from the Bengal General List, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Arthur Donald Butter, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th July 1865.

WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, the 18th July 1865

42*nd Foot.*—Lieutenant John Allatt Drake, from late 10th Bengal Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Charles Shuttleworth, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 18th July 1865.

88*th Foot.*—Captain Harold Cooper Sitwell, from the late 5th Bengal European Light Cavalry, to be Captain, *vice* Richard Topham, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 18th July 1865.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of General John Truscott, Bengal Infantry, on the 12th June 1865:—

Lieutenant General William R. C. Costley, Bengal Infantry, to be General. Dated 13th June 1865.

Major General James Edwin Williams, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant General. Dated 13th June 1865.

Colonel George Balfour, C. B., Royal Artillery, to be Major General. Dated 13th June 1865.

The undermentioned Officers who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Lewis Taylor, C. B., Bombay Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 18th July 1865.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William Leggatt, Madras Infantry. Dated 18th July 1865.

Major William Robert Forster, Bengal Infantry. Dated 18th July 1865.

Major Alexander Grant, Madras Cavalry. Dated 18th July 1865.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Charles Irving Smith, Madras Establishment, to be Inspector General of Hospitals. Dated 18th July 1865.

No. 856 *of* 1865.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be an Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted to the service:—

Medical Department.

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Mr. Robert Harvey, M. B.,	1st September 1865.

No. 857 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is pleased to extend to the wives and children of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers serving in Departments, the provisions of G. O. No. 397 of 1864, under which they are respectively entitled to half and quarter rations, in addition to the authorized subsistence allowance, whenever the exigencies of the public service may require the separation of the men from their families.

The 14th September 1865.

No. 858 *of* 1865.—Apothecary James Gibson, of the Subordinate Medical Department, attached to the Garrison Hospital at Agra, is advanced to the grade of senior Apothecary, with the advantages authorized in G. G. O. No. 7 of the 2nd January 1846, with effect from the 16th March 1865, *vice* Senior Apothecary S. Slater, deceased.

No. 859 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified:—

Lieutenant E. N. D. La Touche, of the General List, Infantry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 810 of the 22nd August 1865.	*Candia*, 24th August 1865.
Captain E. T. Thackeray, V. C., of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 4th Class, Department Public Works, 1st Allahabad Division, on leave for six months, G. G. O. No. 820 of the 28th August 1865.	
Assistant Surgeon T. G. Skardon, of the Medical Department, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Jhansie, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 821 of the 28th August 1865.	*Candia*, 24th August 1865.
Captain (Brevet Major) N. F. Bayly, of the 12th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 826 of the 29th August 1865.	
Lieutenant R. D. Beeston, of the General List, Infantry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 810 of the 22nd August 1865.	*Calcutta*, 24th August 1865.

No. 860 *of* 1865.—Captain Charles Stuart Ward Ogilvie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, is allowed leave of absence from the 9th instant to the 20th proximo, in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Murree and visit Cashmere and the interior, on medical certificate.

The 15th September 1865.

No. 861 *of* 1865.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, in future, the Eurasian and Native Christian Company of Artillery shall be designated the Eurasian Battery of Artillery—Eurasians alone being henceforward enlisted to serve in it.

2. The Establishment for this Battery, will be as follows :—

Establishment of the Eurasian Battery of Artillery with six Pieces.

Officers.			Eurasians.							Native Drivers.				Native Establishments.												Ordnance.		Boxes.		
Captain or 2nd Captain.	Lieutenants.	Assistant Surgeon.	Sergeant Major.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.	Gunners.	Trumpeters.	Total.	Huvildars.	Naicks.	Drivers.	Total.	Grass-cutters.	Farrier.	Mistree smith.	Fileman.	Fireman.	Hammerman.	Mistree carpenter.	Carpenter.	Moochie	Lascars.	Bheestees.	Sweeper.	12-Pounder Howtizers.	5½-inch Mortars.	Ammunition.	Store.	Mules or Ponies.
1	2	1	1	4	4	4	60	2	75	4	4	82	90	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	46	1	82

Distribution of the Mules.

3 Guns and 3 Mortars, at 1 each,	6
6 Gun Wheels	3
3 Mortar Beds	3
3 Trails	3
50 Boxes	25
Spare	12
Baggage	30
Total	82

3. The Captain Commanding the Battery is to receive the usual contract and command allowance. The Subalterns attached to it will receive the Doing-duty allowance granted to Subalterns Doing-duty with Punjab Light Field Batteries

4. These allowances will commence from the date of the publication of this Order.

The 15th September 1865.

No. 862 *of* 1865.—The following orders issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed:—

No. 120, *dated 22nd August* 1865.—Granting one month's leave of absence on private affairs to Captain T. T. Turton, Officiating Second in Command, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, in extension of the privilege leave obtained by him in Hyderabad Order No. 113, dated 20th July 1865.

No. 128, *dated 2nd September* 1865.—Confirming Aurungabad Station Order dated 6th January 1865, directing Assistant Surgeon H. Crocker, M. D., 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to assume medical charge of No. 3 Light Field Horse Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, and details of the station.

No. 863 *of* 1865.—Veterinary Surgeon J. Bicknell, Officiating in Veterinary charge of the Poosah Stud, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Stud Department, and his services are accordingly placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

H. W. NORMAN, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Military Department, Calcutta, the 11th September 1865.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department, during the month of August 1865:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.
H. M.'s 2nd Dragoon Guards	Captain A. Cassidy ...	21st March 1865	England.
H. M.'s 46th Foot ...	Surgeon A. G. Montgomery ...	27th June 1865...	Lucknow.
Staff Corps	Major A. P. S. Moncrieff ...	29th ditto ...	Benares.
Ditto	Captain H. Phillpotts ...	1st ditto ...	Deolee.
General List, Infantry ...	Lieutenant T. R. Taylor ..	6th July 1865 ...	Patla Kowa.
Ditto	Do. R. C. S. C. Tytler ...	14th ditto ...	Sreenuggur.
Late 4th European Regiment	Captain W. P. Fisher ...	8th ditto ...	Mooltan.
Late 18th Native Infantry ...	Lieutenant E. Knatchbull .	25th ditto ...	Patla Kowa.
Late 25th ditto	Captain W. F. Ireland ...	6th ditto ...	Nursingpore.
Late 29th ditto	Lieut.-Colonel M. B. Whish .	5th ditto ...	Nynee Tal.
Veteran Establishment ...	Lieutenant G. McDowell ..	18th ditto ...	Peshawur.

H. K. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 11th September 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the amounts on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned and Warrant Officers as specified in the Statement published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased, are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this Notice :—

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office, on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned and Warrant Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, in the month of August 1865.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account	Rank	Corps	General number	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.		
												In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	
	Commissioned Officers.						Rs. A. P		Rs. A. P.	Rs				
29th Aug 1865	(a) Hugh Rees James, C B. .	Major	Bengal Staff Corps .		10th Oct. 1864 ..	Intestate	4,000 0 0	... ..	4,000 0 0	4,000				
Ditto	William Pemberton Fisher	Captain ...	Late 4th European Regiment		8th July 1865 ...	... .	1,127 1 11	... . .	1,127 1 11					
	Warrant Officer.													
7th Aug. 1865	(b) Edward FitzSimons .	Sub-Conductor	Adjutant General's Department	..	26th June 1865	Testate .	420 1 0	.. . .	420 1 0					
	Non-Commissioned Officer.													
5th Aug 1865	J Gill	Sergeant ..	Commissariat Department		*Not communicated*	.	157 1 1	... ...	157 1 1					
	Total ..	.. .. .	. . ...	...	.. . .	... ...	5,704 4 0	...	5,704 4 0	4,000				

(a) Widow, Mrs Lavinia Cammilla Priscilla James, and a daughter; 30th August 1865, paid J. H. Robinson. | (b) Widow, Mrs. Isabella FitzSimons, in India.

FORT WILLIAM,
PAY OFFICE;
The 31st August 1865.

C. F. M. MUNDY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Presidency Pay Master.

H. K. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 323.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 11th September 1865.

Notifications.—The following transfers of Upper Subordinates of the Public Works Department, are notified:—

Sergeant William Jenkins, Supervisor, 1st Grade, from the Central Provinces to the North-Western Provinces.

Private H. Baird, Overseer, 2nd Grade, from the North-Western Provinces to the Central Provinces.

No. 324.

Mr. A. R. Mosley, C. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, is transferred from the Nerbudda to the Nagpore Division.

No. 325.

The 12th September 1865.

Mr. M. Dalton, Accountant, 4th Grade, Public Works Department, Oudh, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 1st instant.

No. 326.

Mr. R. Wiseman, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, Oudh, is removed from the Department.

No. 327.

The 14th September 1865.

Captain F. D. M. Brown, V. C., Her Majesty's 101st Foot, is appointed to the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 19F.

REVENUE—FORESTS.

The 9th September 1865.

Notification.—The following Rules drawn up under Act VII. of 1865, have been confirmed by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, and are, in accordance with Section 6 of the Act, published in the *Gazette of India*:—

Forest Rules for Coorg.

1. The following trees in Government Forests are reserved, and can only be obtained on payment and on license at the rates shown below:—

	Names of Trees.	Rate per Tree.
Reserved Trees.	1—Sandal	Worked by Government only.
	2—Teak	Ditto ditto.
	3—Blackwood	10 Rupees per Tree.
	4—Ebony	6 ditto ditto.
	5—Coovai (Poonspar)	10 ditto ditto.
	6—Hona	6 ditto ditto.
	7—Anjilee or Iyanee	10 ditto ditto.
	8—Iroopoo	6 ditto ditto.

2. Traders shall pay the following rates per tree, on license for the inferior reserved timbers mentioned in the annexed table:—

	Names of Trees.	Rates per Tree. Rs.	As.	P.
Inferior reserved trees	1—Arasontaga	3	8	0
	2—Nundy	4	8	0
	3—Mutty	4	0	0
	4—Champaka	4	0	0
	5—Halasoo	4	0	0
	6—Dindaga	4	0	0
	7—Naga Marum	3	0	0
	8—Nowladee	3	0	0
	9—Belwar	3	0	0
	10—Mala Neralay	3	0	0
	11—Bamboos, per 1,000	3	0	0

Ryots privileges.

3. All timbers, excepting those reserved under Rule 1, also bamboos and firewood, are allowed free to the ryot paying Land Revenue to Government without written permission or any prohibition whatever, except that only mature trees must be cut, and that the timber must be used solely for *bonâ fide* agricultural and building purposes, and not for sale.

4. All unreserved trees and brushwood are free to all for charcoal, firewood, or any other purpose.

5. Leaves and shrubs for manure are free; as also head loads of bamboos and firewood, and charcoal for sale in the local markets.

Illicit trading.

6. Persons found felling or trading in the reserved timber mentioned in Rule 1, or bamboos, without a license, shall be prosecuted under Act VII. of 1865. All such wood shall be confiscated and sold on behalf of Government, and 25 per cent. of the net profit shall be paid to the informer, whether he is in the Forest Department or not.

Licenses.

7. Persons requiring reserved timber of either description, must apply direct to the Superintendent, who, on the prescribed payment being made, will authorize the Assistant Conservator to grant the purchaser a license and passport as per forms A. and B.

Traders will keep the passport as a voucher for their wood, but the license shall be returned within the term specified in it.

8. The Commissioner may lay down special Rules under which Government servants in Coorg, whose pay does not exceed 10 Rs. per mensem, and non-ryot residents, may obtain the trees, &c., specified in Rules 2 and 3, but such Rules will be subject to revision should the Superintendent see reason to apprehend the denudation of Government Forests from such a concession.

Miscellaneous.

9. The cutting of any description of timber in any Government Forest, may be stopped by order of the Superintendent of the District, who will exercise a general control over the operations of the Assistant Conservator.

License *Registered No.* *Passport No.*

Date of Issue.	To whom granted and residence	Name of Timber.	Name of Forest.	No of cart-loads	Where to be collected	Limit of License	Rate per cart-load	Amount paid into what Treasury, and date on which the License was returned by the applicant to the granter.

Date. *Signature.*

Granted.

Assistant Conservator or Amildar.

The applicant will return this License to the Granter before the expiration of the limit granted.

B.

PASSPORT No.

Coorg Forest Department.

To whom granted or residence	Description of Timber	Quantity	Where cut	Permitted to pass to	Limit of Pass port	REMARKS
						License No

Asst. Conservator of Forests or Amildar.

No. 20F.

REVENUE—FORESTS.

The 12th September 1865.

Notification.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion and appointment in the Forest Department, British Burmah, with effect from the 22nd June 1865 :—

Mr. M. Elsner, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st Class, *vice* Macdonald, deceased.

Mr. James Adamson, to be an Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd Class, on probation, *vice* Elsner, promoted.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. A.

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 21F.

The 15th September 1865.

Notification.—Mr. C. Chapman, at present employed in the Opium Department, is appointed an Assistant Conservator of Forests in Oudh, on probation, with effect from the date of entering on the duties of the appointment.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Captain*, R. E.

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Bye-Laws for the City of Lucknow.

The following Rules for the conduct of Business and execution of Act XVIII. of 1864, by the Municipal Committee within the City and Suburbs of Lucknow, are, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, published for general information, and are to be considered in force from the 15th July 1865 :—

Conduct of Business.

Meetings of Committee

I.—There will be one Meeting in every month, *viz.*, on the third Thursday, at 6 o'clock A. M. in Summer, and 7 o'clock A. M. in Winter.

Emergent or Special Meetings.

II.—The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, or in the absence of both, the Secretary may on any occasion arising, call an emergent Meeting by circular, or separate summons upon not less than twelve hours' notice; but no business shall be transacted thereat other than that for which the Meeting may be called.

Postponement of Regular Meeting.

III.—Should occasion arise to postpone the regular Meeting, due notice must be given; otherwise the Bye-Laws must be the guide of each Member.

Chairman in absence of the President.

IV.—In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall take the chair; in the absence of both, the Meeting to elect their own Chairman.

Number of Members to form a quorum.

V.—Seven Members shall constitute a quorum.

Chairman to have a casting vote

VI.—The Chairman shall, in case of an equal division, have a second or casting vote.

Regulation of business.

VII.—The President shall regulate the course of all business to be brought forward, and preserve order.. No discussion on any points of order shall be allowed, unless the President shall think fit to take the opinion of the Members present.

Submission of point of order to President.

VIII.—Any Member present may submit a point of order to the President.

Mode of proposing or discussing any question.

IX.—In proposing or discussing any question, each Member shall speak from his place, always addressing the President.

Members not to speak twice upon any Motion.

X.—No Member shall speak twice upon any Motion or amendment, except the Mover in reply.

Votes how to be taken.

XI.—Votes shall be taken by a show of hands if the Mover of any question demands a Poll.

Proposition or amendment to be in writing.

XII.—Every proposal or amendment shall be in writing; but unless required by the President, the proposal or amendment need not be seconded.

Questions from Members how to be put.

XIII.—All questions from one Member to another, relating to the business of the Meeting, shall be put through the President.

Meetings of Committee open to public.

XIV.—The Meetings of the Municipal Committee are, as a rule, open to the public, but strangers can be requested to withdraw if necessary.

Communications to be sent in a day previous to Meeting.

XV.—All communications intended for the monthly Meeting, must reach the Secretary not later than noon of the day previous to any Meeting.

Correspondence to be referred to Sub-Committee concerned.

XVI.—All correspondence to be referred by the Secretary to the Sub-Committee to which it belongs, immediately on receipt, and their report to be made at next general Meeting through the Secretary.

Division of duties.

XVII.—The division of duties shall be as follows, and Members of the Sub-Committees shall be named on the first May of each year, and a list containing the names of each Sub-Committee, will be hung up in the Committee's Office :—

1ST.—CORRESPONDENCE AND ACCOUNTS.

2ND.—SITES, BUILDING, REPAIRS.

3RD.—DRAINAGE, CONSERVANCY, POLICE AND ROADS.

4TH.—ESTIMATES.

XVIII.—The Sub-Committee will regulate and look after all works provided for in the Annual Budget.

Emergent Works.

XIX.—In all cases of exigency, the Sub-Committee shall have authority to act without immediate reference to the general Committee, if the cost does not exceed Rupees five hundred, provided the work is one of urgent necessity; and the Secretary, if the exigency be great, may act alone to the extent of Rupees one hundred; but in other cases, an emergent Meeting at twelve hours' notice should be summoned.

XX.—Any person desirous of purchasing or renting ground belonging to the Committee, for building or other purposes, shall submit a written application with plans to the Secretary, describing the locality and extent of the ground required. Such application will be made over to the Sub-Committee concerned, for report. In case of sale, the ground shall be measured and marked off, an upset price fixed, and the lot be put up to Public Auction, after being advertized in the local public Newspapers for fifteen days; such sales will be held at the Office of the Secretary, who will furnish a printed copy of the general terms of sale.

Absolute sale of land.

XXI.—In cases of applications for land on lease, the Committee shall be at liberty to determine the maximum rent, and to select their tenant.

Tenants of Land.

XXII.—The Committee may reject any application for grounds, on rent or sale, without assigning reasons to the applicant, or may impose as one of the conditions, that buildings, out-buildings and surrounding walls or enclosures, shall be of a certain character or value, and be constructed within such time as may be fixed at the time of sale or lease, subject in case of failure, to resumption of the ground.

XXIII.—The names of streets shall all be gradually put up, and any person found guilty of destroying or defacing such indicators, shall be subject to fine.

Names of Streets.

XXIV.—No tenant of a house, holding a permanent or temporary lease, shall be allowed to sub-let without permission of the Committee first obtained.

Sub-letting of a House without permission interdicted.

XXV.—No Member of the Municipal Committee shall be allowed to take any contract, or have any pecuniary interest in any contract granted by the Committee, or their Municipal Engineer.

Members of Committee not to take Contracts.

XXVI.—The Municipal Engineer will be the referee of the Committee in all Engineering questions, large and small, and be guided in the performance of his duties by such Rules as may be framed by the Committee.

Municipal Engineer.

CHAPTER I.

NUISANCES.

XXVII.—In addition to the nuisances provided for by the Acts quoted in the margin, the following are now defined as local nuisances within the City of Lucknow, and prohibited under the authority vested in the Municipal Committee, under Section 15, Act XVIII. of 1864, and subject to the penalty declared therein.

Act XLV. of 1860, Penal Code.
Act XXV of 1861, Criminal Procedure Code.
Act V. of 1861, Police Act.

1.—Quarrying kunkur and digging for bricks without permission, or cutting down trees or grass on public ground.

Excavations or Cutting Trees, &c.

2. Leaving lands or buildings so neglected, as to afford shelter to thieves or disorderly persons, or otherwise becoming a nuisance.

Neglected Buildings or Land.

3. Erecting any temporary or permanent building, wall, shed, awning, chubootra or enclosure, without license.

Erecting walls, sheds, &c.

4. Growing high crops without permission, such as are likely to be prejudicial to the public health, or to affect the public safety by affording cover or shelter to thieves and other bad characters.

High Crops.

5. Picketting animals, or collecting carts, or forming encampments on any public ground without permission.

Picketting Cattle, or forming encampments.

6. Flying paper kites, or engaging in any other games in such manner as to be a nuisance, or likely to endanger passengers on the public roads.

Flying Kites.

7. Collecting or depositing night soil and other filth in any place not specially set apart for that purpose.

Filth Deposits.

8. Disobeying any order of the Committee acting as a Board of Health, for the removal of vegetation and underwood calculated to obstruct ventilation, or neglecting to keep in repair and properly clean, any enclosure or premises.

Committee as Board of Health.

9. Neglecting in any estate, compound, enclosure or premises, to keep in proper repair and properly clean, any privy or latrine.

Neglecting Premises or Latrines.

10. Constructing drains or cesspools, or neglecting the same in such a manner as to affect the health of the public.

Drains and Cesspools.

11. Using any place for purposes of nature, except the public latrines.

12. Begging in the bazars, or other public streets or thoroughfares, or otherwise causing annoyance to passers by.

Begging.

13. Using driving roads, during driving hours, by camels and elephants or loaded carts, and using any portion of the road, excepting the sides, at other times.

Camels, Elephants, or loaded Carts.

14. Driving carriages, buggies, dog-carts or other conveyances after dusk, without clear lights on both sides of the same.

Lights to Carriages.

15. Driving otherwise than on the left hand side of the road, or passing any other conveyances otherwise than by leaving them to the right hand.

Driving on proper side of Road.

16. Letting loose, or allowing to stray or graze, any cattle whatsoever in any public place without permission.

Stray Cattle.

17. Storing more than five maunds of saltpetre, or one maund of gunpowder, or five maunds of fireworks.

Combustibles.

18. Establishing depôts for hay and bamboos within city limits, excepting at the following places and under the conditions specified, *i. e.*—

Hay and Bamboos.

Large depôts at Aysh Bâgh, Secunder Bâgh and Gaoo Ghât.

Smaller ditto in each Thana Division, on sites to be selected for the same by the Secretary and Native Members.

The quantity to be stored at each, to be determined by the Superintendent, City Police.

19. Forming up or moving of processions at night on any public road, without a written order from the City Superintendent.

Processions.

20. Failure on the part of Native musicians in processions, whether by night or by day, to cease playing at the approach of any carriage or other conveyance to which horses may be harnessed.

Native Musicians.

21. Burying in any ground once publicly declared by the Committee as closed, or using an unlicensed cemetery.

Burying Grounds.

22. Disposing of any corpse in the river Goomtee within the city limits, or in the canal, or in any ravine or nulla leading to the river.

Throwing Bodies into River, &c.

23. Neglecting the removal, within a reasonable time, to the place set apart for the burial of the carcass of any animal which may die on the owner's or occupier's premises.

Carcasses of Animals.

24. Destroying trees or plucking fruits or flowers in public gardens.

25. Making a public thoroughfare of public gardens intended only for pleasure seekers.

26. Fishing with nets in the Goomtee, except by permission, within the limits of the city.

Fishing with nets in the Goomtee.

CHAPTER II.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.

1. He will not be a member of the Committe, but will be required to be in attendance, when requisite, at their Meetings, to give his opinion on questions relating to his Department, and also of laying before the Committee any projects which require their sanction.

Engineer not to be a Member of the Committee.

2. The Municipal Engineer and his subordinates will be considered the custodians of all Municipal property, such as bridges, roads, drains, &c. They will constantly keep themselves informed of their state, and bring to notice any repairs that may be from time to time required.

Custody of Municipal Property.

3. He will have an office establishment perfectly distinct from the writer to the Municipal Committee, who will have nothing to do with the accounts or Municipal Engineer.

Establishment for.

4. For this office establishment, 1 Writer and 1 Draftsman with a Moonshee, will suffice; the establishment now proposed, and subject to revision after one year, will consist of—

1. Municipal Committee Establishment, } as
2. Office Establishment, } below.

The *former* to include all Darogahs, Chowkeedars, &c., employed in general supervision, or in guarding general stores not chargeable to any particular work; and the *latter*, all writers employed in preparing general accounts, draftsman, personal chuprassees and other men who might be strictly included in the term, and who are not chargeable to any particular work. The principle must be enforced that, as far as possible, Chowkeedars, Moonshees and other men of the kind, when employed on one or two works, should be charged to those works, their pay being covered by the estimated cost of such works.

Certain Establishment to be charged to work.

5. This system is now followed in the Public Works Department, and answers well. No works should be commenced (except in urgent cases), otherwise than on a regular estimate signed by the Municipal Engineer, accompanied, where necessary, by proper drawings, and sanctioned in writing by the proper authority, according to the rules in force.

Works not to commence without written permission.

6. A list of works in progress during each month, will be submitted at its close to the Municipal Committee, showing the authority (which should invariably be given in writing), and noting any works completed during the month. The Committee would thus be kept cognizant of all that is being done.

Monthly Progress Report of Works.

7. The rates assumed should be examined and passed by the Executive Engineer, or any other professional Member of Committee, and the calculations of the abstract being checked in the Municipal Committee's Office, the estimates should then be laid before the Committee for orders.

Examination of Estimates.

8. The Municipal Engineer will have formal sanction in writing for all expense that he has to incur, and will be responsible for working within the estimate and amount sanctioned, or should he find he is unable to do so, for at once reporting the matter and obtaining sanction for the further outlay required, by means of a supplementary or revised estimate prepared on the same principle as the original one.

Engineer responsible for working within Estimates.

9. All sanctions will be entered by Committee in a ledger, and grants of cash on the Municipal Engineer's monthly applications will be made in reference thereto, and entered on the other side. This will check the applications in a general way, and they should also be considered in reference to the possibility and probability of expending the sum asked for, before the next application is due.

Committee to keep account of all sanctions and orders of Cash Payment.

10. On sanctioning the application of Municipal Engineer for funds, the amount will be placed at his credit with Bank of Bengal, and he will effect all payments above

Funds for expenditure by Engineer to be placed in Bank of Bengal.

Rupees twenty in amount by cheques on that Bank, in favor of parties actually entitled to receive the money.

11. No disbursements shall be made by Municipal Engineer through Overseers or others.

Abstracts and Account Books of Engineer.

12. Figured abstracts, as kept in Public Works Department, will be kept by Municipal Engineer, shewing the expenditure on each sub-heading of estimate. These figured abstracts are for the purpose of preparing the accounts, and will not be ordinarily submitted to Committee; but such abstracts, as well as such books, papers and documents of all sorts, as relate to the buisness and duties performed by the Municipal Engineer for the Committee, are to be the property of the Committee, and freely open to immediate inspection, and liable to instant delivery, agreeably to orders by the Committee.

Bills for works executed.

13. The Municipal Engineer will submit monthly bills for the works done during the month. These bills will be passed on similar principle as the abstract of estimate, so as to allow comparison therewith; and after checking the rate, they will be compared by Committee with estimate, and if below estimate, the money will be paid; if above, satisfactory explanation will be demanded.

The Municipal Engineer will be responsible for the proper preparation of these bills, both in regard to quantities of work returned and the cost stated.

Completion Report of Works.

14. On completion of any work, the Municipal Engineer will report concisely that the work has been properly and efficiently executed according to the estimate, or otherwise, detailing the actual state of the case; and will attach to such Completion Report the certificate as per margin.* The Committee will then have the work examined as thought necessary. The total cost of the work will be taken out from the bills, &c., and if satisfactory, the work will be formally passed, and until formal passing, the Municipal Engineer will remain responsible in every way for the work, both as regards quality, charges made, quantities returned, &c.

* I do hereby certify that I have received the amount entered in this Bill, and that I have paid it away for the purposes specified; and that I have personally ascertained that all accounts connected with this work are finally settled, and all work and material has been paid for in full, as per Receipts attached; and to the best of my knowledge the work has been properly executed, and the quantities entered are correct.

Cash Book of Receipts and Disbursements.

15. The Municipal Engineer will keep a cash book containing *bonâ fide* entries of all receipts and disbursements, the latter being supported by receipts for all sums, except money paid away direct to work people; a copy of the cash book, signed by Municipal Engineer, and accompanied by the vouchers, should be sent to Municipal Committee every month for record.

Stock.

16. In case of old stock being expended, the bill would shew the actual cash expenditure, and a memorandum of stock expended with its estimated value at current rates.

Stock Accounts.

17. Stock accounts, where articles are not used when bought, should be kept, shewing exactly how all materials are expended and whence received; but these would only be liable to be produced if called for, as would all the records in the Engineer's Office, which are the property of the Committee.

Work Establishments to be under Engineer.

18. Every man employed on the works should be directly under the Engineer, and no orders should be given to the Overseer employed under him, except through him.

Allotment for minor Works and Repairs.

19. There is a certain class of work, such as small repairs to roads and drains, or buildings, &c., which need not, and cannot, be estimated beforehand. For these a lump sum might be allotted, *viz.*, the Rupees two hundred cooly establishment, and the expense incurred passed on bills similar to those already mentioned. Specific entries for specific objects should always be insisted on. The Committee should have the power of comparing the cost of similar works which can only be obtained in the above manner.

20. The Sub-Committee of accounts will audit and report on them once every three months.

CHAPTER III.

Rules for Appointment, Suspension and Removal of Officers and Servants of the Committee, under Section 15 of the Municipal Act.

1. The appointment of Municipal Engineer will be made by the general Committee alone. If he belongs to the Department Public Works, his dismissal can only be ordered in communication with that Department; but the Committee have power to suspend him for *misconduct* for any period, and, during such suspension, he will be liable to be put on quarter salary. If he is not in the Public Service, the Committee can suspend or remove him as they think fit.

2. The Municipal Committee are empowered to investigate all cases in which the Municipal Engineer is concerned, and after due enquiry, to determine what is "Misconduct" under the above Rule, and the Municipal Engineer will be bound to attend all enquiries ordered by the Committee.

3. The appointment, suspension, or removal of all other servants of the Committee, rests generally with that body; but Sub-Committees have also the power to dismiss any servant, on a salary less than one hundred Rupees per mensem, provided that he is allowed an appeal to the general Committee; and provided, if he is working under the Municipal Engineer, that Officer be consulted.

4. All servants alluded to in the previous Section are liable to fine, provided that any fine by a Sub-Committee can be appealed to the general Committee.

5. The Municipal Engineer will have power to punish by fine or dismissal, any man employed under him receiving not more than twenty Rupees a month.

6. The Municipal Engineer, or any person employed by the Committee, shall not have a personal pecuniary interest, directly or indirectly, in the construction of any building, or performance of any Engineering or other work, except

with the special sanction of the Municipal Committee previously obtained, or in the manufacture, supply or sale of building materials.

LUCKNOW, *The 15th July* 1865. } A. E. WILKINSON, *Secy., Municipal Committee.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BENGAL,

Calcutta, the 5th September 1865.

UNDER the amended orders of Government, dated Simla, the 31st August 1865, notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and General Treasury will be closed on the following days, *viz.*:—

On Tuesday the 19th September, on account of the Hindoo Festival Mohaloya.

From Monday the 25th September to Saturday the 7th October, both days inclusive, on account of the Doorga and Luckme Poojah holidays.

All Government acceptances which may fall due between Saturday the 23rd September and Monday the 9th October, will be paid by the Bank on any day after the 18th September.

By Order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Department of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta Mint.

THE following Currency Notes are this day available for coin at this Office.

These Notes are payable on presentation at the Offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency where they have been issued.

To avoid delay, parties should not apply under sealed letters to the Head Commissioner, but personally with coin:—

Allahabad Circle Notes for Rupees				2,13,300
Lahore	ditto	ditto	...	56,800
Nagpore	ditto	ditto	...	9,77,090

H. HYDE,

The 9th September 1865. *Head Commissioner.*

LOST.

Left half of Currency Note $\frac{A}{13}$ 83914 of the Allahabad Circle, for Rs. 100. Application for payment has been made to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency.

JOUNPORE, *8th September* 1865. } H. A. HARRISON, C. S.

LOST

The following Notes:

	Rs.		Rs.
$\frac{A}{14}$ 00858 ...	100	$\frac{A}{11}$ 77449 ...	50
$\frac{A}{13}$ 54433 ...	100	$\frac{A}{11}$ 80322 ...	50
$\frac{A}{13}$ 41379 ...	100	$\frac{A}{9}$ 42721 ...	20
$\frac{A}{13}$ 75382 ...	100	$\frac{A}{9}$ 42541 ...	20
$\frac{A}{11}$ 77402 ...	50	$\frac{A}{7}$ 30986 ...	10
$\frac{A}{11}$ 77403 ...	50	$\frac{A}{7}$ 98660 ..	10
$\frac{A}{11}$ 77418 .	50	$\frac{A}{6}$ 89243 ...	10
$\frac{A}{11}$ 77488 ...	50	$\frac{A}{7}$ 58776 ...	10
$\frac{A}{11}$ 77490 ...	50	$\frac{A}{6}$ 87234 .	10
$\frac{A}{11}$ 84094 ...	50	$\frac{A}{8}$ 08417 ...	10
$\frac{A}{11}$ 82777 ...	50		Rs. 950

CALCUTTA; 1, HASTINGS STREET, *31st August* 1865. } CALLEEPROSUNNO BHUTTACHARGE.

LOST.

In transit by post between Pertabghur and Lucknow, the left-hand halves of the undermentioned Currency Notes, Allahabad Circle, aggregating Rs. 160. The payment of these notes has been stopped:—

Nos.		Amount.
$\frac{A}{12}$ 06241		50
$\frac{A}{13}$ 81977	...	100
$\frac{A}{18}$ 16520	.	10

G. E. ERSKINE,

Offg. Settlement Officer, Pertabghur.

WANTED

For the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpore, a Senior Treasury Clerk, salary Rs. 100 per mensem. He must have a thorough knowledge of the new system of accounts, and be able to keep the books from the Roznamchas, &c., without the aid of the Vernacular Office. Also, a Junior Treasury Clerk, salary Rs. 50 per mensem. He must also have a knowledge of the Vernacular, and be able to keep the books in the same way. No one need apply who has not the above qualifications. Copies of testimonials to be sent with application to the Deputy Commissioner, post paid. No replies will be sent to rejected applicants.

SULTANPORE, *The 21th August* 1865. } J. HAWKINS, *Offg. Dy. Commr.*

The Sarawuk, Jaenee, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company "Limited."

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 *and Act VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

CAPITAL—Rs. 2,50,00,000.

In 250,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which more than half have been taken up.

FIRST CALL Rs. 10 ON EACH SHARE.

No further Call will be made this year.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their applications *forthwith* with remittances.

TEMPORARY HEAD OFFICE:

CALCUTTA, NO. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAR.

DIRECTORS:

PUNDIT SOW CHUNDER, of Delhi, Banker.

LALLAH CHEERUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY, of Furruckuggur and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.

LALLAH MOOLCHUND CHOWDRY, of Furruckuggur, Banker.

LALLAH CHIMUN LOLL, of Jeypore and Agra, Banker.

LALLAH MOHUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Noker, Saharunpore.

LALLAH BARROOMULL, of Saharunpore, Zemindar.

PUNDIT SEETARAM, of Gwalior, Zemindar.

BRANCHES:

Delhi, Rewaree, Bhewanee, Lahore, Umritsur, Moultan, Rawal Pindee, Peshawur, Jumboo, Cashmere, Agra, Gwalior, Allyghur, Meerut, Saharunpore, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Mirzapore, Bombay, Hydrabad, Ahmedabad, Nagpore, Indore, Jeypore, Joudpore, Ajmeer, Kurrachee, and Roribhuckur.

DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negociate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3	months' notice,	3 per cent.
6	do.	4 per cent.
12	do.	5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on its Agencies, no Commission will be charged, otherwise the rate of Commission will be ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., ¼ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver and Sovereigns, ¼ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton and other articles of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances if desired will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are to be made payable to the undermentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,

Managing Director and Secretary.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

No. 26.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of Bombay.

Experiment, in Cotton Cultivation.

From G. F. FORBES, Esq., Cotton Commr., Bombay, to Chief Secy. to Govt. of Bombay,—No. 99, dated the 7th July 1865.

I have the honor to forward, for the information of Government, the following report upon the distribution of cotton seed, and the other measures undertaken by me during last season (viz., that of 1864-65) for extending the cultivation of the American or New Orleans variety of cotton from the acclimatized seed of Dharwar, and also for the introduction of it into other Provinces.

2. The appended Statement A. exhibits in detail the localities and parties to whom seed has been forwarded, also the quantities supplied. The total distributed to all quarters amount to 3,121-11-14 maunds, or 87,410 lbs., and the districts most extensively supplied have been Mysore, Scind, the Punjab and North-West Provinces, Berar, and Nagpore.

3. I have not yet received reports of the results of last season's operations in the above places, with exception of the two latter, which were visited by me, and which I shall presently notice; but with respect to Mysore, I may mention that there is no doubt regarding the climate being favorable to the culture of this description of cotton, because like the districts of Raichore and Bellary (which also adjoin Dharwar), its cultivation has been taken up by the ryots of their own accord, which is a certain criterion of its being found to answer; and if there were greater facilities within their reach in the form of Branch Factories (similar to those in the Dharwar Districts) for repairing and keeping their machinery in order, I have no doubt that a great impetus would be given to the extension of the growth of this valuable cotton.

4. As regards Scind, from my recollection of the climate of that country, almost every portion of which I have traversed, though many years have elapsed since then, I doubt whether it will be found favorable to the growth of this variety of cotton. My impression is that the only hope of obtaining a superior description of produce from that Province will be by a judicious use of the means which it possesses of irrigation, and that, in all probability, the varieties found most suitable will be those which are now being tried, viz., Peruvian and Egyptian Cottons.

5. Of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, where, I believe, vast tracts of suitable soil are available, I entertain a different opinion. I believe that the efforts now being made in those quarters to introduce the New Orleans Cotton from the acclimatized Dharwar seed will be crowned with success, and that the Home markets will yet be extensively supplied from those sources.

6. Though I have not yet received any regular reports of the results of last season's sowing, still I have heard from a reliable private source that very fine New Orleans Cotton was grown in the Dehra Dhoon, the yield per acre being very abundant; and I have no doubt that the other valleys on the southern slopes of the Himalayas will be found equally suitable.

7. The chief obstacle hitherto complained of in those distant quarters has been the difficulty and uncertainty of having supplies of seed transmitted in sufficient time for sowing. For the forthcoming season a supply of 80 maunds of Dharwar seed has been despatched to the Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab, and any failure or delay in its arrival on this occasion in ample time for sowing operations will be discouraging to future efforts, as every practicable precaution was adopted to prevent such an occurrence. The seed was collected from the very first pickings of ripe cotton; it was forwarded without loss of time by Steamer

to Bombay, and thence to the care of an Agent at Kurrachee.

8. It will be seen, from what I shall have to mention hereafter, that the loss or delay of even a few days in sowing is enough to destroy entirely the chance of what might otherwise have proved a successful undertaking, and I regret to add that the very insufficient and uncertain transit arrangements in this country, both with respect to Steamers and Railway, have led to several such failures.

9. I visited Berar for the first time in the season of 1863-64, when the cotton crop was in full growth, which afforded me an opportunity of judging the capabilities and the productive quality of the soil; and, notwithstanding my being aware of attempts having been made to introduce American Cotton, which had not proved successful, I felt satisfied, from the aspect of the country, the general character of the soil, and the appearance of the growing crops as contrasted with what I knew of Dharwar, that, if an experiment could be carefully conducted, it would prove that there was no natural obstacle to the introduction of New Orleans Cotton from acclimatized Dharwar seed, and I resolved upon making the attempt.

10. Whilst on the spot I communicated my views and wishes to Major Stubbs, then Assistant Commissioner in West Berar, and found that he took a warm interest in the question, and was prepared to afford all the assistance I required towards carrying out the proposed experiment.

11. From what I could learn of the history of the previous attempts made, it appeared to me that their want of success was mainly to be attributed to two causes: *First*, those which had been made with seed imported from America failed owing to the deterioration which the seed had undergone on its passage out, from having been shut up in the heated and close atmosphere of the ship's hold. I have had several opportunities of testing seed brought out in this manner, and in most cases I found that the germinating power had been entirely lost. In one instance twenty-five per cent. of the seeds did grow, but the plants proved weak and sickly. *Secondly*, the experiments made with seed obtained from Dharwar failed chiefly on account of lateness in sowing. Owing to the difficulty and uncertainty of transit, the seed always arrived much too late in the season.

12. To ensure a fair trial of the experiment, I considered that about twenty acres of land would be required, and instructions were issued by Major Stubbs to make the necessary arrangements for securing this quantity in suitable localities, and also for providing that the cultivation should be conducted in strict accordance with written instructions which I then furnished.

13. In order that the fields might be conveniently within reach of observation, it was necessary that they should be as near as possible to the Mamlutdar Stations, and accordingly the Talookas of Akote and Mulakapore were selected; a field of nine acres and twenty-six goontas was obtained at the former place, and one of nine acres and sixteen goontas at the latter. The instructions were that two sowings should take place with an interval of a fortnight,—half the fields to be sown at each time; the object of this being to determine the effect of late sowing as well as to have the double chance of suitable weather for the young plants.

14. The first sowing took place at both localities on the 13th July, and the second on the 30th and 31st of that month. Major Stubbs had left for England before this period, and was succeeded by Captain Bell, who took charge of the experiment, and saw that the instructions were carefully attended to during his stay, but unfortunately he also left before the cotton had ripened.

15. I visited Berar in the following December with the view of personally observing the results of the experiment. I found that the early part of the cultivation had been attended to with due care; the ground seemed to have been in the first instance well prepared and the sowing regular; a first weeding and thinning of plants had also been attended to, but after that the field at Mulakapore would seem to have been entirely neglected, possibly owing to Captain Bell's departure. No second or third weeding had taken place, and the land when I saw it was in a very dirty condition. One picking of cotton had been obtained, and a second one was more than ready, as the ground was strewed with the fallen produce, but nothing was done towards gathering it until my arrival.

16. The effects of lateness in sowing were at once apparent. On examining the field there was a marked difference between the plants of the late and early portions of it. The former were stunted in appearance, and carried only a very moderate quantity of cotton, whilst the others were in bulk and growth quite equal to anything I had seen even in Dharwar, and were heavily laden with large "bolls." The return from the first picking of early plants amounted to 17 maunds (of 80 lbs. each) of seed cotton, whilst that from the half of the field which had been last sown amounted only to two maunds. I should mention, however, that I was informed that the weather had been unfavorable after the second sowing had taken place, and that the plants had suffered for some time from want of moisture.

17. The heavy crop then on the plants and the large and bulky "bolls" they carried were in striking contrast with the produce of the adjoining cotton fields. I was attended on the spot by a number of the neighboring cultivators, who fully admitted the difference, but a remark made by them was characteristic of their caution in these matters before admitting conclusions; they said—"It is quite clear that you have double the quantity of cotton per acre that our fields will give us, but what sort of cotton is it, how is it to be cleaned from the seed, and what price will it fetch? We should like to know something about that before taking to it."

18. At Akote the experiment was attended with precisely the same results, and when the whole cotton of both places was collected, it was sent down by rail to a Ginning Establishment in Khandeish, and the return from it amounted to exactly 1,600 lbs. of clean cotton

19. Taking into consideration the deficiency arising from the late sowing (which was purposely tried as part of the experiment), the above may be reckoned as the quantity that would have been obtained from sixteen acres if sown in time, being at the rate of one hundred pounds of clean cotton per acre, which even in Dharwar would be considered a large return.

20. I have not disposed of this cotton, which is now baled in Bombay, and I would beg to suggest that it be sent direct to the Home Department, in order that its quality may be tested at

the spinning mills in Manchester in contrast with New Orleans Cotton of Dharwar growth which is being sent Home for experimental purposes. Its price when realized can be afterwards credited to the Funds from which I have carried out the experiment.

21. As soon as I was in possession of the above information, I wrote to Major Stubbs, now Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, giving full details; and, in view of the success which had attended the experiment, I expressed a hope that his Government would now take the matter up at its own expense for the purpose of securing the general introduction of New Orleans Cotton into Berar. I beg to annex copies of the communication received in reply, from which it will be seen that my suggestion is being acted upon, and I may mention that the supplies of cotton seed therein referred to were forwarded by rail from Bombay on the 22nd of May last.

22. From the annexed Statement showing the cost of this experiment, it will be seen that a very extravagant price had to be paid for the use of the land, amounting to Rs. 11 per acre; the owners took advantage of the occasion, and there was no option left except to submit to their extortion. The charges of cost of cultivation submitted by the Mamlutdars are also extravagant in the extreme, considering the very imperfect manner in which the latter part of the work was attended to.

23. The total expenditure incurred upon this experiment is shown in the annexed Statement of items (marked B.), and amounts to Rs. 713-7-4. From the fine quality of the cotton I have no doubt that it will fetch the highest market price ruling, which is at present above one shilling per pound. At that rate its value will nearly cover the whole outlay. Had the seed been sold, it would have realized Rs. 120, with which addition a profit might have been shown,—this, however, I have not considered so much to be desired as utilizing the results of the experiment, and with that view I have caused the seed to be given away gratis to cultivators who were willing to give it a trial. A portion of it has been distributed to the royts of Yawul, a district in Khandeish, in which it was expected it would be found to answer.

24. Respecting Khandeish, I have also to state that an experiment with New Orleans Cotton seed from Dharwar, similar to that which has just been described, was conducted at Dhurrumgaum under Mr. McKenzie, late Superintendent of the Government Factory at that place, the results of which were equally satisfactory. I have not yet received the promised details of the cultivation return, &c., and Mr. McKenzie was absent when I visited Dhurrumgaum in December last, but an inspection of the fields showed me that the expriment had been carefully and successfully conducted, the plants were luxuriant and strong, and gave promise of yielding a plentiful crop.

25. From Berar I proceeded, at the special request of Mr. Temple, Chief Commissioner, to visit Nagpore and the Central Provinces. The annexed printed copy of a Memorandum submitted by me after the completion of my tour, and also of the comments and orders issued thereon by the Chief Commissioner, furnish in detail the results of my observations and suggestions respecting the districts visited.

26. I may mention that due care was taken to ensure the timely arrival of the supplies of seed required. The Traffic Manager of the Railway Company was good enough on this occasion to permit them to be sent in the guard's van of passenger train; and I have since been informed of the seed having reached its destination in ample time for this season's sowing. Two Cotton Gins from the Dharwar Factory are also on their way to Nagpore, but I have not been able to supply the model of the Cotton Press, alluded to by the Chief Commissioner, pending further instructions to Government Resolution No. 5021, dated 17th December 1864.

We the undersigned were, at Dr Forbes's request, present on the 3rd instant at the Dharwar Factory for the purpose of testing the working capabilities of his Lever Press

There was only enough of cotton available to form two bales, the pressing of which occupied exactly ten minutes.

Four men are required to work it, the operation consisting of filling, pressing, roping, and clearing These were respectively performed in the following average time:—

	Minutes.	Seconds.
Filling	2	0
Pressing	0	30
Roping and clearing	2	30
Total ...	5	0

The machine, we are informed, is intended only for half-pressing cotton to facilitate and economize carriage to the port of shipment from up-country, for which purpose we consider it to be admirably adapted.

The machine is simple in construction, and little likely to get out of order even in the most careless hands It can be readily made up or repaired by any village carpenter

(Signed) W. C ANDERSON,
" J HART, C E
Executive Engineer, D D.
Dharwar, 6th June 1865.

27. On the subject of the new Lever Cotton Press just mentioned, I beg to state that, whilst recently in Dharwar, I availed myself of an opportunity of having it tested in presence of Major Anderson, Revenue Survey Commissioner, and Mr. Hart, the Executive Engineer of Dharwar, and I annex per margin a copy of their written opinion respecting it.

28. My own further experience of this Press has quite satisfied me of its suitability for the purpose for which it is intended. I fully believe that it only requires to be made publicly known to ensure its being brought into general use; and that, if it were so, it would prove highly advantageous to the cotton trade.

29. Judging from the time occupied at the above trial, the machine is capable of packing one hundred and twenty bales of cotton per day of ten hours, but, as a matter of course, the amount of work obtained from it will depend upon the expertness of the hands employed, and it must not be estimated from so short a trial. Taking the average extent to which coolies exert themselves in this part of the country, and supposing a double set of four men each employed to work alternately, between eighty and a hundred bales a day, might be reasonably expected.

30. The Press has this season been fully tested in Dharwar, where many hundred bales of Cotton pressed by it have been forwarded to the sea coast, the practical results as regards economy in carriage being that, on an average, 1,300 lbs. of Cotton were conveyed on a common country cart, which would carry only from eight to nine hundred pounds packed in the ordinary loose bags, or "Dokras;" this was equivalent to a saving more than 30 per cent. in cart hire. Such an advantage would of itself secure the adoption of the Press in districts where Cotton was to be carted over twenty or thirty miles, more especially if it had to pass over bad roads, because from the compactness of the load a cart carrying these bales would not be liable to be upset, whereas with the ordinary "Dokras" the load is so top-heavy and unwieldy that a very slight inequality of the road is generally sufficient to overturn the cart.

31. Economy in carriage, though very desirable, is however by no means the most important object to be attained by the introduction of a suitable machine for packing cotton for transport from the interior. At the present time it is of the utmost importance to the trade of this country that every effort should be made to preserve the produce from deterioration of any description, and the half-pressing which I here advocate will not only protect it from the risk of damage to which it is exposed in loose Dokras from dust, moisture, and other external causes, but it will also, in a great measure, prevent its being tampered with, pilfered from, or even entirely changed, which latter has not been of unfrequent occurrence.

32. The first machine made at Dharwar was calculated to press bales of only one hundred pounds weight. This size was adopted at the special request of the parties who were desirous of putting it to the test. I subsequently understood, however, that objections had been made in other quarters to the small size of this bale, and that there was an impression that the power employed could not be applied to bales of a larger size; and as this was an important point to determine, I availed myself of the opportunity of being recently in Dharwar to have another Press constructed capable of turning out a bale of 180 lbs. weight. This latter machine on trial was found to work quite as easily as the former one, and required only the same amount of labor, viz., four coolies; it was also apparent that, if desired, the size of the machine might be increased even to the pressing of a bale of 300 lbs weight.

33. With regard to the price at which the Press can be made, I annex copy of the bill received from Mr. Walton for the larger sized one last constructed, which, including the usual percentage added for work done at the Factory, amounts to Rs. 365-13-4. If made elsewhere, the cost will be more or less than the above sum in proportion to the relative price of timber and workmen's wages.

34. In my letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 29th November last, I suggested the means which I then thought would best serve the purpose of bringing this Press into general notice and use, namely, by distributing working models and drawings of it to the distant Cotton-growing Provinces, and to parties who might be desirous of making the machines for themselves. But as ordinary village Smiths and Carpenters are not generally capable of working from drawings and models, and might make mistakes, I now think that, notwithstanding the cost of carriage, the safest plan in these cases would be to have a full sized machine supplied from the Dharwar Factory as a pattern.

A.

Statement exhibiting in detail the localities and parties to whom New Orleans Cotton Seed has been supplied, also the quantity.

When supplied.	To whom supplied.	Quantity.	
		Maunds of 28 lbs.	lbs
1864.			
10th March ...	Rev. Arthur Davidson, Booldana	35	20
„ „ ...	Messrs. Fleming and Company, Kurrachee	26	
„ „ ...	G. Warner, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Baitool	20	
„ „ ...	Major Stubbs, Assistant Commissioner, West Berar	8	
„ „ ...	F. S. Chapman, Esquire, Collector of Sattara	16	21
4th April ...	Agri-Horticultural Society, Central India, Nagpore	1	
17th „ ...	Deputy Commissioner, Dhera Ghazee Khan, Punjab	52	26
„ „ ...	C. Wingfield, Esquire, Commissioner, Oude, Lucknow	7	27
18th „ ...	Messrs. Fleming and Company, Kurrachee	23	24
„ „ ...	Collector of Khandeish	9	6
„ „ ...	Messrs. Darley Butler, and Company, Columbo	5	
„ „ ...	Captain T. D. Karr, Broach	3	16
„ „ ...	J. B. Peile, Esquire, Talookdaree Settlement Officer, Dhundooka	5	5
23rd „ ...	Punjab Trading Company	24	
„ „ ...	Deputy Commissioner, Dhera Ghazee Khan, Punjab	5	
„ „ ...	Captain J. C. Wood, Political Agent, Nimar	4	
6th May ...	Secretary to Government, North-West Provinces, Agra	1,002	
„ „ ...	Chamber of Commerce, Bombay	10	
13th June ...	Mr. A. Mackenzie, late Superintendent Gin Factory, Dhurrumgaum	6	2
„ „ ...	Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, Bombay	20	
„ „ ...	F. S. Chapman, Esquire, Collector of Sattara	31	
27th „ ...	—Ashburner, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Chindwarra	...	15
August ...	Superintendent of Nuggur Division, Mysore	1,618	
1865.			
29th March ...	Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Nagpore	40	
.....	The Agri-Horticultural Society, Punjab	80	
May ...	Captain W. Cadell, Commissioner, West Berar	16	
„ „ ...	J. R. Carnac, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Nagpore	16	
„ „ ...	M. E. Darke, Esquire, Akola	16	
4th July ...	Collector of Surat	12	
„ „ ...	Sub-Collector of Broach	2	
„ „ ...	Collector of Kaira	2	
„ „ ...	Collector of Ahmedabad	2	
	Total ...	3,121	22

BOMBAY;
The — July 1865.

(Signed) G. F FORBES,
Cotton Commissioner.

From Captain J. STUBBS, Offg. First Asst. Resdt., Hyderabad, to Dr G. F. FORBES, Cotton Commr., Dharwar,—No. 957, dated the 4th May 1865.

In acknowledging the receipt of your demi-official letter, dated the 21st April 1865, I am directed by the President to forward to you a copy of the instructions this day issued to the Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, on the subject of a further trial to be given in Berar during the current year to the growth of New Orleans Cotton.

2. I am desired to request you will at once forward to Sheogaum the 200 lbs. of seed resulting in the experiment of last year in Berar, and which you inform me is lying at Bussawul, and that 300 lbs. in addition of fresh Dharwar-grown New Orleans seed may be forwarded as soon as possible. you are aware that the seed to be available for the present year's growing should be in the cultivators' hands by the 1st June, so that no time is to be lost.

3. I am directed to add that any further suggestions in regard to the growing, &c., of the cotton seed will be thankfully received.

From Captain J. STUBBS, Offg. First Asst Resdt., Hyderabad, to Commr. of Hyderabad Assigned Districts,—No.956-134, dated the 4th May 1865.

Dr. Forbes, Cotton Commissioner, having reported that the experiment made last year in Berar with New Orleans Cotton was, notwithstanding may disadvantages, a decided success, the Resident has determined to give this cotton a further trial during the present year in the Akola and Oomrawuttee Districts; and I am to request that immediate arrangements may be made for preparing fifty acres of land in plots of not less than ten acres each, in the places you may consider best adapted to the growth of cotton.

2. Dr. Forbes has at Bussawul about 200 lbs. of the seed resulting from the former experiment, and this will be forwarded to you immediately to Sheogaum, from which place you will be careful to make arrangement for its being *at once* sent on to Akola. The rest of the seed required will be sent to you from Dharwar; and as Dr. Forbes is very anxious to ascertain by experiment whether the climate of Central India will prove as favourable to the New Orleans variety of cotton as that of Dharwar has done, or whether in the former the seed and staple deteriorate, you will be careful that the two different kinds of seed are not in any way mixed; and in reporting on the success of the experiment you will state fully whether the seed from cotton grown in Barar, or the seed grown in Dharwar, has produced the finest staple.

3. The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, has this day been requested to forward to you copies of a report by Dr. Forbes on the subject of cotton in the Central Provinces, and of the Chief Commissioner's remarks thereon, but pending its arrival, and as no time is to be lost in the preparation of ground for the expected seed, I am directed to draw your attention to the following points.

4. Five localities are to be selected for experiment within three miles of the residence of a Civil Officer not below the rank of Tehseeldar. No experiment is to be made over an area of less than ten acres. The fields are to be selected for their fertility, and they are to be fields in which cotton has not been grown for one year. The spots having been selected, 100 lbs. of the seed is to be sown in each ten acre plot,—the ploughing, harrowing, and sowing to be conducted in the same way as the people are accustomed to follow in preparing the ground for indigenous cotton; each process will be carefully gone through, and each plot will be visited as often as possible during each stage by the Officer superintending it. After the cotton sprouts there are to be at least two weedings, and when the crop ripens there are to be not less than four pickings, and the cotton picked is to be stored in dry baskets and kept in a dry place pending orders from this Office. Accurate accounts are to be kept of the expenditure and submitted with your Report, and the outlay charged to the Municipal Funds.

B.

Cost of Experiments in Berar.

PARTICULARS.	Rs. As. P.	Amount. Rs. As. P.
Mulkapore.		
Rent of field	16 0 0	
Compensation to tenant	24 0 0	
Hire of ploughing	16 0 0	
„ „ (a second time)	9 9 0	
„ for removing roots, &c.	10 6 0	
„ for putting thorns	38 6 0	
„ for sowing	10 0 0	
„ for weeding	67 12 0	
„ for watchmen	22 3 1	
„ for picking	29 0 0	
Paper for Accounts	0 5 5	
Hire for packing Cotton	2 2 6	
Gunny bags for packing Cotton	18 0 0	
Carriage hire of Cotton sent	15 4 3	
		279 0 3
Akote.		
Rent of field	49 4 0	
Compensation to tenant	120 0 0	
Hire of ploughing	27 6 0	
„ for sowing	7 2 0	
„ for putting thorns	1 2 0	
„ for weeding	14 7 0	
„ for picking	11 9 0	
Gunny bags for packing Cotton	16 0 0	
Hire for packing	2 9 0	
„ for sending to Mulkapore	17 8 0	
		269 4 0
Extra Charges.		
Ginning 47 cwt. 2 qrs. 22 lbs. of Kuppas, at Rs. 30 per Candy of 1,600 lbs.	100 2 7	
30 Gunny Bags for Cotton	23 7 0	
6 Gunny bags for seed	6 0 0	
Railway charges on 21 maunds 5 seers of Cotton from Bussawul to Bombay	29 9 6	
Pressing charges on 4 bales	6 0 0	
		165 3 1
Total		713 7 4

Bombay,
The — July 1865.

(Signed) G. F. FORBES,
Cotton Commissioner.

Memorandum on the Cotton Fields of Nagpore, by Dr. Forbes, Cotton Commr. of Bombay.

I entered the Province of Nagpore on the 20th December, crossing the Wurdah River about five miles from Nachengaon, and moved on through Sailoo and Boree into Nagpore.

There is a considerable amount of cotton cultivation around Nachengaon, and I was surprised to see the crops so good in soil that appeared unpromising from being literally covered with stones. A very well cultivated plain stretches to the westward of the town of Nachengaon, and seen from the Dâk Bungalow, and cotton seems to predominate.

The road to Sailoo leaves Kowtah on the left, and passes through a number of villages, including Duhaigaon; the country traversed by the road is stony generally; but from the amount of cotton piled at several of the villages (Duhaigaon, Ailee, Kailee, and others), there must be a considerable amount of cotton cultivation in that part of the country. Beyond Boree the country is sparsely cultivated, and somewhat jungly for several miles, presenting very little cultivation until it approaches Nagpore itself, where cotton is not much cultivated.

I subsequently accompanied Mr. Temple on a tour back by Boree, and thence into the Wurdah District by Kandree and Jam.

The first part of the road passed for several miles through low hills, with their jungle, and after crossing the Railway line it emerged into open country. Along this road, as far as Jam, there were several patches of well cultivated land, with cotton predominating; but by far the larger portion of the land was waste, and apparently of very fine quality, but said to require sub-soil drainage before becoming good for cultivation. From the encampment at Jam to Hingunghat is a distance of about eight miles. Stretching away to the right of the road there was a good portion of land under cultivation and bearing fair crops, but with a proportion of waste land until within a mile or two of Hingunghat, after which cultivation became more general, cotton predominating.

From Hingunghat we moved on (still in the Wurdah District) to Wurnaira, where an experiment had been tried with American Cotton, the produce of which I saw on the spot, and to which I shall allude hereafter. The lands of this village appeared to be of very superior quality, judging from the luxuriance of the wheat and gram crops; but there was not much cotton to be seen.

From Wurnaira we crossed the Asoda Valley, which is very rich and highly cultivated, chiefly with wheat and linseed, to Kangaon, which is on high land, and thence descended into a valley running along the banks of the Wurdah for about fifteen miles to a village called Undoree.

The fertility of this tract was infinitely superior to anything I had yet seen, and fully equals the finest soil of Guzerat and Dharwar; the growing cotton was especially remarkable both as regards the height and exuberance of the plants, and also

as to the comparatively increased size of bolls, and the superior length and quality of the staple.

At this point we crossed the river into Berar, landing at a village called Chicholee, from the fort of which a very considerale extent of cotton and other cultivation was visible stretching away to the foot of the hills about eight miles distant, the crops indicating, an equally rich and fertile soil.

From Undoree our course was directed northward, but still in the valley of the Wurdah, which presented the same aspect as regards soil and cultivation as the land round Undoree, until we ascended to the village of Watkaira over a ridge from which the plains of both the Wurdah and Asoda Rivers were visible; the latter we crossed within about a mile of the great cotton mart of Deolee. We found the surrounding country, especially to the northwards, extensively studded with cotton fields. As far as the eye could reach, the crops indicated a rich and productive soil; but there were many patches of uncultivated land available for further cultivation.

From Deolee we moved on to Anjee. Up to the village of Teegaon (where the plain was bounded by a ridge or spur of the Sautpoora Range), the country on either side was similar to that above mentioned,—cotton cultivation was abundant, and the crop remarkably good.

A gap through this ridge of the hills led into the valley of the Dham River, the bank of which we passed nearly up to Anjee. The soil of this valley appeared to be of good description, and its cotton fields were equal to any we had seen. It extended along our course up to a village named Kurangna-Morungna, where the large piles of Kupas that were stored indicated extensive cultivation of cotton in that neighbourhood.

Beyond this point we ascended a stony range of the Sautpoora Hills, which extended for about fifteen miles, and led down a descent of about three hundred feet, to the valley of the Wurdah, and a stretch of some miles of rich cultivation brought us to the important cotton mart of Arvee.

The distance thus traversed from Nagpore to Arvee extends to about one hundred and fifty miles. With the few exceptions I have mentioned, the whole country, or rather all the culturable area, is eminently adapted for the cultivation of cotton; but at present a small proportion of the area only, as compared with other produce, is under this crop. About one-sixth or one-seventh of the total cultivated area, or, as I am informed, about 150,000 acres, is under cotton in the Wurdah District, and at least one-fifth of the whole area has not yet been brought under cultivation of any description. This includes area taken up by villages, towns, roads, streams, and the like. But after making deductions for all this, we should still have one-tenth of the culturable area in the Wurdah Valley District available for cultivation. There is accordingly in those districts a very extensive field open for future operations; and I have no doubt that, with better husbandry, the quality of the staple would be in general greatly improved. Either from scarcity of labour or from some other cause, the cultivation of the cotton fields in the districts I have passed through does not receive any thing like the care and attention bestowed upon it in many parts of the Bombay Presidency, more especially as regards weeding and picking. In many instances there were no traces of any weeding at all having been effected, and it was very rarely indeed that the soil seemed to have cleared off the second and third crops of weeds.

Judging from my experience in these matters, and from what I have seen elsewhere, I believe that the cultivation of the American or New Orleans Cotton might be successfully introduced into this province, and I think that the failure hitherto experienced may be readily accounted for. In the first place, the period of sowing appears to have been much too late; and secondly, owing to erroneous instructions received in a printed Circular from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce (which was shown to me at Nagpore), the plants have been treated as perennials, which is a decided mistake. The cotton obtained from plants of the second and third year's growth becomes weak in the fibre in this climate, and consequently loses its market value; the seed is also deteriorated through this mode of cultivation, and the cotton subsequently obtained from it is weak, and comparatively valueless.

Notwithstanding the very superior quality of the cotton of the Wurdah Valley, still I am of opinion that benefit would arise from the introduction of the New Orleans variety,—first, on account of the large increase of yield which it would furnish; and secondly, the reason of its being, above all others, the description of cotton most in demand in the Home market, and consequently that which will always command the highest price.

Its introduction, however, if determined upon, must, in the first instance, be effected by the State without reference to the cultivators. They cannot be expected to interest themselves to the extent required, or to give up their land to the production of an article respecting which they must at least feel doubtful until they have had a fair opportunity of judging of its value.

To give the experiment a fair trial, five or six fields of ten acres each would suffice amply in the first instance, and these might be selected in different localities; at least one or two of them should be in the tracts mentioned in the Wurdah District near the banks of the river where the finest Native Cotton was met with, and the seed should be sown and treated exactly in accordance with the method adopted with the Native variety in its neighbourhood, keeping in mind that early sowing will be probably most advantageous, and that proper weeding must be attended to.

As New Orleans Cotton cannot be separated from the seed by the Native Churka, it will be necessary to obtain a saw gin. One of these machines will suffice for the produce of the above-mentioned extent of land, and it can be sent from the Dharwar Factory.

Of the two varieties of cotton grown in this Province, namely "Bunnee" and "Jerree," one, the former, is sown in June, and picked in November and the two following months; the other, "Jerree," which is reputed to be the finest article, is sown in the end of August and picked in April, in this respect corresponding with the Dharwar season; and it might be advisable to try a small portion of the American seed at this latter season also; but it should be sown in the district where the "Jerree" is grown, and, if possible, exactly at the same time, and in the close vicinity of that article in order that both may be as much as possible exposed to the same advantages and disadvantages of season.

I ought to observe that, in the event of American Cotton being successfully introduced, it would probably find its locality in the vicinity of the line of Railway, and in that case this country would have an advantage which Dharwar did not possess, namely, that of having the produce cleaned at the Establishments which are being erected by European agency at the different stations on the line expressly for the purpose of cleaning and pressing cotton. The grower would, accordingly, be saved the trouble and expense of providing his own gins. The cleaning machinery alluded to is intended to supersede the use of the Churka, and will clean cotton of every variety.

The chief cotton marts visited during this tour were Hingunghat, Undoree, Deolee, Anjee, and Arvee. Of these, Hingunghat is the most extensive, and its town is, I believe, the most populous in the Wurdah District. The appearance which the "Cotton Gunge" presented was most striking and quite novel to me. From a distance the enormous piles of cotton heaped up to a point resembled an encampment of tents. These heaps occupy a clear open space outside the town; each merchant's yard having its own enclosure, inside of which is the shed, and in this shed crowds of women are occupied with the Churka, separating the wool from the seed.

The Churka used here is smaller than I have elsewhere seen. The rollers, both of which are made of Khair wood, and about ten inches in length, slope towards one end; the machine is worked by one person only; and a woman earns from four to five annas per day, turning out on the average from 6 to 7 lbs. of clean cotton: payment is made in coin.

The market, or weighing place, is surrounded by tiers of cotton packages; they cannot be called "Dhokras" or bales. These packages contain the cotton which has been cleaned in the outlying villages, and which is brought in by Marwarees and others for sale on delivery to the cotton merchants. The method of packing the cotton for conveyance affords a striking illustration of the utter indifference that exists on the part of the people towards preserving their fine cotton, either from waste by the way, or from contact with dust and dirt of every description. A coarse net bag of hemp rope is the receptacle; these meshes vary from two to four, or even eight inches square, the cotton is trodden into it, and, of course, projects prominently through these meshes, and on its journey to market it is not only perfectly open to dust and moisture, but it is also subject to heavy contributions by every tree, bush, or twig that may happen to come in contact with it. I have repeatedly seen lumps of cotton which had been drawn out in this manner strewing the road. At and around the neighbouring stand there was a mixture of dust and pulverized cowdung several inches deep, over which these cotton bundles were carelessly rolled until they became of a color that made it difficult, from a little distance, to say what they contained. The actual loss from waste, and the deterioration in value, caused by this careless mode of packing, cannot be less than 15 to 12 per cent.; yet, I fear, it will be a work of time to induce the village people to adopt any other mode of sending their cotton to market. Something, however, might be done to obviate the damage the cotton is exposed to on the spot by having the whole of the cotton mart laid down with shingle, or paved with round stones, as I observeddone at other places. A proper weighing machine, such as that used at Railway Stations, would also be an improvement upon the present primitive article, which consists of a rough beam suspended by a rope with a hook at one end and a basket at the other, stones being used as weights. This article not only gives rise to great waste of time in the operation of weighing, but it was said on the spot that the men who were employed on this duty had it in their power to favor the buyer or the seller to the extent of half a maund or more on each package.

Cotton here was brought and sold by the "boja" of twelve maunds, each maund ten and a half seers (or 21 lbs). It was mostly being sent to Mulkapore. An average cart-load was five bojas, and a hire of a cart was 45 Rupees. The dokra here is called an "Uka:" two go to a boja; and each, as packed for the Bombay market, weighs about 137 lbs. Gunny bags are used for this final packing here, as elsewhere; but the operation was carelessly performed, and the seams of the bags were left so open that in the transit cotton might be abstracted, and rubbish introduceed without difficulty.

The two chief wants of this great cotton mart are—*first*, the means of cleaning cotton expeditiously by machinery instead of the Churka; and, *secondly*, some arrangement for better packing for cart transit.

Nothing as yet can be done for the former object, as the question of the best description of machine for cleaning Native Cotton has yet not been determined. Tha matter is still under consideration, and as soon as it is settled I have no doubt that a Cleaning Establishment, under private enterprize, will find its way to Hingunghat. But as regards half-packing of cotton for cart transit, I should be inclined to recommend a trial of the wooden Lever Press which was recently constructed at the Dharwar Cotton Gin Factory. This Press has not yet been brought into general use, and its suitablility for Native hands has yet to be proved; but I believe it will be found to answer and at least one such Press might be set up for trial. A cart will carry at least one-third more cotton if half pressed in one of these Lever Presses, and the saving effected in cart hire would of itself no doubt induce the merchants and dealers to provide themselves with these Presses if they are found to answer.

The other cotton marts of this district are conducted precisely in the same manner as Hingunghat. At Deolee there are agents established for three Bombay Native houses, and I observed them openly engaged in mixing cotton of a superior and inferior quality in the same bag. At this mart also there was a much greater proportion of inferior cotton collected than at Hingunghat. I was told that this inferior cotton was bought cheap in Berar, and often came from great distances to be mixed and sent out, bearing the names of those marts. The Berar villages mentioned, from which the inferior cotton is obtained, were Koora, Moongrul, Damuk, Tullaigaon, Yainkota,—all more or less distant from Deolee. The market value of their cotton is from 25 to 30 per cent. less than the produce of the Nagpore Province, and the adulteration is, therefore, profitable. It might, I think, be suppressed to a considerable extent by being forbidden under a penalty.

The two descriptions of cotton, the superior and inferior, are distinguished from each other amongst Natives of the names "ek hathee" and "do ha-

thee," which means cotton cleaned by a Churka worked by one person or by two persons. All fine cotton is cleaned by the former, and it is the only article in use at Hingunghat and Deolee, whereas, as at Arvee, there was not a single one-handed Churka forthcoming; the machine there in use was worked by two persons, and differed from the other by having one of its rollers made of iron. All the cotton of Arvee is, therefore, classed as "do hathee:" it is sent through Comraottee to Jalgaon and Mulkapore, and its market value ranges from 12 to 20 per cent. below that of the cotton of the other marts named. The reason for employing a two-hand machine to clean Arvee Cotton was stated to be due to the quantity of leaf and dirt mixed with the cotton when brought from the field, and this defect was said to be owing to scarcity of labor, which prevents cotton from being gathered until long after it had ripened and fallen to the ground. It thus absorbs dirt and leaves which were collected with it.

The yearly exports of this description of cotton from Arvee amounts to between seven and eight thousand bales. The dealers on the spot stated, however, that a great part of their cotton was brought from villages across the river in Berar, and especially named those of Koora, Mourchee, Amla, Tullaigaon. Marwaree merchants and their agents at the head marts carry on their dealings through village dealers and Patels. Considerable cotton dealers do not make direct purchases from the cultivators; generally speaking, contracts are made through the agency of the local merchants before the picking season arrives. In the event of a fall in prices recourse is had to adulteration and admixture in order to avert loss.

Soil staple.

To sum up, then, the results of my note, I would say that much of the soil of the Wurdah District, which I have seen, is quite equal to the best cotton-growing soils of Dharwar or Guzerat.

Native soil.

The cotton fibre grown in the tracts of the immediate valley of the Wurdah is quite equal to the very best indigenous cotton I have seen in any of the cotton tracts of Bombay.

Defects in the staple.

But this excellent cotton does not reach the market in its best form, because the crop is not properly weeded, and when ripe is not properly picked, properly cleaned, properly cared for in the local cotton yard, or properly packed for export. Much of this neglect is owing to scarcity of labor.

Improved machinery and appliances.

One main mode of remedying these defects will be the introduction of machinery for cleaning and packing. Machinery will not only ensure that the fibre shall be better cleaned and packed, but it will also set free, for picking and field work, many of the hands now employed in the clumsy and inefficient Native processes.

Such machinery will no doubt find its way up here by the Railway, and private parties will, in process of time, set up Establishments at the chief marts and Railway Stations; but whatever can be in the mean time done to secure these advantages will not only save time, but it will secure to the Hingunghat Cotton the permanence of its good name which is now being jeopardized by the carelessness of cotton growers and cotton dealers.

Carelessness in picking.

Of all the causes which operate to spoil Wurdah Valley Cotton, carelessness in picking is by far the greatest. I have positively seen during my tour almost as much cotton on the ground as on the plants; not only is much cotton irretrievably lost by this neglect, but the cotton which is afterwards picked up off the ground is stained, and stain is one of the chief faults of which the Lancashire merchants complain. Any special steps that can be taken to ensure more care in this regard would be of the greatest value.

Carriage of cotton from fields to marts.

Next in importance is the necessity for more care in carrying cotton from the fields to the marts. The evils of this neglect have been described; but it is difficult to say how the people can be brought to appreciate the matter. An enlightened self-interest will teach them, and an intelligent European moving about among the people would do much to teach them, what is their interest. The only specific recommendation I can make is, that village producers should be induced to send their cotton to market in gunny bags instead of open nets.

Packing for cart transport.

The importance of half packing bales for cart transport has been adverted to, and I would here only repeat my recommendation that wooden "Lever Presses" be set up at every mart, if the first one erected be found to answer. But I do not anticipate that Native dealers will adopt these Presses for themselves until Government show them the way by setting such machines up and working them successfully.

Improvements of cotton marts.

The merchants who buy and export cotton should be taught to pave their yards, to warehouse their cotton, or store it with wicker baskets, instead of heaping it up in the open air. From its exposure to dust, storms, and rain, the cotton absorbs an amount of dust and damp in the merchants' yards which must deprecate its value most materially. The necessity for improved weighing machines has also been adverted to. But these are suggestions which can hardly be carried into effect without European superintendence and advice. So far my observations and suggestions have had reference to Native Cotton alone. My recommendations regarding the introduction of foreign cotton may be briefly summarized thus:—

Introduction of foreign cotton.

Do not press foreign seed on the people. Let Government make experiments by showing in selected fields, in good lands, acclimatized New Orleans seed.

Let these experiments be watched by a European Officer, so that they may have fair play.

If they succeed, as I firmly believe they will, the people will soon find their advantage in sowing the foreign seed, and will readily buy it for themselves.

These are my principal suggestions, and not one of them can be carried out except through the influence and advice of intelligent European Officers; and some of them will require a small expenditure of money. The sooner these suggestions are carried into effect the better for the cotton tracts of Nagpore; but it is for the Government to decide whether the existing District Officials can give to the subject the attention it certainly merits.

A special Officer for these objects labored for some years in Bombay before the advantages and improvements contemplated in this paper were achieved even in part. If such an Officer were appointed for a few (say four) years in Nagpore, though no direct revenue return would be the result, yet the material advantage to the country would, I predict, be immense.

Were these suggestions to be carried out, the yield of cotton from the valley of Wurdah would be more than doubled, and the value of every pound brought to market would be vastly enhanced. Even were the price of cotton in Europe to fall to the prices which ruled in 1858-59, cotton would still, if my suggestions are carried out, be a remunerative crop in the Wurdah Valley.

Chief Commissioner's Orders on the Report by Dr. FORBES, Cotton Commissioner.

After reading Dr. Forbes's Memorandum, and talking it over with him, the subject appears to the Chief Commissioner to divide itself into two heads, viz :—

(I).—The improvements and measures which Government Officers are to recommend to, and press upon, the Native producers of, and dealers in, cotton.

(II).—The improvements and measures with which Government ought to charge itself, or which Municipal bodies, acting under the advice of Government Officers, ought to undertake.

2. Under each of these heads, viz., Private action and Administrative action, Mr. Temple desires that each of the stages in the cultivation of, and traffic in, cotton be noticed as follows.

3. So far as indigenous cotton is concerned, there need be, and there can be, no direct administrative action. But the following canons of cotton culture may be recommended to, and pressed on, the cotton-growers :—

Never sow cotton in the same field two years running. Never sow old cotton seed, but always seed from the last crop. Never sow cotton seed in the same village where it was produced. Cotton-growers of one village should exchange their seed with growers in a neighbouring village, so that a change of seed may be ensured, as is done in Dharwar. Regarding the time and manner of ploughing and sowing, the custom of the country is the best possible guide. On no account omit the first or the second weeding ; even if labor be dear, the outlay on weeding is fully repaid by the enhanced yield of the crop. The use of the scarifier (bukkur) in weeding will be facilitated if cotton were planted in rows, as Toordal is planted. Weeding is much neglected in the Nagpore country, the plants are often choked, and the yield per acre immensely reduced.

More attention must be paid to picking the cotton. A large outlay at this stage will be fully repaid by the higher price which a well-picked crop fetches. At present, nearly as much cotton is picked off the ground as is picked off the bushes. Cotton fallen on the ground cannot but attract and collect into itself earth, dust, leaves, grass, and other foreign substances. One night's dew will wash the coloring matter of these substances into the cotton. It is very difficult to clean cotton picked off the ground; ordinary gins cannot do it ; and no amount of ginning will remove the stains which remain for ever a permanent blemish. It is not possible to specify generally the number of pickings a crop ought to have, as its requirements differ with the season and the kind of crop. But it may safely be said that pickings should be more frequent than they are now.

Although administrative action is not necessary in respect to the culture of indigenous cotton, yet such action is absolutely necessary if an improved variety of cotton is to be introduced into the country. Two attempts, made in two successive years, to introduce foreign varieties have failed, mainly because the seed arrived too late, and "a" put into the ground a month too late; partially because the attempt was not made in a sufficiently systematic manner, and because the directions received from Bombay regarding the culture of the foreign seed were not adapted for the country.

This year Dr. Forbes has promised to make sure that 1,500 lbs. acclimatized New Orleans seed of this year's crop leave Dharwar in time to reach Mulkapore by the middle of May at latest. This seed will sow 150 acres, and is to be divided over fifteen experiments of 10 acres each. An experiment made over an area of less than 10 acres would not have a fair chance. The fields are to be selected for their fertility, and they are to be fields in which cotton has not been grown for one year. No experiment is to be conducted at a distance of more than three miles from the residence of a Government Officer not below the rank of a Tehseeldar; those experiments being excepted the conduct of which is entrusted solely to selected Native landowners.

The spots having been selected, 100 lbs. of Dharwar seed is to be sown in each ten acre plot; the ploughing, harrowing, and sowing, is to be conducted in precisely the same manner as those stages of the cultivation are conducted by the people of the country with their own indigenous cotton ; each process will be carefully gone through, and each plot will be visited as often as possible during each stage by the Officer superintending it.

The only peculiarity in the experiments is to be (as advised by Dr. Forbes) that, in seven acres out of the ten, the New Orleans seed is to be treated exactly as the seed of the "bunnee" or autumn variety of the indigenous cotton is treated, while in the remaining three acres of each experiment the seed is to be treated as the "Jerree" or spring variety. The object of this double experiment will be to ascertain whether New Orleans Cotton here, as in Dharwar, should be treated as an autumn crop.

Before passing on to the other stage of the general subject, viz., the traffic in cotton, it will be well to follow out to their conclusion the experiments to be made by Government Officers.

After the cotton sprouts there are to be at least two weedings, each weeding to be conducted under the direction and superintendence of the Officer in charge; when the crop ripens there are to be at least four pickings, and the cotton picked is to be stored in dry baskets. The weeders are to be paid at customary rates, and the pickers by the customary shares of the produce; but the quantities of cotton given to pickers is to be carefully weighed and noted. The whole of the produce is to be kept in a locked, dry place, until the Dharwar Saw Gin (which Dr. Forbes is to send up) comes round to each store and gins it.

Accurate accounts are to be kept by the Officer in charge of the costs of manuring, ploughing, sowing, &c.; watching or fencing; weight of

Kupas (uncleaned cotton) given to pickers; weight of unginned residue after remunerating pickers; time and cost of labour in ginning; weight of cleaned cotton; weight of seed.

The cotton when cleaned, and the seed, are to be kept in large baskets in a dry covered place, under lock and key, until orders of authority regarding its disposal can be received. Every facility and encouragement to examine and compare with their own the New Orleans staple should be given to Native producers and dealers.

4. Each stage of the cultivation, &c., of the "jerree," or spring crop, will be conducted at a different time to the corresponding stage of the "bunnee" crop; it will, therefore, be easy to keep the accounts and the out-turns of the two crops separate.

5. The sketch of the proposed Government experiments in producing having been concluded, we must now revert to the stages which follow the production of Native Cotton by Native producers:—

Directly after the picking comes the ginning, or process by which the fibre is separated from the seed, and from any extraneous matter that may have become entangled in or mixed up with the fibre. The only machines at present used for this purpose in the Wurdah Valley are the single-handled and the double-handled wooden or iron double rollers (Churka). Each of these instruments, if skilfully worked by one woman, turns out from 6 to 8 lbs. of cotton in the day. This out-turn is very small, when the enormous amount to be cleaned be considered. When it is also considered that a gin in Dharwar, worked by a single man, turns out very nearly ten times this quantity in a day, it will be seen that there is great room for economizing labour and time in this matter of ginning. But Dr. Forbes states that as yet a simple machine, fit to be entrusted to common villagers, and to be repaired by ordinary village craftsmen, has not been elaborated. There are machines which are used in factories and large concerns which clean their hundred pounds of cotton a day; but these machines are too complicated to be entrusted to village workmen. A very simple machine, worked by a treddle, which turns out, with the labour of one boy, 50 lbs. of cleaned cotton in a day, was sent up to Lahore in September last; but Dr. Forbes considers that this machine will very soon be further improved upon, and so he recommends that Government at present do nothing in the way of buying new gins, but only watch the experiments about to be conducted in Dharwar, so that, when the right machine is discovered, it may be introduced into the Nagpore cotton fields. When discussing this subject of ginning machinery, Dr. Forbes specially deprecated misguided zeal in purchasing machinery. The amount of worse than useless ginning machinery introduced into Dharwar has been great, and would have been far greater had it not been for Dr. Forbes's special knowledge in this regard, which enabled him to caution the Officers of the Bombay Cotton Districts against the spurious and absolutely useless machinery so often pressed upon them. Such machinery has been bought on a small scale in some districts of the Central Provinces, and Deputy Commissioners must take care to consult, for the future, competent and expert Government Officers before they lay out any of the Local Funds at their command on ginning machinery. Though any extended action in the matter of getting improved gins is deprecated in the present state of the enquiry, yet it will be well to order one of the treddle gins above alluded to from Lahore; and all parties concerned or interested in the production of cotton must bear in mind that for New Orleans Cotton the Native gin (Churka) is far too weak. Saw gins from Dharwar must be obtained, and sold to producers and dealers in proportion to the spread of New Orleans Cotton over the Wurdah Valley. It must also be remembered that Dharwar saw gins, though they are exactly suited to the long and strong New Orleans staple, are utterly unsuited to Native Cotton, which they cut, tear up, and spoil.

The next stage to the cleaning is the carriage of clean cotton to the market town. No direct administrative action in this regard is possible; but the importance of, and the profit to be gained by, taking their cotton to market in gunny-bags, or in closed baskets, instead of in open net-work sacks, should be impressed on producers. Dr. Forbes has indicated the injury to the cotton, and consequent loss to the producer, which ensues from carrying cotton to market in open net-work bags along dusty roads, fringed by thorny bushes. The extra expense to the producer would be small, for he could always get his bags or baskets back after he has weighed out his cotton to the dealer.

When the cotton has reached the dealer's yards, there is much room for improvement in the way the dealers of the Nagpore cotton marts treat the cotton which they buy for export. They should be advised, and, if need be, helped, to floor their yards with stone or shingle, to store their cotton in baskets or warehouses, instead of heaping it up in their yards exposed to dust, rain, and wind. They should be encouraged and induced to adopt a better system of weighment. Standard weights are to be found in every bazar. Government and its Officers also can do a good deal in this regard. The ground on which cotton yards stand usually belong to the Municipality of the town, and lies within the local limits of the Municipal Committee's jurisdiction. These Committees can pave with slabs of stone, or with shingle, all the cotton yards, and charge a small ground rent on them. They can buy, and enforce by their bye-laws the use of, patent weighing stands for weighing the cotton. They can by their bye-laws prohibit and impose penalties on the admixture or adulteration of cotton, and they can provide for the ejection from their markets of any trader or dealer who may be guilty of admixture or adulteration of cotton. All these improvements can be introduced or enforced by Municipal Committees, who hold their sittings under the supervision of the chief executive of their district, and who will, it is expected, soon be vested with the legal power of making bye-laws for the regulation of their towns and markets.

But before the cotton for export actually leaves these provinces, one more stage has to be gone through; that stage is the pressing and picking. Dr. Forbes has pointed out how these two stages are compressed into one by the dealers of the Wurdah Valley; how cotton is put into imperfectly sewn bags and trodden down by men. The traders themselves could easily sew their bags more completely; and doubtless they would do so if the evil result of the present half-sewn bags were pointed out to them.

But as regards Presses for pressing cotton, the Government and its Officers must lead the way.

Wooden Lever Presses, such as those described by Dr. Forbes, must be set up at each cotton mart by the Local Committees: in order that such Presses may be made up here, a Model Press, one-quarter the real size, is now, by the kindness of His Excellency the Governor, being made at Bombay, and there is some hope that Dr. Forbes may be able to spare from Dharwar a ready-made full sized Lever Press. The great simplicity of these machines, and their cheapness, are their chief recommendations. They press the same weight of cotton to exactly half the size it can be reduced by simple treading. As the bulk, and not the weight, of an up-country cotton bale is the great difficulty in the way of its carriage, the immediate saving from the use of these Presses will be at once apparent to the most conservative classes of Native traders:

To sum up, then, Government is to recommend to producers that they be more careful in selecting land for cotton crops; that they do not (so to speak) sow in and in; that they be careful in weeding their cotton fields; that they pick their cotton more frequently and more carefully; that they keep their cotton, when picked, in baskets safe from dust and rain; that in carting their cleaned cotton to market they secure it from dust, rain, and wastage by the way. Government is to recommend to dealers that they warehouse their cotton; that they pave their yards; that they adopt a better system of weighing; that they adopt a better system of packing. Government Officers, or Municipal bodies, acting under their orders, are to undertake experiments for testing the suitability of acclimatized Dharwar New Orleans Cotton to the Wurdah cotton fields, and to take all precautions and measures for making the experiment complete and conclusive; to procure one specimen of an experimental Treddle Cotton Gin sent to Lahore, and to keep a close watch on the experiments now about to be made at Dharwar with all the known kinds of gaining machines; to prepare cotton yards on the lands and market places belonging to Municipal bodies; to pass bye-laws for the prevention of cotton trade frauds within the local limits of such lands and market places; to provide Patent Weighing Machines; to obtain a Lever Press from Bombay, and to make and erect such Presses at all chief cotton marts.

Having thus defined what is to be done, it remains to consider how to do it.

Dr. Forbes is clearly of opinion that a separate Government Officer should be appointed who should give his undivided attention to the prosecution of these measures. But as the cotton area of the Central Provinces is at present comparatively inconsiderable, and as most of what is to be done will be done in the Wurdah Valley, it may be well to consider whether the existing district agency could not undertake the business. Could the Deputy Commissioner and his Tehseeldars manage it? It hardly seems that their multifarious duties would allow them to devote sufficient attention to enable them within a few months to do, and get done, all that is mentioned in this note. Can another Civil Officer (an Assistant Commissioner) be deputed to Wurdah, and his attention directed to cotton alone? Such an Assistant Commissioner might be sent; but at present, among the available Assistant Commissioners, there is no Officer particularly suited for this peculiar duty. The other Public Officers in Wurdah are the District Superintendent of Police and the Apothecary. Of these, the former could not spare time from his other duties to prosecute this subject as it should be prosecuted; the latter would not possess sufficient weight with the people. But if a selected Civil Assistant Surgeon were posted to Wurdah in place of the Apothecary, the Officer so sent could devote a great deal of time and attention to cotton without neglecting his regular business.

Dr. G. F. Forbes, Cotton Commissioner ... ... *Dr.*

To the Dharwar Gin Factory,

For constructing a Lever Beam Cotton Press, under the Cotton Commissioner's personal orders and plans.

	PARTICULARS.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs	As.	P.	Amount. Rs.	As.	P.
	Hire of sawing 23 square feet, at 23 feet per Rupee				1	0	0			
	Ditto 81 „ „ „	1	5	6						
	Ditto 34 „ „ „	1	7	7						
					2	13	1			
6	Maunds, 20 lbs. and 4 oz.. of square iron, at Rs. 2-8-0 per maund of 28 lbs....	16	12	11						
3	Maunds, 6 lbs. and 12 oz. of round iron, at ditto	8	1	7						
12	Maunds, 18 lbs. and 8 oz. of flat iron, at ditto	31	10	5						
1	Maund, 6 lbs. and 4 oz. of sheet iron, at Rs. 4-8-0 per maund of 28 lbs. ...	5	8	0						
1	Maund and 10 lbs. of barrel iron, at Re. 1 per maund	1	5	9						
	No. 4 screws of 3 inches, at Re. 3 per gross	9	1	4						
6	Dozen, 7 screws of 2 to 1 inch, at Rs. 1-4-0 per gross	0	10	11						
					64	2	11			
1	Carpenter for 12 days, at Rs. 20 per month of 31 days	7	11	10						
1	„ for 7½ days, at Rs. 17 per ditto	4	1	10						
10½	„ at 9 annas per day	5	14	6						
20	„ at 8 annas per day	10	0	0						
15	„ at 7 annas per day	6	9	0						
1	Smith, for 2 days, at Rs 20 per month	1	4	8						
1	„ 7 days, at Rs. 19 per month	4	4	8						
1	„ 15 days, at Rs. 16 per month	7	11	10						
1	„ at 12 annas per day	0	12	0						
5	„ at 8 annas per day	2	8	0						
1	„ at 10 annas and 6 pie per day	0	10	6						
1	„ at 4 annas and 6 pie per day	0	4	6						
7	Coolies at 5 annas per each	2	3	0						
31	„ at 4 annas per each	7	12	0						
9	„ at 3 annas and 6 pie per day	1	15	6						
9	„ at 3 annas per day	1	11	0						
14	„ at 2 annas and 6 pie per day	2	3	0						
14	„ at 2 annas and 3 pie per day	1	15	6						
15	„ at 2 annas per day	1	14	0						
1	„ at 1 anna and 6 pie per day	0	1	6						
					71	8	10			
	FOR JUNE 1865.									
1	Carpenter for 18 days, at Rs. 20 per month	5	5	4						
1	„ 3 days, at Rs. 14 per month	1	6	5						
5½	„ at 12 annas per day	4	2	0						
2	„ at 9 annas per day	1	2	0						
2	„ at 8 annas per day	1	0	0						
1	Filer for 1 day, at Rs. 26 per month	0	13	10						
1	„ 2 days, at Rs. 20 per month	1	4	5						
3	„ at 10 annas and 6 pie per day	1	15	6						
1	„ at 4 annas per day	0	4	0						
1	Smith for 2⅔ days, at Rs. 20 per month	1	10	8						
1	„ 5 days, at Rs. 19 per month	3	2	8						
1	„ 5½ days, at Rs. 16 per month	2	14	11						
2	„ at 8 annas per day	1	0	0						
1	„ at 9 annas per day	0	9	0						
6	Coolies, at 5 annas per day	1	14	0						
11	„ at 4 annas per day	2	12	0						
6	„ at 3 annas and 6 pie per day	1	5	0						
9½	„ at 3 annas per day	1	12	6						
7	„ at 2 annas and 6 pie per day	1	1	6						
4½	„ at 2 annas and 3 pie per day	0	10	1						
4½	„ at 2 annas per day	0	9	0						
1	„ at 1 anna and 9 pie per day	0	1	9						
1½	„ at 1 anna and 6 pie per day	0	2	3						
					36	15	9			
	PARTICULARS.									
11	Teak Poles at Rs. 4-4 per each	46	12	0						
4	Cubic feet and 4 inches of Kurrymoottul Wood, at Rs. 1-8 per foot ...	6	6	0						
					53	2	0			
	Frame for lifting the Lever beam wood (4 pieces) and labor				15	0	0			
	Piece of wood for a Lever beam				5	5	5			
								250	0	0
	PERCENTAGE—One-third of the cost of labor for Establishment, wear and tear of tools, &c.						...	42	10	8
								292	10	8
	Profit, 25 per cent, on the whole cost						...	73	2	8
				Total			...	365	13	4

Errors Excepted.

(Signed) W. WALTON,

1st. Supdt., in charge Cotton Gin Factory.

DHARWAR,
The 17th June 1865.

d

No. 3344, dated the 3rd August 1865.

Read letter from Dr. G. F. Forbes, Cotton Commissioner, No. 99, dated 7th July 1865, submitting a Report upon the distribution of Cotton seed, and the other measures undertaken by him during last season (viz., that of 1864-65) for extending the cultivation of the American or New Orleans variety of Cotton from the acclimatized seed of Dharwar, and also for the introduction of it into other Provinces.

RESOLUTION.—Copies of this Report should be transmitted to the Secretary of State, the Government of India, the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, and to the Chambers of Commerce at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee. A copy of it should also be placed on the Editors' table.

2. The suggestions contained in paragraphs 20 and 34 are approved, and should be acted on.

3. The acknowledgments of Government are due to Dr. Forbes for the successful manner in which he has conducted the operations now reported on, and for the ingenuity and skill he has shown in the invention of the Lever Press. If Dr. Forbes's expectations are fulfilled, the introduction of this machine will exercise a most beneficial effect on the cotton trade of the country.

(Signed) H. E. JACOMB,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No. 38.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 2017.

Simla, the 18th September 1865.

Notifications.—Major R. J. Baker, District Superintendent of Police, Sumbulpore, in the Central Provinces, has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate until the 28th of February 1866, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2020.

Mr. R. F. Stack, Solicitor to Government, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2021.

Lukput Rae, Naib Tehseeldar of Rehlee, in the Saugor District in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers described in Section 6, Act XIV. of 1865, to be exercised within the limits of the Rehlee Tehseel.

No. 2023.

Mr. J. P. H. Ward, of the Civil Service, has reported his departure from India per Steamer *Candia*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 24th ultimo.

No. 2024.

Lieutenant L. B. Bance, (late) 47th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Burmah, *vice* Lieutenant G. A. Gower, who has rejoined the Military Department.

No. 2026.

Venkut Rao, Tehseeldar of Chaorpatha, Nursingpoor, in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, described in Chapter II., Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of his Tehseelee.

No. 2029.

Major R. H. M. Aitken, v. c., Inspector General of Police in Oudh, availed himself on the forenoon of the 5th instant, of the two months' privilege leave granted to him on the 17th ultimo.

No. 2031.

Appointment.—Lieutenant C. T. Lane, late of the 16th Native Infantry, to be District Superintendent of Police in Berar, *vice* Lieutenant W. Hamilton, with effect from the 15th of October.

No. 2037.

Notifications.—Leave of absence for one month is granted to Mr. R. B. Flindell, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Dacca Circle, under para. 16 of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

During Mr. Flindell's absence, Mr. Assistant Superintendent J. W. Grinnol will remain in charge of the Circle.

No. 2039.

Under the rules applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ, Doctor J. C. Corbyn, Inspector of Prisons in Oudh, has obtained leave of absence on private affairs from the 1st to the 13th August inclusive.

No. 2050.

Under the authority of Section 7 of Act XXII. of 1855, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following rule in substitution of Rule No. XIII. of the Port Rules for Rangoon, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for 1859, under date the 13th April 1859, page 896:—

Revised Rule XIII.—The rate for wharfage payable for all vessels, including lighters, cargo-boats, tugs, water-boats, and the like, other than those belonging to Government or the Port Officers, using any wharf not being a private wharf for landing or shipping cargo, is fixed at eight (8) annas per ton. One day for each fifty tons of the burden of the vessel using the wharf, is

allowed for vessels to load and discharge their cargo. Vessels remaining alongside any such wharves beyond the time allowed, according to their tonnage, will be subject to an additional charge of four (4) annas per ton, for each day or fraction of a day. All vessels so subject to pay wharfage which have no register, will be estimated for tonnage by the Master Attendant of Rangoon.

No. 2041.

The 19th September 1865.

Appointment.—Mr. A. G. Grote to officiate as an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces, in the room of Mr. F. H. C. Cox, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Raepore, whose services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, on the 17th of May.

Mr. Grote is posted to the Jubbulpore District.

No. 2132.

The 20th September 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. J. Drysdale, Superintendent of the Judicial Commissioner's Office, Central Provinces, officiated as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Nagpore, from the 1st April to the 28th August 1865.

Lieutenant M. P. Ricketts, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Nagpore.

No. 2135.

Under Section 51 of Act XI. of 1865, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Lieutenant M. P. Ricketts, Officiating Judge of the Small Cause Court at Nagpore, with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner, as described in Section 12 of Act XIV. of 1865. These powers will be exercised within the limits of the Nagpore District.

No. 2137.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. I., published under date the 29th September 1854, of parties authorized to send by post, without actual payment of postage, all letters, packets or parcels, *bonâ fide* and exclusively on the Public Service, *viz.*:—

General Superintendent of Vaccination, Madras.

No. 2140.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. II., published under date the 29th September 1854, of parties authorized to send letters and official *Gazettes, bonâ fide* and *exclusively* on the Public Service, relating to the business of their respective Departments, without actual payment of postage, but only to the authorities hereinafter named, *viz.*:—

Deputy Superintendents of Vaccination, Madras,
to
The General Superintendent of Vaccination, Madras, and to officials of the Districts within their respective Circles.

No. 2143.

The undermentioned Tehseeldars in Oudh are invested with the powers of Subordinate Magistrates, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of their respective Tehseels, *viz.*:—

Brij Lall, Tehseeldar of Lucknow, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class.

Dya Shunker, Tehseeldar of Mulleabad, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

No. 2145.

In Notification No. 1454, dated the 30th of August, published at page 907 of the *Gazette of India*, for "the Reverend J. *N.* Thomson," read, the Reverend J. *M.* Thomson.

No. 2146.

The services of the Reverend J. M. Thomson, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from 1st proximo.

No. 2181.

The 22nd September 1865.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. George Jasper Nicholls, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Oudh. His services are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 2183.

The Hon'ble Sir Barnes Peacock, Kt., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, returned to the Presidency and resumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 370.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 22nd September 1865.

Notification.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of the Madras Local Act No. I. of 1863, shall have force throughout the Province of Mysore.

Under the authority conveyed by Act I. of 1865, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is also pleased to extend the provisions of the Madras Local Act No. I. of 1863, to the Province of Coorg.

No. 797.

POLITICAL.

The 16th September 1865.

Notifications.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. W. Fairlie to be Consular Agent for the United States at Chittagong.

No. 813.

The 22nd September 1865.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confer, as a personal distinction, the title of Rai Bahadoor on Baboo Kalinarain Roy Chowdhree, of Bhowal in Dacca.

W. MUIR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 359.

JUDICIAL.

The 16th September 1865.

Notifications.—Captain W. G. Ward, appointed in G. O. No. 254, dated 29th June last, to be Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, and Assistant General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, assumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 28th ultimo.

No. 368.

The 21st September 1865.

A Commission of the Peace was issued from the High Court of Judicature of Fort William in Bengal, on the 6th instant, directed to the undermentioned Officer serving in Central India :—

Captain Cunliffe Martin, Political Assistant at Goonah.

No. 1886.

GENERAL.

The 16th September 1865.

Notifications.—Lieutenant G. F. Blowers, Adjutant of the Malwa Bheel Corps, will conduct, in addition to his own office, the current duties of the Deputy Bheel Agent, during the absence on leave of Captain T. Cadell.

No. 1888.

Captain C. Coglan, Supernumerary Assistant Berar Revenue Survey, is granted leave of absence from the 25th August to the 24th October 1865, for the purpose of appearing before the Committee of Examination for the Mahratta language, in Bombay.

No. 1890.

Captain H. G. Thomson, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District in Mysore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month from the 1st instant.

No. 1892.

Pundit Madhoparshaud, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Settlement Department, Sultanpore, availed himself on the 19th July, of the privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 1544, dated 22nd idem, and resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 18th ultimo.

Nujjuf Ali Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Settlement Department, Roy Bareilly, availed himself on the 24th July, of the privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 1544, dated 22nd idem, and resumed charged of his office on the forenoon of the 24th ultimo.

No. 1900.

The 19th September 1865.

Captain G. F. Hayward, Assistant to the Political Agent in Meywar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month from the 10th instant, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1902.

Lieutenant J. C. Berkeley, appointed in G. O. No. 1745, dated 28th ultimo, to be 2nd Assistant to the Governor General's Agent for Central India, assumed charge of his office and of the Indore Treasury, on the 21st August 1865.

No. 1914.

The 21st September 1865.

Lieutenant J. W. M. Anderson, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1916.

Colonel H. D. Daly, C. B., Commandant of the Central India Horse, and Political Assistant, Western Malwa, is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks from the date, in the present month, on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant J. S. Irvine, Staff Officer, Central India Horse, will conduct the current duties of Colonel Daly's Political charge during his absence.

No. 1918.

The 22nd September 1865.

Lieutenant S. Brooke, Assistant Commissioner, Nimar, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Settlement Officer in the Chanda District.

A. COLVIN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2414.

Simla, the 18th September 1865.

Notification.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency :—

Date of Returns.	Circles of Issue.	Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin reserve.	Gold Coin reserve.	Silver Bullion reserve.	Government Securities held in Calcutta.	Notes of other Circles.
1865.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sept. 2nd	Calcutta Circle	2,94,27,230	57,42,896	29,03,420	40,00,000	1,54,60,864	13,11,050
Ditto ...	Allahabad Branch Circle	29,79,910	18,75,931	765	.....	11,03,214	
Ditto ...	Lahore ditto ditto	31,93,300	24,93,322	.....	.....	6,99,978	
Ditto ...	Nagpore ditto ditto	29,18,640	23,70,779	.....	.....	5,47,861	
Ditto ...	Madras Circle	61,00,000	29,47,155	.....	.....	30,02,845	1,50,000
Ditto ...	Calicut Branch Circle	6,96,740	5,96,740	.....	.....	1,00,000	
Ditto ...	Trichinopoly ditto ditto	4,35,070	3,35,070	.....	.....	1,00,000	
Ditto ...	Vizagapatam ditto ditto	3,62,980	2,62,980	.....	.....	1,00,000	
Ditto ...	Bombay Circle	4,14,50,000	1,82,21,801	17,00,000	17,00,000	1,86,78,199	11,50,000
August 26th	Kurrachee Branch Circle... ..	19,83,020	19,83,020				
		8,95,46,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,11,050
	DEDUCT— Notes of other Circles cashed at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay	26,11,050					
	Total	8,69,35,840	3,68,29,694	46,04,185	57,00,000	3,98,01,961	

CALCUTTA;
DEPT. OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY,
The 5th September 1865.

(Signed) H. HYDE,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

No. 2430.

The 20th September 1865.

Notification.—Leave.—Captain H. Hyde, Master of the Calcutta Mint and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, has been allowed privilege leave for two months, commencing from the date of departure of the P. and O. Company's Steamer *Mooltan.*

Appointments.—Doctor Shekleton has been appointed to act for Captain Hyde, Mint Master, Calcutta, and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency; and Doctor Graham to officiate for Doctor Shekleton as Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint.

No. 2485.

Notification.—Mr. A. R. Gordon, Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of the Allahabad Circle of Issue of Paper Currency, is appointed to be Assistant to the Commissioner, Department of Issue of Paper Currency, Bombay.

Mr. J. C. Harrison, Assistant to the Commissioner, Department of Issue of Paper Currency, Bombay, is appointed to be Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of the Allahabad Circle of Issue of Paper Currency.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th September 1865.

No. 864 *of* 1865.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that when a Pay Master is detained in India on the public service after the embarkation of his regiment, his wife and family will be provided with a passage Home in the ship conveying the regiment, and be charged the messing contribution only under the new Passage Warrant.

2. If, however, the Pay Master wishes his wife to remain and accompany him overland, he will be liable to defray the whole cost of her passage.

3. In case of a Pay Master Serjeant being detained in India on duty after the embarkation of his regiment, he will be provided with a 2nd Class passage overland to England, and his family will accompany the regiment. Should the Pay Master Serjeant desire to take his family with him overland, he must defray the whole cost of their passage.

No. 865 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Alexander James Colvin Birch, of the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, 3rd Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry.	18th February 1861.

The 19th September 1865.

No. 866 *of* 1865.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated 2nd September 1865, the services of Assistant Surgeon J. J. Durant, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Shahabad, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for employment in the Dooars of Bhootan.

No. 867 *of* 1865.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, are published for general information:—

1. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, *viz.*:—

Captain	W. E. R. Roberts.	
Do.	M. A. D. Orchard, *vid* the Cape.	
Do.	A. D. Vanrenen.	
Lieutenant	F. H. Conolly.	
Do.	R. A. Price, by the *St. Lawrence*.	
Do.	E. D. H. Vibart,	do.

2. The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, *viz.*:—

Major	F. K. Bacon,	6 months.
Do.	T. W. Seager,	6 do.
Do.	C. S. G. Brownlow,	3 do.
Do.	G. H. Gordon,	6 do.
Captain	W. D. Hogg,	6 months.
Do.	H. W. Chapman,	4 do.
Do.	G. Wheeler,	4 do.
Do.	J. N. Hunter,	3 do.
Do.	G. H. Hale,	6 do.
Lieutenant	G. W. Holdsworth,	4 do.
Do.	F. H. Hood,	6 do.
Do.	T. H. T. Drake,	3 do.
Do.	A. Andrews,	6 do.
Do.	R. Morris,	6 do.
Do.	F. B. Morris,	6 do.
Surgeon Major	G. Harper,	6 do.
Assistant Surgeon	N. B. Baillie,	3 do.
Do.	D. Hood,	6 do.
Do.	J. Duncan,	3 do.
Vety. Surgeon	W. Johnson,	3 do.

3. Major J. J. H. Gordon, of the 46th Foot, and Commandant, 29th Native Infantry, has also been granted an extension of leave for six months, to complete the period of twenty months' absence from India.

4. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the service, from the dates specified, *viz.*:—

Captain Sir C. W. A. Oakeley, Bart., from the 25th April 1865.

Surgeon C. F. Warneford, from the 14th June 1865.

5. Lieutenant E. M. Bethune has been permitted to resign the service.

No. 868 *of* 1865.—Captain A. D. Vanrenen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Division, Oudh, is allowed an extension of leave from the 30th to the 31st August 1865,—the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from sick leave to Europe.

No. 869 *of* 1865.—The following order issued by the Government of Fort St. George, is confirmed:—

No. 287, *dated the 10th August* 1865.—Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, to Captain Alexander C. Bruce, of the 91st (Argyllshire) Highlanders, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Presidency Division.	For twenty months, under the new Regulations, embarking at Madras.

The leave to Europe granted to Captain Bruce, by the Government of Madras in the above General Order, will have effect from the 30th May 1865,—the date of his departure from Calcutta, on the leave on medical certificate granted him in G. O. G. G. No. 570 of the 7th June last.

No. 870 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Apothecary John Richmond, of the Subordinate Medical Department, attached to the 21st Hussars.	For fourteen months.

No. 871 *of* 1865.—Veterinary Surgeon John Robert Hoey, of the Bengal Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £250 (two hundred and fifty) per annum, with effect from the 23rd July 1865.

No. 872 *of* 1865.—Major John Henry Balmain, of the late 4th European Bengal Light Cavalry, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, from the 23rd instant.

No. 873 *of* 1865.—Assistant Apothecary John Hawkes is permitted to resign his situation in the Subordinate Medical Department, from the 26th July 1865.

No. 874 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Captain F. D. Millet Brown, v. c., of the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade, Department Public Works, North-Western Provinces.	14th Sept. 1865.

The 20th September 1865.

No. 875 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer having completed the prescribed period of service as Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the approval of Her Majesty:—

BREVET.

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Frederick Marriott, Bombay Staff Corps.	16th Aug. 1865.

No. 876 *of* 1865.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
1st Regiment, N. I. ...	Jemadar Nubbee Bux ...	Subadar ...	1st May 1865 ...	Ramdeen Sookul, invalided.
Ditto	Jemadar Bhugwandeen Tewarry	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ramphul, invalided.
Ditto	Havildar Ushruff Beg ..	Jemadar ...	Ditto ...	Nubbee Bux, promoted.
Ditto	Havildar Maheput Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bhugwandeen Tewarry, promoted.
34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment, N. I.	Jemadar Jowahir Singh ...	Subadar ...	Ditto ...	Shaick Syfally, invalided.
Ditto	Havildar Naun Sing ...	Jemadar ...	Ditto ...	Mohun Sing, invalided.
Ditto	Havildar Ameer Chund Missir	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jowahir Sing, promoted.

The 21st September 1865.

No. 877 *of* 1865.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is announced that the salary of Rs. 2,500 per mensem, fixed for Inspectors General of Hospitals, in para. 28 of the Despatch published in G. G. O. No. 1060 of the 23rd December 1864, was intended to be passed to all Officers of that grade, irrespective of any change in their position and duties, with exception of the Principal Inspectors General of the Medical Department in Bengal, Madras and Bombay, who will continue to receive Rs. 3,000, Rs. 2,750 and Rs. 2,500 a month respectively, until further orders.

No. 878 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India:—

Captain Hungerford Meyer Bodham, Royal Artillery, Deputy Commissioner, Hazareebaugh.	19th February 1861.

The 22nd September 1865.

No. 879 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Corps in the District of Lukimpore, to be called the "Assam Volunteer Cavalry," and to make the following appointment to the Corps:—

To be Commandant.

Major A. K. Comber, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

H. W. NORMAN, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 328.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 16th September 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. E. Parsick, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department, Oudh, was posted to the Fyzabad Division of Public Works, on the 23rd August 1865.

No. 329.

The 18th September 1865.

Raj Kissen Banerjee, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Oudh, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment.

No. 330.

Corporal J. F. Slade, Overseer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department, Hyderabad, is removed from the Public Works Department with effect from the 20th July 1865, and replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

No. 331.

The 19th September 1865.

Mr. G. Prussia, Accountant, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, British Burmah, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment.

No. 332.

Lieutenant H. W. Clarke, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Officiating Assistant to the Chief Engineer and Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, is allowed one month's leave of absence with effect from the 6th September 1865, preparatory to applying for leave to England on medical certificate.

No. 333.

The 20th September 1865.

Moorgasum Pillay is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 3rd Grade and posted to Mysore, with effect from the 17th January 1865.

No. 334.

Lieutenant J. A. Armstrong, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, Bengal, is transferred to the Punjab.

No. 335.

The 21st September 1865.

The following transfers of Assistant Engineers of the Public Works Department, are notified:—

Mr. J. McDowell, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Punjab to the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. J. H. Penn, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the North-Western Provinces to the Punjab.

No. 336.

The services of Withal Wassoodeo, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Rajpootana Circle of Public Works, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 1st September 1865.

No. 337.

The undermentioned persons are appointed to the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, as Accountants of the 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to the Central Provinces, with effect from the 1st September 1865:—

Mr. S. H. Richards.

C. Thammodurm.

No. 22F.

REVENUE.—FORESTS.

The 16th September 1865.

Notification.—Mr. Henry Leeds, Officiating Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence to visit the Neilgherries, from the 20th instant or from such date as he may avail himself of the same, under Resolution in the Financial Department, No. 3478, dated 31st July 1863.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. A.
Secretary to the Government of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

AN Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures will be held at Nagpore, from the 26th of December 1865 to the 2nd of January 1866.

Prizes to the amount of Rupees 15,000 will be awarded.

For particulars, apply to the Secretary to the Central Exhibition Committee, Nagpore.

LOST OR STOLEN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lower half of Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{26}$ 08885 of Allahabad Circle, for Rs. 20, having been lost or stolen, payment has been stopped and application made for the payment of its value.

E. M. WOODCOCK, *Lieut.*,
District Supdt., Oudh Police.

SEETAPORE, OUDH,
The 12th Sept. 1865.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that under instructions from the Government of Bengal, a Treasury has been established at the Station of Dutmah in the Eastern Dooars of Bootan, under the control of the Deputy Commissioner for the Eastern Dooars.

The Officer in charge of the Treasury at Dutmah is authorized to issue Supply Bills and Transfer Receipts payable from other Treasuries under the operation of the existing Rules, but his Treasury should be drawn upon *on the Public Service only*, except for remittances to the Officers and men of the forces in the Dooars.

CALCUTTA;
BENGAL ACCTT. GENL.'S OFFICE,
The 22nd August 1865.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Acctt. Genl., Bengal.

LOST.

Left half of Currency Note $\frac{A}{13}$ 83014 of the Allahabad Circle, for Rs. 100. Application for payment has been made to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency.

JOUNPORE,
8th September 1865.

H. A. HARRISON, C. S.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 7th September 1865.

	4 PER CENT.		4 per cent.	4 per cent.	4 per cent.	4 per cent.	4 per cent.	5 per cent., Public Works,	5 per cent.	5½ per cent.	3½ per cent.	4½ per cent.	TOTAL
	Transfer of 1865.	Transfer of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1854-55.	of 1856-57.	of 1859-60.	of 1853-54.	of 1856-57.	RUPEES.
Amount brought forward from Statement dated 25th August 1865 ..	6,73,900	53,000	300	27,10,000	25,44,800	1,11,03,500	83,08,000	36,15,200	5,19,91,000	2,88,75,900	27,600	16,000	10,99,19,200
Add—													
Amount enfaced at Madras, as per Registers received up to date.	...	...	...	...	...	80,500	...	...	14,800	...	...	...	95,300
Amount enfaced at Bombay, as per Registers received up to date	...	...	...	...	15,000	26,300	25,000	28,500	3,64,900	56,000	...	...	5,15,700
Amount enfaced at Calcutta up to date ..	72,000	...	...	...	6,000	54,800	12,000	2,000	1,16,700	38,500	...	...	3,02,000
Total ...	7,45,900	53,000	300	27,10,000	25,65,800	1,12,65,100	83,45,000	36,45,700	5,24,87,400	2,89,70,400	27,600	16,000	11,08,32,200
Deduct—													
Amount removed from the London Books, as per Registers received up to date...	...	...	...	20,000	50,600	46,000	63,500	3,500	67,500	...	...	...	2,51,100
Total ...	7,45,900	53,000	300	26,90,000	25,15,200	1,12,19,100	82,81,500	36,42,200	5,24,19,900	2,89,70,400	27,600	16,000	11,05,81,100

FORT WILLIAM;
LOAN OFFICE,
The 13th Sept. 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,
Acctt. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE following extract from a Treasury Warrant dated Whitehall, 1st June 1865, is published for general information, as the authority under which the rates of Steam Postage between India and Australia, China, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Natal, Ascension, or Mauritius, were doubled from the 1st of September last.

In the Postal Notice dated 18th August, St. Helena was, by an error, omitted from the list of places to which the enhanced rates of Postage apply.

H. B. RIDDELL,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

SIMLA,
The 18th Sept. 1865.

Extract from a Treasury Warrant dated Whitehall, the 1st June 1865.

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers vested in us in and by the said recited Acts, and each of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant (under the hands of two of us, the said Commissioners, by the authority of the statute in that case made and provided), order and direct as follows:—

That on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by the Post direct by British Packet Boat, or partly by British Packet Boat and partly by French Packet Boat, between any port in the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, St. Helena, Ascension, or the Mauritius, and any port in the East Indies, China, or Australia, or between any port in Australia, and any port in the East Indies or China (not in any such cases passing through the United Kingdom), there shall be charged and taken a packet rate of Postage of ten pence.

That on every letter transmitted, as is mentioned in this Warrant, exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid progressive and additional rates of Postage as follows (that is to say)—

On every such letter exceeding half an ounce in weight, and not exceeding one ounce in weight, two rates of Postage;

On every such letter exceeding one ounce, and not exceeding one ounce and the half of another ounce in weight, three rates of Postage;

On every such letter exceeding one ounce and the half of another ounce, and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of Postage;

And for every half of an ounce in weight above the weight of two ounces, there shall be charged and taken one additional rate of Postage; and every fraction of half an ounce above the weight of two ounces, shall be charged as one additional half of an ounce; and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this Clause, shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant, if not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

That the rates of Postage chargeable on such letters as aforesaid, for the Sea conveyance thereof, shall be charged in addition to any inland Colonial rates that may be payable thereon.

That this Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Department of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta Mint.

THE following Currency Notes are this day available for coin at this Office.

These Notes are payable on presentation at the Offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency where they have been issued.

To avoid delay, parties should not apply under sealed letters to the Head Commissioner, but personally with coin:—

Allahabad Circle Notes for Rupees				2,13,300
Lahore	ditto	ditto	...	56,800
Nagpore	ditto	ditto	...	9,77,090

W. GREENWAY,
Offg. Asst. Commr.

The 16th September 1865.

LOST.

In transit by post between Pertabghur and Lucknow, the left-hand halves of the undermentioned Currency Notes, Allahabad Circle, aggregating Rs. 160. The payment of these notes has been stopped:—

Nos.		Amount.
A 12	06241	50
A 13	84977	100
A 18	16520	10

G. E. ERSKINE,
Offg. Settlement Officer, Pertabghur.

NOTICE.

BLANK Bill Forms of Public Service Transfer Receipts bearing Nos. 27383, 27384, and 27385, having been stolen from the Gondah Treasury, Officers in charge of Treasuries are warned to withhold payment of the same.

J. S. ROSS, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner.

GONDAH TREASURY,
The 4th August 1865.

THE *GAZETTE OF INDIA.*

During the absence from Calcutta of the Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

The Sarawuk, Jaenee, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company "Limited."

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 *and Act VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

CAPITAL—Rs. 2,50,00,000.

In 250,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which more than half have been taken up.

FIRST CALL Rs. 10 ON EACH SHARE.

No further Call will be made this year.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their applications *forthwith* with remittances.

TEMPORARY HEAD OFFICE:

CALCUTTA, NO. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAR.

DIRECTORS:

PUNDIT SOW CHUNDER, of Delhi, Banker.

LALLAH CHEFRUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.

LALLAH MOOLCHUND CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur, Banker.

LALLAH CHIMUN LOLL, of Joypore and Agra, Banker.

LALLAH MOHUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Noker, Saharunpore.

LALLAH BARROOMULL, of Saharunpore, Zemindar.

PUNDIT SEETARAM, of Gwalior, Zemindar.

BRANCHES:

Delhi, Rewaree, Bhewanee, Lahore, Umritsur, Mooltan, Rawal Pindee, Peshawur, Jumboo, Cashmere, Agra, Gwalior, Allyghur, Meerut, Saharunpore, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Mirzapore, Bombay, Hydrabad, Ahmedabad, Nagpore, Indore, Joypore, Joudpore, Ajmeer, Kurrachee, and Roribhuckur.

DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negociate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3	months' notice,	3 per cent.
6	do.	4 per cent.
12	do.	5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on its Agencies, no Commission will be charged, otherwise the rate of Commission will be ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., ¼ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver and Sovereigns, ¼ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton and other articles of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances if desired will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are to be made payable to the undermentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,
Managing Director and Secretary.

WANTED.

For the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Lithographic Branch, Calcutta.

1*st*.—An experienced Lithographer of superior training and acquirements, possessed of an intimate knowledge of the art, in all its branches, including Chromo and Photo-Lithography, with all the late appliances and improvements. He must also possess a theoretical knowledge of Surveying and Map Drawing, so as to be able to appreciate the wants of the Survey Department in regard to maps, as well as to superintend the labors of a large subordinate Establishment of Draftsmen and Printers with due efficiency. Salary Rupees 450 per mensem.

2*nd*.—A competent and well-trained Plain and Chromo-Lithographer and Master Printer, who, besides a perfect knowledge of his work, must be capable, in all respects, of affording the Superintendent efficient co-operation in leading details, as well as in supervising and teaching the Establishment. Salary Rupees 300 per mensem.

Applications to be addressed, post paid, to the undersigned, accompanied by testimonials, and, if possible, references as to qualifications and character.

SURVEYOR GENL.'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA,
25, PARK STREET,
The 17th August 1865.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Lt.-Col.*,
Offg. Depy. Surveyor Genl. of India, in charge of Surveyor Genl.'s Office.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

No. 39.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 27th September 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXVIII of 1865.

An Act to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay : It is enacted as follows :—

Definition of Terms.

1. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them :—

"Trader."

The word "Trader" shall mean any person or partnership, not being a Joint Stock Company, carrying on trade or mercantile operations within the local limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

"The Court."

The expression "the Court" shall mean the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Number.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

When Traders' Estates may be wound up under this Act.

2. Whenever any trader shall be, or shall declare himself, unable to pay his debts, it shall be lawful to wind up the Estate of such trader by Trustees under the control of the Court.

Trader when to be deemed unable to pay his debts.

3. A trader shall be deemed to be unable to pay his debts—

1. Whenever a Creditor, to whom the trader is indebted in a sum exceeding Five Thousand Rupees then due, has duly served on the trader a demand in writing requiring the trader to pay the sum so due, and the trader has for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the Creditor.

2. Whenever satisfaction of a judgment, decree, or order of any Court in favour of any Creditor in any suit or other legal proceeding cannot be obtained.

3. Whenever the trader has committed an act of insolvency within the meaning of an Act passed in the eleventh and twelfth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria intituled *An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India.*

Power for Creditors to resolve that Estate ought to be wound up.

4. At any meeting of Creditors held after a trader is, or has declared himself, unable to pay his debts, and whether such meeting shall have been convened at the instance of the trader or of one or more of his Creditors, provided that six days' notice of such meeting shall have been given by advertisement in two of the daily English Newspapers and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay, it shall be lawful for a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors present or represented at such meeting, to resolve that the Estate of such trader ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application shall be made to the Court for the purpose; and upon such Resolution being adopted, the meeting shall proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.

Resolutions to be reported to the Court and advertized.

5. Every such meeting shall be presided over by a Chairman elected by the meeting, and such Chairman shall determine the right of persons present to vote upon the matters aforesaid, and shall report the Resolutions adopted by such meeting to the Court by filing a copy thereof under his own signature in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court within two days from the date of such Resolutions being passed, and shall

also cause such Resolutions to be advertized without delay in the *Government Gazette* and in two of the daily English Newspapers and two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay: and all necessary expenses incurred by or by the authority of the Chairman in carrying out the Resolutions of the meeting shall be payable by the Trustees out of the Estate.

Form of application in the Court.

6. Upon such Resolutions being so filed in Court as aforesaid, the Chairman or any Creditor nominated in that behalf by the meeting may apply to the Court for an order to wind up the estate on the terms of such Resolutions. Every such application shall be in the form of a petition and shall be verified by the Petitioner in like manner as Plaints are required to be verified by Act VIII. of 1859; and on hearing such Petition, if the Court shall be satisfied that the Resolutions were duly carried, and that their terms are reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of the Creditors under the Estate, it shall confirm or modify the same as it shall deem fit, and shall make order accordingly, and in such order shall give such directions as to the management of the Estate and the advertisement of such order as it shall deem expedient; Provided always that the trader or any creditor may, within six days after the making of such order, apply to the Court to set aside the same either wholly or in part, giving to the Petitioner reasonable notice of such application.

Power for Court to confirm or modify Resolutions and give directions.

Order of Court to vest Trader's Estate on Trustees.

7. Upon the making of such order all the moveable and immoveable estate and effects of such trader and all debts due to him and all the future estate right title interest and trust of such Trader in or to any moveable or immoveable property which such trader may purchase or which may revert descend be devised or bequeathed or come to him, and all debts growing due to such trader in respect of transactions included in the liquidation, before the Court shall have made its final order in respect to the liquidation of his Estate, shall vest in the Trustees appointed by the Court, and all books papers deeds documents and writings in any way relating to such trader's estates and effects in his possession or under his custody or control, shall be forthwith deposited with such Trustees; and such order shall be entered of record in the said Court; and such notice thereof shall be published as the Court shall direct; and such order when so made shall by virtue of this Act relate back to and take effect from the filing of the said Resolutions in Court as aforesaid, and shall instantly and without any conveyance or assignment vest all the moveable and immoveable estate effects and debts as aforesaid of such Trader in the said Trustees.

Protection to Trader after vesting order.

8. After the date of such order all suits and legal proceedings of whatever kind in respect of such Trader's civil liabilities shall be stayed, and no execution attachment or other process against such Trader's property in respect of any debt, and no process against his person in respect of any debt, other than such process by writ or warrant as may be had against a debtor about to depart out of the jurisdiction of the Court, shall be available to any creditor or claimant without leave of the Court.

Power of Trustees.

9. The Trustees shall have power by virtue of this Act in their own name to do the following things :—

To bring or defend any action suit or prosecution or other legal proceeding Civil or Criminal on behalf of such trader; and on like behalf to claim prove and draw dividends under any bankruptcy insolvency or liquidation by Trustees under this Act.

To carry on the business of such trader so far as may be necessary for the beneficial liquidation of the same.

To sell the property, moveable or immoveable, effects and things in action of such trader by public auction or private contract, with power if they think fit to transfer the whole thereof to any person or Company, or to sell the same in parcels.

To execute on behalf of such trader all deeds receipts and other documents they may think necessary.

To refer disputes to arbitration and compromise any debts or claims.

To draw accept make and endorse any Hoondee, Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note on behalf of such Trader, and also to raise upon the security of the assets of such Trader's Estate from time to time any sum or sums of money, whenever the same shall be necessary for the purposes of this Act.

To do and execute all such other things as may be necessary for winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of such Trader.

To apply to the Court from time to time as occasion may require for its assistance in carrying out the powers conferred upon the Trustees by this Act; Provided always that such Trader or any Creditor shall be at liberty to apply to the Court to set aside or restrain any act done or about to be done by the said Trustees under this Act, and the Court shall make such order upon such application with respect to costs and otherwise as it shall deem fit; and provided also that nothing herein contained shall discharge the said Trustees or any of them from liability to account to the said Court for acts done by them in the liquidation of the Estate of the Trader under this Act.

Power to Trustees to examine Trader &c. on Oath.

10. The Trustees shall have power to summon before them and to examine upon Oath or otherwise such Trader and any of his Assistants Clerks or Servants whom the Trustees may deem capable of giving any information material to the full disclosure of the Trader's transactions books and affairs, or to the winding up of the same; and the provisions of the Acts in force for the time being for procuring the attendance of witnesses, and for the examination and punishment of witnesses in suits before Civil Courts, shall be of equal force and effect in respect of any person summoned to appear as a witness under the provisions of this Act.

Penalty on Trader fraudulently concealing effects or falsifying or destroying books, &c.

11. If in the course of their investigation it shall appear to the Trustees that such Trader has fraudulently with the intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the objects of this Act, destroyed or otherwise wilfully prevented or purposely withheld the production of any book

paper or writing relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act, or kept or caused to be kept false books, or made false entries in, or withheld entries from, or wilfully altered or falsified any such book paper or writing, or that such Trader has fraudulently with intent of diminishing the sum to be divided among his creditors or of giving an undue preference to any of the said Creditors discharged or concealed any debt due to or from the said Trader or made away with, charged mortgaged or concealed any part of his property of what kind soever, the Trustees shall forthwith report the same to the Court, which shall enquire into the same in like manner and with like powers as a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay; and upon such offence being proved against such Trader to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that the offender shall be punished with rigorous or simple imprisonment, as the Court shall direct, for a term which may extend to two years, and by Warrant under the Seal of the Court to order the offender to be arrested and committed to prison and there to be detained accordingly.

Penalty on Trader fraudulently or dishonestly contracting debt.

12. If in the course of their investigation, it shall appear to the Trustees that such Trader has contracted any of his debts fraudulently or by means of breach of trust or by means of false pretences or without having any reasonable or probable expectation at the time when contracted of paying the same, or shall have fraudulently or by means of false pretences obtained the forbearance of any of his debts by any of his creditors, or if it shall appear that such Trader's whole debts so greatly exceeded his means of providing for the payment thereof during the time when the same were in the course of being contracted (reference being had to his actual and expected property) as to show gross misconduct in contracting the same, the Trustees shall forthwith report the same to the Court, which shall thereupon enquire into the same in like manner and with like powers as a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay; and upon such offence being proved against such Trader to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that the offender be committed to and detained in the Gaol at Bombay, on the Debtors' side thereof, for such term not exceeding two years as the Court shall direct.

Executions upon certain decrees within three months of first order to be void.

13. If upon any decree voluntarily suffered by such Trader being insolvent to any person with intent to give such person a preference over other creditors of such Trader, any attachment or execution is issued against such Trader by virtue whereof the estate and the effects of such Trader or any of them are attached or taken in execution at any time within three months next before the filing of such order as herein mentioned, such attachment or execution shall be void in favour of the Trustees appointed by virtue of this Act as against the attaching or execution Creditor whether the same has been completely executed or not, and it shall be lawful for such Trustees to recover back from such Creditor the estate or effects of such Trader so attached or taken in execution or the proceeds thereof as the case may be; Provided always that such creditor shall, if the attachment or execution would have been valid but for this provision, be entitled to retain or levy as the case may be his costs of suit and of such attachment or execution.

Fraudulent Conveyances made by Trader within two months before first order to be void.

14. If any Trader whose estate shall be vested in Trustees under the provisions of this Act shall, when in insolvent circumstances, and within two months before the filing of such order as herein first mentioned, voluntarily convey assign transfer charge or make over any property moveable or immoveable, or any security for money bond bill note money goods or effects whatsoever to any person or upon any trust, every such conveyance assignment transfer charge or making over shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be fraudulent and void as against such Trustees.

Power of Court to entertain applications of Trader or any Creditor respecting Trader's Estate.

15. The Court shall have jurisdiction at any time during the liquidation of any Trader's Estate under this Act to entertain any application of the said Trader or of any person claiming to be a creditor, respecting the disclosure, distribution, inspection, conduct, management or liquidation of such Trader's estate or affairs, or any act or thing relating thereto, or generally for the decision of any dispute or question that may arise between the Trustees and such Trader or any creditor debtor or claimant.

Power of Court to remove and appoint Trustees.

16. The Court shall have power to remove any Trustees appointed under this Act, and to appoint others in their stead, and to fill up any vacancy occasioned by the death insolvency resignation or departure from India of any Trustee, or by any other sufficient cause; and the Court shall upon application to it in that behalf declare whether any act hereby required or authorized to be done by the Trustees may be done by all or one or more of such Trustees.

Power of Insolvent Court to order Insolvent Estates to be wound up under this Act.

17. It shall be lawful for the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, upon application by or on behalf of a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors of any Insolvent Debtor who has filed his petition in that Court, to order that the Estate of such Insolvent shall be wound up by Trustees under the provisions of this Act, upon such terms as to costs and remuneration to the Official Assignee, and with such directions as shall appear to be necessary and just.

Liberty to Trustees under Deed of Assignment to apply that Estate may be wound up under this Act.

18. It shall be lawful in any case in which the Estate of any Trader has been vested in Trustees under a Deed of Assignment before the passing of this Act, for such Trustees to apply to the Court for liberty to wind up such Estate under the provisions of this Act.

Liberty to Trustees to allow maintenance to Trader.

19. In any case in which the Estate of a Trader shall be vested in Trustees under the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Trustees, with the sanction of the Court, to make to such Trader out of the funds in their hands a reasonable monthly allowance for maintenance.

Remuneration of Trustees.

20. There shall be paid to the Trustees such salary or remuneration by way of percentage or otherwise as the Court shall direct; and all costs charges and expenses properly incurred in winding up the Estate, including the remuneration of the Trustees and the maintenance of the Trader, shall be payable out of the assets of the Trader in priority to all other claims.

Trustees to file Accounts half-yearly.

21. During the liquidation of the Estate the Trustees shall file half-yearly accounts of the progress of such liquidation in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court; and as soon as the affairs of the Trader are fully liquidated and the Estate distributed, the Trustees shall make up an account showing the manner in which such liquidation has been effected and the property of the Trader disposed of, and such account, with the Vouchers thereof, shall be filed in Court. All accounts so filed shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of Creditors, and copies thereof shall be granted on payment of such fees as may from time to time be fixed by the Court.

Estate when to be deemed fairly wound up.

22. The Trustees shall give notice of the filing of such final account with its vouchers by advertisement of even date in the *Government Gazette* and in two of the daily English Newspapers and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay; and if no order to the contrary shall be made by the Court within three months after the date of the publication of such advertisement, the said Estate shall be deemed to have been fairly liquidated and wound up, and the Trustees shall thereupon be deemed to be fully released and discharged from all liability in respect of the said Estate and the liquidation thereof.

Trustees may grant Certificate to Trader for Order of Discharge.

23. After the filing of such final account as aforesaid and upon the said Trustees certifying to the Court under their hands that the said Trader has assigned conveyed or made over to them all his property effects and securities of every nature and kind whatsoever, and all books of account, accounts, vouchers, papers and documents relating to his Estate, and also that he has given all reasonable assistance to the Trustees in and towards realizing and winding up his Estate; it shall be lawful for the Court upon the application of such Trader, and upon such notice as it shall direct, to grant to such Trader an Order of Discharge; Provided always that if such Certificate as aforesaid shall have been refused to any Trader by the Trustees, such Trader may nevertheless apply to the Court for such Order of Discharge and the Court shall have power, upon such notice to the Trustees as it shall direct, to grant such Trader an Order of Discharge if it shall think fit.

Effect of Order of Discharge.

24. Such Order of Discharge shall operate to discharge the Trader and all property and effects acquired by him subsequent to the filing of the order herein first mentioned, from all debts claims or demands in respect of the transactions included in the account filed by the Trustees, and no suit shall thereafter be maintainable against the said Trader nor shall such after-acquired property and effects be liable to be attached or taken in execution, in or under the order of any Court in British India, in respect of such transactions.

Applications to be made to Judge in Chambers.

25. Any application directed by this Act to be made to the Court shall be made to a Judge in Chambers, who shall have power to make any order necessary to be made under this Act, or to refer such application to a full Court; and such Court or Judge is hereby empowered to make any order in respect of the premises which could be made by a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors under 11 and 12 Vic., Cap. XXI.

Limitation of Act.

26. The operation of this Act shall be limited to Estates in which the admitted liabilities are not less than five lakhs of Rupees.

Commencement of Act.

27. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of October 1865 and shall remain in force until the thirtieth day of September 1867. Provided that as to such Estates (if any) as shall on or before such day have been brought under the operation of this Act and of which the winding up under its provisions shall not have been completed, this Act shall remain in force until such Estates shall have been wound up as aforesaid.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 2234.

Simla, the 25th September 1865.

Notifications.—The services of the Revd. T. C. Toussaint, Junior Chaplain, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 2237.

Mr. C. F. Anderson is appointed to officiate as an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces.

No. 2239.

Notification No. 3223, dated the 7th April 1865, investing certain Officers, under Section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the powers of a Magistrate within the limits of the Cantonments of Bangalore and Mysore, respectively, is hereby cancelled.

No. 2241.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to grant to J. Garrett, Esq., Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, sixteen days' privilege leave of absence from the 5th instant.

No. 2243.

Under Section 8 of Act V. of 1865, the Governor General in Council is pleased to grant a licence to the Revd. Daniel Pearson, Wesleyan Minister, Lucknow, to solemnize marriages within the Province of Oudh.

No. 2245.

Pundit Dya Shunker, Tehseeldar of Akberpore in Oudh, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of his Tehseelee.

No. 2291.

The 27th September 1865.

Captain the Hon'ble James H. Fraser, Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair, assumed charge of his duties on the 11th August 1865.

No. 2300.

Lieutenant W. Miller, of the 7th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent, Police, Sumbulpore, during the absence of Major Barker, on sick leave.

No. 2356.

The 28th September 1865.

Captain H. Lewis, Master Attendant of Rangoon, is granted privilege leave for one month, commencing from the forenoon of the 30th August 1865, making over charge of his office to Mr. J. Mack.

No. 2364.

The 29th September 1865.

The following order passed by Her Majesty the Queen in Council, is published for general information:—

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 18th day of *May* 1865.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS, by "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855," it is enacted that in any case in which any lighthouse, buoy, or beacon had been or should be thereafter erected or placed on or near the coasts of any British possession, by or with the consent of the legislative authority of such possession, Her Majesty might, by Order in Council, fix such dues in respect thereof to be paid by the owner or master of every ship which passes the same, or derives benefit therefrom, as Her Majesty might deem reasonable:

And whereas a light-vessel has, by and with the consent of the legislative authority of the Colony of Ceylon, been placed on the Little Basses Rock, in the said Colony, and a light is already exhibited therein:

And whereas the several classes of ships following, that is to say,—

Every ship which, in the same voyage by the southward of Ceylon, shall cross a line drawn from the Southernmost point of Ceylon to the north-westernmost point of the Island of Sumatra, and also a line from the southernmost point of Ceylon to Cape Gardafui, on the eastern coast of Africa, and *vice versâ*:

Every ship which, in any voyage to or from any place in the Maldive Islands, shall cross a line drawn from the southernmost point of Ceylon to the north-westernmost point of Sumatra:

Every ship which, in any voyage from any port on the eastern coast of Africa, south of Cape Gardafui, or from any port in Madagascar, Bourbon, Mauritius, or any island adjacent to the same, including the Seychelles and the Chagos Islands, or in any voyage in which such ship shall have rounded the Cape of Good Hope eastward, shall cross a line drawn from the southernmost point of Ceylon to the southernmost point of the coast of Tenasserim, and shall, between the first day of April and the thirtieth day of September, both included, arrive at any port situate north of such line:

Every ship which having departed between the first day of October and the thirty-first day of March, both included, from any port situate to the northward of such light, and also to the westward of the 90th meridian of longitude east from Greenwich, in any voyage to any port on the eastern coast of Africa, south of Cape Gardafui, or to any port in Madagascar, Bourbon, Mauritius, or any Island adjacent thereto, including the Seychelles and the Chagos Islands, or in any voyage in which such ship shall round the Cape of Good Hope westward, shall cross the latitude of the said light on the eastward side of the said light will pass the said light-vessel and will derive benefit therefrom:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers vested in Her by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to direct that from and after the date of this present Order, the dues in respect of the said light-vessel upon Little Basses Rock, to be paid for every such ship as aforesaid, except ships belonging to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, shall be one penny per ton of the burthen of every such ship for every such voyage as aforesaid.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd September 1865.

The Viceroy and Governor General will leave Simla on the 25th of October.

His Excellency will pass through Umballa on the 27th; leave Delhi on the 29th; and arrive at the Presidency on or about the 1st November.

Correspondence is to be regulated accordingly.

By Command,

SEYMOUR BLANE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

No. 1927A.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 23rd September 1865.

Notifications.—Captains E. G. Clark and S. S. Boulderson are appointed to be Settlement Officers of the Mohumdee and Baraitch Districts respectively, from the 1st October 1865.

No. 1948.

The 26th September 1865.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Central Provinces Commission :—

Lieutenant W. Vertue, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, *vice* Captain Hanmer, transferred to the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. G. Jasper Nicholls, C. S., to be Officiating Assistant Commissioner, *vice* Lieutenant Vertue.

W. MUIR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 3327.

MILITARY.

The 25th September 1865.

Notifications.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the order issued on the 4th instant, by the Officer Commanding Central India Horse, directing Lieutenant A. Bannerman, Adjutant, 2nd Regiment, and Officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, to officiate as Adjutant to the latter Corps, *vice* Lieutenant Irvine, promoted.

No. 335.

Major J. D. MacDonald, Commandant of the Deolee Irregular Force, availed himself on the 5th instant of the privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 310, dated 15th ultimo.

No. 1938.

GENERAL.

The 25th September 1865.

Notifications.—Lieutenant A. Bloomfield, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is confirmed in his appointment of Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, with effect from the 5th November 1864.

No. 1940.

Mr. A. C. Lyall, Officiating Commissioner, Nagpore Division, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months from the 25th October next, or from the date on which he may be relieved of his officiating appointment.

No. 1942.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Clerk, Officiating Superintendent of the Nuggur Division, Mysore, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 1868, dated 14th instant, on the 21st August 1865, and returned to duty on the 27th idem.

No. 1944.

Captain H. Fraser, 2nd Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, returned from leave to England on the afternoon of the 1st instant, and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the following day.

No. 1962.

The 28th September 1865.

Mr. C. Phillips, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, British Burmah, made over charge of the Office of Extra Assistant Commissioner at Myanoung, to the Deputy Commissioner, on the forenoon of the 4th ultimo, and took charge of the Assistant Commissioner's Office at Bassein, from the Deputy Commissioner, on the forenoon of the 14th idem.

A. COLVIN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2528.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, dated Simla, the 26th September 1865.

READ a letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 668, dated 17th February 1865, requesting that some definite rule may be laid down to regulate the allowances of ministerial and other Officers of Government suspended from office pending enquiry into their conduct, and eventually restored; and to fix definitely the principle on which any period of such a suspension can be reckoned towards pension.

Read a Circular from the Financial Department, No. 962 dated 23rd June 1865, calling on the Governments of Madras and Bombay to furnish information as to the practice in those Presidencies.

Read the replies from those Governments, Nos. 385 and 377, dated respectively 26th April and 8th August 1865.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to pass the following Rules :—

1st.—Subsistence to an Uncovenanted Servant who is suspended pending an enquiry into his conduct, should be limited, before the result of the enquiry is known, to one-fourth of his salary, unless he be an European on pay exceeding Rs. 25, in which case the subsistence is to be allowed at one-fourth of salary to an amount not less than Rs. 25 monthly.

2nd.—Should the Officer be reinstated, he may, at the discretion of the Local Government or of the Head of Department to whom the Local Government may delegate such authority, be allowed full salary, if he shall have been fully acquitted, or a portion of his salary, if the result of the enquiry should be censure or admonition; but where censure or admonition is awarded, the subsistence allowance during suspension must be so adjusted as not to involve additional charge.

3*rd*.—When the payment which the Local Government may adjudge for the period of suspension to an Officer who is reinstated, involves additional expense, it must be separately provided for.

4*th*.—An Officer whose suspension is followed by dismissal, will not be allowed more than the subsistence which may be admissible to him under Rule I., for the period that he was suspended.

5*th*.—The time passed under suspension pending enquiry, is taken into account as service towards pension, in cases of reinstatement; where suspension has been adjusted as a penalty, the period is disallowed.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be sent to all the Departments, Governments, and Administrations, and to the several Accountants General and the Deputy Accountants General in independent charge.

Also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*, for general information.

No. 2592A.

The 26th September 1865.

Notifications.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. Ives, a Patrol on the Hoshungabad Customs Line, to be 4th Class Collector of Customs, Chutteesgurh Line, in the Central Provinces, from the date on which he may join his appointment at Raepore.

No. 2633.

The 28th September 1865.

Captain H. Hyde made over and Dr. J. F. Shekleton received charge of the Calcutta Mint and the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, on the afternoon of the 8th September 1865.

Dr. J. F. Shekleton made over and Dr. H. W. Graham received charge of the Office of Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint, on the afternoon of the 8th September 1865.

No. 2645.

The 27th September 1865.

Mr. E. N. C. Braddon, Superintendent of Excise and Stamps in Oudh, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 21st September 1865.

No. 2700.

The 29th September 1865.

In continuation of Notification No. 2102, dated the 25th ultimo, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of July last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information:—

	July 1863.	July 1864.	July 1865.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
Govt. of India ..	3,85,53,289	2,33,26,028	2,01,75,588
Bengal ...	2,03,07,722	1,65,88,793	1,55,50,166
British Burmah			26,24,768
N. W. Provinces..	2,29,27,927	2,25,71,849	2,35,38,928
Oudh ...			60,01,997
Punjab ...	1,17,30,037	1,19,03,709	1,55,52,902
Bombay ...	2,18,23,185	2,29,11,673	2,06,89,974
Central Provinces..	54,23,002	54,47,379	47,20,067
Deccan ..	32,24,941	25,55,947	29,44,707
Madras	3,67,03,163	2,81,22,903	2,27,19,303
Total Rupees ...	17,06,92,666	13,34,31,281	13,45,21,400

No. 2725.

The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, in August 1865, is published for general information:—

	Calcutta.			Madras.			Bombay.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.	
1865. In August	1,325	44,86,613	38,23,434	19,234	17,219	88,988	...	5,34,994	

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. Lushington,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th September 1865.

No. 880 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Captain G. A. Brown, late 21st Native Infantry, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 1st Native Infantry.	9th September 1865.
2nd Captain H. A. Mallock, Royal Artillery, Store-keeper, Electric Telegraph Department.	

No. 881 *of* 1865.—Major Joseph Carncross Griffith, of the Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance at Peshawur, is allowed leave of absence for six months, from the 1st instant, to visit Cashmere and Simla on medical certificate.

No. 882 *of* 1865.—The leave of absence on medical certificate, granted to Captain H. A. Cockburn, Pay Master and Superintendent of Native Pensioners, Lucknow Circle, in G. G. O. No. 361 of the 4th April last, is extended to the 31st October 1865.

No. 883 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned soldier of Her Majesty's service is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India, as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home authorities as to the amount of his pension :—

Private Thomas W. Watt, of Her Majesty's 107th foot.

No. 884 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Captains from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant A. H. Bramley, 10th March 1864.

Lieutenant C. A. DeKantzow, 14th September 1865.

The 26th September 1865.

No. 885 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned soldiers are admitted to pension, as specified opposite to their respective names :—

Bombardier Timothy O'Connell, of the Artillery Company, European Invalid Battalion.	1*s.* (one shilling) per diem, payable in Europe.
Gunner John King, of the Artillery Company, European Invalid Battalion.	1*s.* (one shilling) per diem, payable in Europe.

No. 886 *of* 1865.—Assistant Surgeon John Macleod Cameron, of the Medical Department, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Monghyr, is permitted to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for three months under the new Regulations.

The 27th September 1865.

No. 887 *of* 1865.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
37th (The Meerut) Regt. of N. I.	Jemadar Chedah Sing ...	Subadar ...	1st May 1865	Chunda Sing, invalided.
	Havildar Sewnath Misser	Jemadar ...	Ditto ...	Chedah Sing, promoted.

No. 888 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer is admitted to pension, as specified opposite to his name :—

Conductor Andrew Walker, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, attached to the Arsenal of Fort William.	Rupees 80 annas 7 per mensem, payable in India.

No. 889 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer having been reported to be unfit for further service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India :—

Senior Steward Alexander Gibson, of the Subordinate Medical Department.	Rupees 80 annas 7 per mensem.

The 28th September 1865.

No. 890 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

5th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant P. W. Smith, General List, Infantry, Doing-duty Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, to be Quarter Master, *vice* Lieutenant Hall, appointed Adjutant.

No. 891 *of* 1865.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed :—

No. 131, *dated 6th September* 1865.—Granting six weeks' leave of absence, from the 10th September

1865, to Lieutenant T. C. Briggs, Officiating paid Doing-duty Officer, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to visit Bombay preparatory to proceeding to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 892 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant William Brereton Birch, of the late 21st Regiment, Native Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, Nuddea.	18th March 1865.

The 29th September 1865.

No. 893 *of* 1865.—The services of Lieutenant F. J. N. Mackenzie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Staff Officer of the Punjab Irregular Force, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from the 15th proximo, instead of from the 15th November 1865, as specified in G. G. O. No. 835 of the 31st ultimo.

No. 894 *of* 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Walter Ernest Forbes, Royal Artillery, Assistant Settlement Officer, Oudh.	18th February 1861.

No. 895 *of* 1865.—With reference to the Notification from the Foreign Department, No. 332 of the 25th instant, the services of Captain J. S. Irvine, of the late 2nd European Light Cavalry, who vacates his appointment of Adjutant, 1st Regiment Central India Horse, consequent on promotion, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 896 *of* 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to promote the undermentioned Veterinary Surgeons of the Indian service to the grade of Veterinary Surgeon of the 1st Class, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of the 1st July 1859, and agreeably to the instructions of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

To be Veterinary Surgeons of the 1st Class.

	Date of first Commission.
Vety. Surgeon Isaac Bicknell	10th May 1828.
Vety. Surgeon Henry Charles Hulse	23rd Aug. 1828.
Vety. Surgeon Archibald Campbell Williams	5th Octr. 1843.
Vety. Surgeon John Siddall	17th July 1844.
Vety. Surgeon William Johnson	19th June 1846.
Vety Surgeon Archibald Turnbull	17th Mar. 1847.

H. W. NORMAN, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

No. 338.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 22nd September 1865

Notifications.—Mr. A. Wilson, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department, Hyderabad, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the Department, with effect from the date he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 339.

The 25th September 1865.

Mr. R. D. Hamilton is struck off the strength of the Public Works Accounts Department, with effect from the 29th November 1864.

No. 340.

A. Gooroosawmy Moodellier is appointed to the Public Works Department, as an Accountant, 4th Grade, and posted to Mysore, with effect from the 13th July 1865.

No. 341.

Mr. J. A. Minchall, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, Mysore, returned to duty on the 30th August 1865, from the two months' leave on medical certificate granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 322 of the 7th September 1865, and is posted to the North Astagram Division.

No. 342.

The undermentioned Upper Subordinates are transferred from the Punjab to Rajpootana:—

Sergeant W. Taylor, Supervisor, 1st Grade.
Ditto J. O'Malley, Overseer, 1st Grade.

No. 343.

The 26th September 1865.

The undermentioned persons are appointed to the Public Works Department, as Accountants of the 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to the Central Provinces, with effect from the 1st September 1865:—

Dhurmalingum.
Mr. S. Wood.
Baboo Judunath Banerjee.
Moonalall Pundit.

No. 344.

The name of Captain E. S. Wood, 93rd foot, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces, is struck off the strength of the Public Works Department, with the view of his returning to military duty, on his being relieved from the duty in the Forest Department in Oudh, on which he is at present employed.

No. 345.

The 28th September 1865.

The undermentioned Assistant Engineers of the 3rd Grade, Public Works Department, Oudh, are promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st September 1865 :—

Mr. H. W. Hughes.
Mr. W. C. Wright.

No. 23F.

REVENUE—FORESTS.

The 27th September 1865.

Notification.—Erratum.—In Schedule VII., para. 29 of Public Works Notification No. 15F., dated the 2nd August 1865 (Forest Rules for British Burmah), published at page 908 of the *Gazette of India*, for "Public sales of Timber," read "Public sales of Drift Timber."

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. A.
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following appointments of Post Office officials in the Bombay Presidency, are notified for general information:—

Mr. G. Kimpton	Inspecting Post Master, 1st Class, in the South Moharatta Country Division, on leave to Europe.
Mr. D. L. Nicker	Inspecting Post Master, 2nd Class, in the Deccan Division, from 19th March 1864.
Mr. G. Gardiner	Inspecting Post Master, 3rd Class, in the Khandeish Division, from 19th March 1864.
Mr. H. Vears	Inspecting Post Master, 3rd Class, in the South Konkan Division, from 21st February 1857.
Mr. A. D'Silva	Inspecting Post Master, 3rd Class, in the Kutch and Kattiwar Division, from 5th April 1863.
Mr J McLaughlin	Inspecting Post Master, 3rd Class, in the Berar Division, from 25th July 1864.
Mr. W. Potts	Inspecting Post Master, 4th Class, in the South Moharatta Country, from 5th April 1863.
Corsetjee Pallonjee	Inspecting Post Master, 4th Class, in the North Konkan and Guzerat Division, from 5th April 1863.
Mr. R. Ley	Inspecting Post Master, 5th Class, in the Oodeypoor Division, from 14th February 1865.
Mr. E. Williams	Inspecting Post Master, 5th Class, in the Malwa Division, from 19th March 1864.
Mr. D. Schind	Inspecting Post Master, 5th Class, in the Nagpore Division, from 19th February 1865.
Mr. D. Smith	Inspecting Post Master, 6th Class, in charge of Railway Division, from 25th July 1863.
Mr. J. F. Manesty	Mail Superintendent, Indore Line, on leave from 12th January 1860.
Mr. E. D. Williams	Officiating Mail Superintendent, Indore Line, from 1st January 1865.
Mr. J. Gardiner	Mail Superintendent, Poona and Harryhur Line, from 22nd December 1860.
Mr. J. W. Barwise	Post Master of Aden, 1st Class, from 22nd March 1860.
Mr. J. Waller	Post Master of Indore, 2nd Class, from 16th May 1862.
Mr. J. H. Bedford	Post Master of Poono, 2nd Class, from 1st April 1863.
Mr. C. Hanson	Post Master of Nagpore, 2nd Class, from 19th February 1865.
Mhodow Row Wipwanth	Post Master of Ahmedabad, 3rd Class, from 26th June 1865.

H. B. RIDDELL,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

SIMLA, *The 26th Sept.* 1865.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED for the Akyab Treasury Department, a Head Clerk, salary Rs. 200 per mensem. None need apply who have not good testimonials both of their ability to fulfil the duties of the office, and general good character—these should accompany the application.

AKYAB; DEPY. COMMR'S OFFICE, *The 15th September* 1865

E. J. SPILSBURY,
Depy. Commissioner.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED for the Akyab Deputy Commissioner's Office, a Revenue Head Clerk, salary 150 Rs. per mensem. Testimonials of the applicant's knowledge of the Revenue duties and general good character requisite, and acquaintance with the Burmese language, on the applicant's part, is also expected.

AKYAB, *The 15th September* 1865. } E. J. SPILSBURY, *Depy. Commissioner.*

LOST OR STOLEN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lower half of Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{26}$ 08885 of Allahabad Circle, for Rs. 20, having been lost or stolen, payment has been stopped and application made for the payment of its value.

E. M. WOODCOCK, *Lieut.*,
District Supdt., Oudh Police.

SEETAPORE, OUDH, *The 12th Sept.* 1865.

LOST.

Left half of Currency Note $\frac{A}{13}$ 83914 of the Allahabad Circle, for Rs. 100. Application for payment has been made to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency.

JOUNPORE, *18th September* 1865. } H. A. HARRISON, C. S.

WANTED

For the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Lithographic Branch, Calcutta.

1*st.*—An experienced Lithographer of superior training and acquirements, possessed of an intimate knowledge of the art, in all its branches, including Chromo and Photo-Lithography, with all the late appliances and improvements. He must also possess a theoretical knowledge of Surveying and Map Drawing, so as to be able to appreciate the wants of the Survey Department in regard to maps, as well as to superintend the labors of a large subordinate Establishment of Draftsmen and Printers with due efficiency. Salary Rupees 450 per mensem.

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Applications to be addressed, post paid, to the undersigned, accompanied by testimonials, and, if possible, references as to qualifications and character.

SURVEYOR GENL.'S OFFICE, CALCUTTA, 25, PARK STREET, *The 17th August* 1865. } J. E. GASTRELL, *Lt.-Col.*, *Offg. Depy. Surveyor Genl. of India, in charge of Surveyor Genl.'s Office.*

NOTICE.

BLANK Bill Forms of Public Service Transfer Receipts bearing Nos. 27383, 27384, and 27385, having been stolen from the Gondah Treasury, Officers in charge of Treasuries are warned to withhold payment of the same.

GONDAH TREASURY, *The 4th August* 1865. } J. S. ROSS, *Major*, *Deputy Commissioner.*

NOTICE.

AN Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures will be held at Nagpore, from the 26th of December 1865 to the 2nd of January 1866.

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For particulars, apply to the Secretary to the Central Exhibition Committee, Nagpore.

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Managing Director and Secretary.

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